

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI**ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95****PART-I VOLUME-I****CONTENTS**

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INTRODUCTION

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA & 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 Council (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 90% population whereas 10% population lived in rural areas. The distinction between rural and urban area 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. Alipur, Kanjhawala (Nangloi), Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara.

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%.

1. The National Capital Territory of Delhi is facing a big challenge on population front particularly due to large scale migration from neighbouring states and other parts of country. Its population as per 1991 census is 94.20 lakhs and it will reach 115 lakhs by the end of 8th Five Year Plan and 132 lakhs by 2001 if migration into Delhi continues uncontrolled and unchecked. About 2 lakh persons migrate into Delhi every year and finally settle here. The solution to this problem lies in the implementation of NCR Plan 2001. The participating States in the NCR Plan namely U.P. , Haryana, Rajasthan and Central Govt. will have to arrange substantial funds for creating socio-economic infrastructure in the NCR. The frame work for development of NCR Plan in the 8th Five Year Plan envisages a partnership approach between Delhi and the participating states of NCR for decentralisation of economic activities from Delhi through implementation of joint venture projects.

The process of urbanisation in the capital city is going very fast. As a result of migration and urbanisation, tremendous pressure on basic civic services has been built up. The problem of unauthorised colonies and jhuggi jhopri clusters has posed a big challenge to the environment and capital city

is going to be a big slum. Thus, the main thrust of the planning process in Delhi is on augmentation of civic amenities and infrastructure under energy, water supply and sanitation, transport, education, medical and urban development. Special efforts are required to extend all these civic amenities in sub-standard areas of the capital city. It is fact that NCR Plan is yet to make a visible impact. The population of migrants already settled in Delhi has to be taken care of by providing basic amenities required for human life.

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 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 68.16% 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.

The high level of investment in Plan development of Delhi has led to generation of higher incomes. Per capita income in Delhi at current prices has gone up from Rs.3759 in 1980-81 to Rs.10638 in 1990-91 thus showing an average annual compound growth rate of 10.96% at current prices. This is nearly more than two time of the national per capita income (Rs.4934).

PLANNING IN THE PAST

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

Plan	Period	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
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
Sixth Five Year Plan	1985-90	2631.47
Annual Plan	1990-91	742.80
Annual Plan	1991-92	819.15
Annual Plan	1992-93	911.07
Annual Plan	1993-94	968.66

APPROACH TO THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was launched amidst the back drop of many significant events witnessed both within the country and outside. This make 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 of 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.

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 confirmity 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 and 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 Eight 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 Rs.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. However, an expenditure of Rs.911.07 crore was incurred in 1992-93.

Annual Plan 1993-94

For the Annual Plan 1993-94, the Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs.1075.00 crore. However, the Govt. of India subsequently took a decision to divert Rs.95.00 crore to Non-Plan for making payment to B.T.P.S. by DESU. Thus leaving a balance of Rs.980.00 crore for the plan schemes/programmes.

Annual Plan 1994-95

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.1560 crores for the Annual Plan 1994-95. This is 59% higher as compared to the revised outlay of Rs.980 crore for 1993-94. In the Plan, almost entire cross sections of the society and segments of Delhi have been accorded due attention. The Planning Commission has approved 1237 schemes programmes for 1994-95. Out of which 1136 schemes are ongoing nature and remaining 101 are new ones. The Annual Plan on the one hand lays special attention towards completion of various on going projects/ programmes for which an outlay of Rs.1246.89 crore have been provided. It provides sufficient outlays (Rs.313.11 crore) for new schemes/programmes.

6. Delhi has been facing a peculiar problem of inward migration and rapid urbanisation resulting in the growth of slums and unauthorised colonies in haphazard and unplanned manner thereby creating undue pressure on existing civic and social infrastructure.

7. Having regard to the cognisance of all these problems adequate outlays have been provided to the following sectors of development in order of priority :-ls.

S.No.	Sector	Outlay	(RS. IN CRORE)	
			%age to total Outlay	%age increase in 94-95 over 1993-94
1.	Energy	401.00	25.71	30.14
2.	Urban Development	261.80	16.78	137.98
3.	Transport	209.00	13.40	56.94
4.	Water Supply & Sanitation	180.00	11.54	23.37
5.	Education & Tech. Education	156.50	10.03	57.56
6.	Medical & Public Health	91.20	5.85	35.93
7.	Rural Development	58.80	3.77	793.62
8.	Housing	37.00	2.37	130.67
9.	Welfare of SC/ST	16.00	1.03	197.95
10.	Social Welfare	12.50	0.80	768.06
11.	Others	136.20	3.77	793.62
	Total	1560.00	100.00	

8. The distribution of the Outlays between Govt. of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and local bodies is as under:

(Rs.in crore)

S.No.	Agency	8th Plan Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Exp.	Annual Plan 1993-94 Exp.	Annual Plan 1994-95 Apprd. Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Govt.of NCTD	1312.31	253.18	266.70	576.42
2.	MCD(Gen.wing)	1039.37	230.00	224.54	356.85
3.	MCD(Slum Wing)	59.97	8.92	20.84	29.64
4.	DWS&SDU	785.00	124.50	141.10	175.00
5.	DESU	1172.00	264.44	298.73	394.35
6.	NDMC	131.10	29.98	26.53	27.24
7.	DDA	0.25	0.05	0.22	0.50
	TOTAL	4500.00	911.07	968.66	1560.00

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

Major New Schemes/Programmes

In the Annual Plan 1994-95, more than 100 new schemes have been included under various sectors of development. Some of the major schemes are discussed below.

- i) For bringing of out all round development and creation of various social and infrastructural facilities in rural areas, a new scheme under the title "Mini Master Plan for the development of rural villages" has been included. Under this scheme, the growth centres and growth points will be established. To make a beginning an outlay of Rs.50 crore has been provided.
- ii) The colonies in Trans Yamuna Area do not have the desired level of infrastructural facilities and civic amenities. As such the Govt. has recently constituted a Trans Yamuna Development Board to co-ordinate the various developmental activities going on in the area and initially a provision of Rs.40 crore has been made.
- iii) In order to avoid power theft, a new scheme to provide electric connections in Jhuggi Jhopri has been prepared and a provision of Rs.5 crore has been made.

The scheme aims to provide two electric points in each Jhuggi. Provision has also been made to provide High mast lights in J.J. Clusters on experimental basis.

- iv) 3 new degree colleges will be opened in different parts of Delhi to fulfill the need of the people.
- v) The Government has decided to provide the pucca/semi pucca buildings to all the schools running in tents both under the Directorate of Education and the M.C.D. and an outlay of Rs.54 crores has been provided. This will mitigate the problems faced by the School children going to such tented schools.
- vi) The hostels accommodation for the working women in the city is woefully inadequate and the Govt. has decided to establish three new working women hostels and one will be in the Trans Yamuna Area. An outlay of Rs.1.32 crores has been kept for this scheme.
- vii) The Govt. was hitherto implementing a scheme of old age pension and Rs.100 per month were given to the persons but seeing the higher cost of living in the Capital City, the Government has decided to double this amount from the current financial year.
- viii) The Government accords its special attention to the welfare of SC/ST and a number of new schemes will be implemented in 1994-95. These are as follows :-
 - a) As a token of goodwill gesture an amount of Rs.5000 will be given as financial assistance to the widows of SC/ST for marriage of their daughters.
 - b) To ensure that the balanced nutrient diet is available to the lactating and nourishing mothers, the Government has decided to provide Rs.500 as one time assistance to the SC/ST women.
 - c) The Government has decided to introduce an Interest Subsidy Scheme for SC/ST persons for arranging the institutional loan on a subsidised rate of interest for all the schemes implemented by D.F.C.
 - d) To encourage the university/college students belonging to SC/ST community, scholarship @ Rs.100 per month will be given.
 - e) Eradication of scavenging is one of the priorities of the Central Government and under the national programme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers, this Government hopes to

achieve the national goal by converting all the dry latrines into water borne in a phased manner. To mark a beginning a handsome outlay of Rs.6 crore has been kept.

- f) Interest free loan will be provided to the students belonging to SC/ST communities for technical and medical education.
 - g) The tuition fee to all the SC/ST students of the Polytechnic will be reimbursed.
 - h) Free D.T.C. passes will be given to all the college/university students belonging to SC/ST and economically weaker communities.
- ix Education Department will introduce computer courses in the Govt. model Composite schools.
 - x One public library each will be opened in all 70 Assembly Constituencies.
 - xi One recreation Centre will be opened in each of the seventy Assembly Constituencies for old persons and 10 old age homes will also be opened.
 - xii Ten musical gardens will be developed as a part of the beautification programme of the city.
 - xiii A film city on the banks of Western Yamuna Canal is proposed be developed to serve a dual purpose of attracting domestic and foreign tourists and shooting of films.
 - xiv 5 new ITIs will be opened by the Government and a new women polytechnic will be established.
 - xv In order to promote, encourage and preserve the Sindhi Culture, a Sindhi Academy will be established.
 - xvi A Delhi School of Sports will be established to prepare children for competition in various sports events of national and international level.
 - xvii A new scheme will be undertaken to provide special financial assistance to outstanding players and sportsmen.
 - xviii Wrestling stadia will be developed.
 - xix On the banks of River Yamuna, Bathing Ghats will be developed to provide clean river water to the public.
 - xx Preservation and maintenance of ridge has been causing concern and a scheme for its further development has been approved.

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- xxi A wild life sanctuary at Bhatti mines will be developed.
- xxii The Government has decided to establish 10 Gau sadans.
- xxiii A bridge will be constructed on Hindan cut - Ghazipur drain to provide access to the area.
- xxiv All the colonies hospital run by the M.C.D. will be upgraded in terms of facilities.
- xxv 70 new dispensaries/health centres will be established in all the Assembly Constituencies.
- xxvi A State Health Education Bureau will be established.
- xxvii The area around New Delhi Railway Station, Delhi Junction and ISBT will be beautified.
- xxviii A special provision of Rs. 1 crore has been kept for each assembly constituency for providing infrastructural facilities such as roads streets lights, parks etc.
- xxix The shortage of housing facility has always been felt by the residents of Delhi and to overcome this, the Government has decided to setup a Housing Board.
- xxx A Slum Improvement Board will also be established to undertake the improvement of the slums and sub-standard areas.

To over see the implementation of the plan programmes the Delhi Govt. has constituted a "Monitoring Committee" under the chairmanship of Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, M.P.

10. MAJOR ON-GOING PROGRAMMES:

Energy

The maximum demand of power in Delhi has already crossed 1616 MW in June, 1993 and as per projections made by 14th Power Survey Committee of the Central Electricity Authority. Government of India, the demand may reach 2145 MW by the end of the Annual Plan 1994-95 and 2532 MW by the end of 8th Plan.

At present, DESU's own Generation Stations at I.P. Estate and Rajghat Thermal Power Station including Gas Turbine Station at I.P. Estate contribute only about 500 MW. BTPS is also contributing 500 MW. The remaining supply is being arranged from outside stations of Barasuil, Singroli, Salal, Anta, Auryia and Northern Grid Stations.

To meet the rapid growing demand of electricity in Delhi following measures are being taken:-

1. 3 Units of Waste Heat Recovery are being commissioned at I.P. Estate Gas Turbine Station which will generate 102 MW .
2. To set up a new Gas Turbine Station at Bawana which may generate 450 MW electricity with the present assured gas supply of 2 MCMD.
3. The NCR Power Project at Dadri will also make available 710 MW electricity to Delhi for which a 400 KV ring is being laid around Delhi to receive bulk power supply from this Project.
4. In the direction of the new approach of the Government of India to involve Private Sector in the field of Power Generation, possibilities are being explored to give the Bawana Gas Turbine Project in the Private Sector.
5. Keeping in view the power requirements of Delhi in the next 10 years, this Government has signed MOU with other participating States for the execution of Parbati Hydro-Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh. Our share in this project is 15% and on its completion by 9th Five year Plan, Delhi will get about 270 MW electricity.

The transmission and Distribution programmes has been given full priority so as to take care of the new developing areas as well as to improve the power supply system by replacing old lines in the existing colonies, where ever required.

6. A number of new sub-stations will be set-up under 220 KV, 66 KV and 33 KV Transmission Lines besides Sub-stations under 11 KV Transmission and Distribution Line. During 1994-95. 400 KV ring will be completed. The capacity of 220 KV, 66 KV and 33 KV Lines will be increased by 500 MVA. 200 MVA and 172 MVA respectively. 11 KV and LV net work will be increased by 250 MVA by laying 1100 Ckt.Km. new lines. About 80,000 new consumer connections will be sanctioned. 300 Tube wells will be energised. To improve the power supply system, shunt capacitors of 110 MVAR will be installed.

The non-conventional sources of energy programme will also be given a boost in the direction of energy conservation.

An outlay of Rs. 401 crore is approved for 1994-95 for Energy Sector.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Water Supply:

The 1993-94 level of water supply in Delhi has 525 MGD. The requirement of water supply by the end of the Eighth Plan is estimated at 785 MGD. This is proposed to be achieved by setting up new water treatment plants and commissioning new Ranney wells and tube-wells as under:

1.	New 140 MGD Plant at Shahdara	140 MGD
2.	2nd 100 MGD Plant at Haiderpur (2nd Phase)	50 "
3.	40 MGD Plant at Nangloi	40 "
4.	20 MGD Plant at Bawana	20 "
5.	Ranney-wells and Tube-wells	10 "
		260 MGD

It is proposed to augment water supply to 625 MGD during 1994-95 by commissioning fully the second 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur, 40 MGD Plant at Nangloi and Ranney-wells & Tube-well (10 MGD). The first phase of 50 MGD portion of Haiderpur plant was commissioned in May, 93.

For water supply schemes an outlay of Rs. 118.75 crore is approved for 1994-95.

SEWERAGE

It is proposed to raise the sewage treatment capacity from the present level of 280 MGD to 315 MGD during 1994-95. This is proposed to be achieved by augmenting the existing capacity of Sewage treatment plants at Kondli (15MGD), Coronation Pillar (10 MGD) and Keshopur (10 MGD).

An outlay of Rs.61.25 crore is approved for 1994-95 for sewerage and drainage schemes.

Transport

Transport sector outlay stands at Rs.209 crore which is 57% higher than the previous year. It is proposed to reduce the transportation problems in Delhi by widening, improving and strengthening of road net-work, construction of fly-

overs/grade-separators on busy roads, inter-sections and persuading the public to observe road safety measures in Delhi. It is felt that the ongoing programmes of construction of fly-overs etc. will not be sufficient to meet the traffic needs in Delhi. As such the Government of India has been requested for the immediate clearance of major project for Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi which has already been considered by the Committee of Secretaries, Government of India. Action has already initiated for acquiring Land for the project. In the Annual Plan 1994-95, a provision of Rs.58 crore has been made for this project including Rs.25 crore as equity share of Government of Delhi for this project. It is hoped that Government of India will clear the project at the earliest.

Major ongoing projects are Construction of fly-over on Ring road at Yamuna Bazar, 8 lane road-over-bridge near Okhla Industrial Area, a parallel new bridge over river Yamuna near I.T.O. and Shahdara Chowk fly-over. The effort is to complete all these projects at the earliest so as to solve some of the traffic problems on important inter-section, and avoid cost and time over-run. Punjabi Bagh fly-over is also receiving adequate attention. The Transport Department proposes to open additional zonal offices to provide registration/licensing facilities to the vehicle owners near their residence. It is also planned to complete the two already opened ISBTs with minimum facilities at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar.

Education

For general education & Technical Education sectors, an outlay of Rs.156.50 crore is provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95, which is 58% more than the previous year's outlay. It constitutes 10.03% of the total plan outlay and is much higher in percentage terms than the total outlay provided in the Central Plan Outlay.

It is proposed to achieve 100% literacy in Delhi. During 1994-95, it is proposed to open 20 new middle schools, bifurcate three over-crowded schools, upgrade 20 middle schools to secondary schools and 25 secondary schools to senior secondary schools totaling 68 schools. 22 new primary schools will also be opened. To provide higher educational facilities, it is proposed to open 3 new Degree Colleges.

Vocational education is also being given due importance. It is proposed to introduce computer courses in about 70 Government schools to begin with from this academic session.

To remove tented accommodation in schools, an amount of Rs.54 crore is provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95. The aim is to have Pucca/Semi-pucca building for each schools in Delhi. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.127.50 crore is provided for

general education sector which is 49% more than the 1993-94 approved outlay.

It is proposed to expand the network of technical institutions in Delhi for educated youth after passing Secondary/Sr. Secondary School examination. It is proposed to set up a new women polytechnic in 1994-95, besides opening of one new co-educational polytechnic in rural area. An outlay of Rs.29 crore has been approved in 1994-95, for technical education. For shifting of Delhi College of Engineering from Kashmere Gate, a new building at Bawana road is progressing very fast. A provision of Rs.12 crore has been made in 1994-95 to expedite construction work in 1994-95. Similarly, a new building for Delhi Institute of Technology is to be constructed at Pappan Kalan. Adequate provisions have been made for the construction of Ambedkar Memorial polytechnic at Patparganj, Kasturba Polytechnic at Pitampura and new co-educational polytechnic at Rohini. It is proposed to start five new ITIs.

Medical & Public Health

For Medical & Public health Sector, an outlay of Rs.91.20 crore has been provided in 1994-95. In the year 1994-95, the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Mangolpuri will start functioning with full capacity of 100 beds with the addition of 50 beds. 3 new hospitals at Jaffarpur, Khichripur and Jahangirpuri will start functioning with their indoor services with the commissioning of 50 beds in each Hospital. Rs.8 crore have been kept for expansion of facilities in Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital.

The bed capacity of G.B. Pant Hospital will be increased from its present strength of 350 beds to 500 beds during 1994-95. A provision of Rs. 9 crore has been made for the expansion of G.B. Pant Hospital. G.T.B. Hospital Shahdara will be expanded with the Construction of P.G. Hostel, Nursing School, Library Block, Super speciality ward, Private paying wards, Staff quarters etc. A provision of Rs. 13 crore has been made for the expansion of G.T.B. Hospital-cum-medical College at Shahdara. A major programme has been drawn to improve the conditions of colony hospitals being managed by MCD.

Construction work of Guru Gobind Singh Hospital at Raghubir Nagar will be taken up in full swing. There is a Planning for the construction 500 bedded B.R. Ambedkar hospital at Rohini and a new 100 bedded hospital at Pooth Khurd. The work on Construction of new building for Civil Hospital at Rajpur Road will also be taken up to increase its bed capacity from 30 at present to 100 on its completion.

Urban Development

An outlay of Rs.261.80 crore has been allocated for 1994-95 for this sector. The allocated outlay for 1994-95 for this sector is 138% higher than 1993-94. The programmes included under this sector are meant for development of all sub-standard areas in Delhi which comprises of JJ re-settlement colonies, urbanised villages, JJ clusters, slum rehabilitation colonies, unauthorised colonies, notified slum area, unauthorised regularised colonies etc.

To improve the civic amenities in rural villages a provision of Rs.20 crore is approved for MCD under the scheme development of rural villages. A provision of Rs. 7 crore has also been made for the development of Urban Villages. To provide additional facilities in JJR Colonies a provision of Rs.30 crore has been made. For the development of regularised unauthorised colonies Rs. 18 crore have been approved. For the environmental improvement in Slum areas and JJ clusters an outlay of Rs. 18 crore has been approved. For the sanitation of J.J. Clusters a provision of Rs.10 crore has been made.

HOUSING

The General Public Housing Programme being executed by DDA are not included in the Plan. This sector basically includes the schemes for employees Housing for GNCTD, MCD and NDMC.

Although Co-operative Housing is going to play a major role in the housing activities of this territory, the financial requirement is being taken care of by the Co-operative Housing Group Societies themselves. Financial position of Delhi Co-operative Housing Finance Society is quite sound and as such only a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore as share capital has been made to this society for 1994-95.

In view of the decision of the Central Govt., Police Housing which was a Non-Plan programme till 1993-94 has also been included under Plan in 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 14 crore is approved for Police Housing Programme alone out of the total outlay of Rs. 37 crore for this sector. Adequate provision have been made for GNCTD Employee 'Staff Quarters' (Rs. 5 crore) Staff Quarters for Judiciary Staff (Rs.1.00 crore) Staff quarters for MCD Employees (Rs.7 crore). Housing for safai karamcharies (Rs.6.05 crore) and Staff Quarters for NDMC Employees (Rs. 1.25 crore).

For Shelterless population, the programme for construction of new Night Shelters and maintenance of existing Night Shelters will continue for which an outlay of Rs. 80 lakh is approved.

AGRICULTURE & 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 has declined to 48357 hectares in 1990-91. The strategy adopted for Agriculture sector is to use intensive cultivation methods for more productive and remunerative use of limited Agricultural land. In spite of shrinkage in area under Agriculture, there has been rising trend in food grains production and vegetables production. It was the result of better supply of inputs that is quality seeds fertilisers, sludge, adequate plant protection measures, soil testing facilities and use of modern tools and equipments in the cultivation process. Emphasis has been laid on farmers education so as to adopt the correct cropping pattern for intensive food and vegetables production.

Under Agriculture and Allied services sector an outlay of Rs.11.50 crore has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. The major on-going schemes are : strengthening of Bird-cum-Wild life Sanctuary (Rs.2.00 crore), modernisation of existing slaughter house by MCD(Rs.0.50 crore). Plantation of trees (Rs.1.50 crore), Development of community parks and gardens in sub-urban and rural areas (Rs.0.43 crore), improvement of Veterinary Services and control of contagious diseases in hospitals/dispensaries (Rs.1.16 crore), Floriculture Production for Export purposes (Rs.0.27 crore), Delhi Wasteland Development Board (Rs.0.56 crore).

COOPERATION

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 60 lacs. The important on going schemes included in the Annual Plan 1994-95 are: Market Development Assistance scheme for Handloom Sector (Rs. 30 lacs), Consumption credit to SC/ST members of cooperative societies (Rs.10 lakhs), Share capital contribution to Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Rs. 2 lakhs).

As per the decision of the Delhi Cooperative Board the following two new schemes are also included in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

1. Market Development Assistance scheme for Leather Cooperative 3.00 lakhs
2. Organisation of Saha-Kari Bazars 5.00 lakhs

The former scheme is meant to give financial assistance to Leather Cooperatives on the basis of their performance and the latter envisages to promote the sale of cooperative societies in Delhi.

During 1994-95, Delhi State Cooperative Bank will advance short term loans and long term loans amounting to Rs.70 lacs and Rs.10 lacs respectively to Cooperatives. The

target of retail sale of consumer goods by Urban Consumer Cooperative Stores for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.150 crore. The target of retail sale of consumer goods through cooperatives in rural areas is Rs.1.25 crore.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

According to 1991 census, the urban and rural population of Delhi was 85 lakhs and 9 lakhs respectively i.e. 90% urban population and 10% rural population. There are 199 inhabited villages in Delhi as per 1991 census. Rural area consists of five community development blocks, viz. Alipur, Kanjhawla (Nangloi), Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara.

To ensure integrated development of rural villages, new scheme "Integrated Development of Rural Villages" has been included in the 8th Plan. One new scheme "Mini Master Plan for Development of Rural Villages (Rs. 5 crores)" has also been included. In addition to developmental works being undertaken under different sectors, such as, construction of rural roads, rural water supply, rural electrification, construction of hospitals, opening of schools etc., it is proposed to undertake various developmental works under the scheme for rural areas, such as, construction of Sulabh Sauchalayas, fencing of Gaon Sabha land, construction of chaupals, renovation of Panchayat Ghars, construction of Stadia, Vyayam Shala, Cremation ground etc.

The major on going schemes under this sector are: Integrated Development of Rural Villages (Rs.7.45 crore), Consolidation of Holdings (Rs.0.05 crore), Integrated Rural Energy Programme (Rs. 0.50 crore), Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Integrated Rural Energy Planning & Development at Bakoli (Rs.0.80 crore).

FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE

The objective of the scheme under this sector is to protect Delhi from the menace of Floods. The works undertaken comprise construction of embankments on the left bank of the Yamuna in the entire reach falling in Delhi and embankments on right bank, wherever needed, strengthening of Dhansa Bund, construction of alternative subsidiary drains to cater to the excess for discharge over Najafgarh Drain. The ultimate capacity of the Supplementary Drain will be 5000 to 10000 cusecs.

There is need to provide a link drain from the village pond to the nearest outfall so as to avoid submergence of abadi during the rainy season. Adequate provision has been made for these link drains in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The total outlay approved for this sector in the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.12.00 crore. The major expenditure will be on the construction of Supplementary Drain to N.G. Drain (Phase-I) (Rs. 8.10 crore). Other major schemes included in this sector are Remodelling/improvement of existing drains (Rs.0.70 crore). Small Drainage Improvement Schemes (Rs. 0.75 crore), Construction of outfall drain for draining Shalimar Bagh, Jahangirpuri, Azadpur and Model Town area (Rs.0.20 crore), Protection of Govt. land (Rs.0.50 crore) and Anti-erosion and river training works on river Yamuna (Rs.0.30 crore).

MINOR IRRIGATION

The major sources of Irrigation in Delhi are tube-wells, effluent from the sewage treatment plants and Western Yamuna Canal. It is proposed to provide assured irrigation to an area of 950 hectares i.e. 200 hectares by tube-wells and 750 hectares by effluent irrigation in 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.2.50 crore is approved for Minor Irrigation Schemes.. Major schemes are Extension of Effluent Irrigation at Coronation Treatment Plant at Burari (Phase-II) (Rs.0.07crores), Keshopur Effluent Irrigation Scheme (Phase-III) (Rs.2.20 crore) and construction of sokage bund/tanks in rural areas/ground water recharge (Rs.0.10 Crore).

INDUSTRIES

This National Capital Territory of Delhi has one of the largest clusters of small scale industries in the country. Delhi has 89,000 industrial units providing employment to more than 8 lakh persons. A provision of Rs.0.57 crore has been made for the Vocational Training Centre established in December, 1993 with the assistance of Italian Government at Okhla. The Tool Room and Training Centre set-up in collaboration with the Danish Government at Wazirpur is being assisted suitably to diversify its training programme. A provision of Rs.0.65 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this Centre. There are proposals to set-up Auto-parts Development Centre, Polymer and Plastic Development Centre with UNDP assistance. In order to expand, short duration training programme the society for self employment will be assisted suitably. Adequate provisions also been made to improve the services in various existing Industrial Estates and also for the promotion of Handicrafts, Handlooms, Khadi and Leather Industries. An outlay of Rs. 8 crore is approved for 1994-95 for this sector. For DFC, a provision of Rs.1 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 1994-95, to strengthen its capital base further.. Training facilities are being expanded in Delhi so as to provide trained manpower to Hi-tech and other environmental friendly industries in Delhi.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

An outlay of Rs.0.70 crore is approved for this sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The number of Fair Price Shops is likely to increase to 3850 Fair Price Shops by the end of 1994-95 from the present level of 3568 Fair Price Shops. The number of circle offices is also proposed to be raised to 70 from the existing 61 circles to supervise and control the increased number of fair price shops in view of the growth of population and Food Card holders. For stg. of Public Distribution System An outlay of Rs.60 lakhs has been approved. A provision of Rs.5 lakhs has also been approved for strengthening of the Dte. of Consumer Affairs.

TOURISM

For Tourism Schemes, the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.7.95 crore. An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is approved for construction of building for Food craft Institute for which land measuring 5.06 acres is available in Lajpat Nagar - IV The work has been entrusted to P.W.D. The other ongoing schemes included under this sector are Development of Lakes (Rs.6 lakhs), Sun-et-Lumire Programme (Rs.4 lakhs), Illumination of Historical Monuments (Rs.3 lakhs) and Restoration of denotified monuments (Rs.4 lakhs)

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

For the promotion of sports and youth services, programmes like sports complexes, swimming pools, youth welfare programmes and activities of NCC Department are included under this sector.

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 8 crore.

For construction of NCC Bhawan, a piece of land of 6.79 acres at Rohini is available. Preliminary drawings for the building are under preparation. A provision of Rs.0.49 crore has been made for the construction of NCC Bhawan in 1994-95.

Other Major ongoing schemes under this sector are sports complex in Trans Yamuna Area (Rs.0.55 crore), Development of Play grounds, sports complexes etc. (Rs.0.60 crore) Delhi Council of Sports (Rs.0.60 crore) rural sports stadia (Rs.0.53 crore).

ART AND CULTURE

Schemes of Delhi Archives, Archaeology Department, Sahitya Kala Parishad and Academies of Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi and Sanskrit for promotion of their respective languages, literary and cultural activities, etc. are included under this sector. A new scheme "Setting up of Sindhi Academy" for promotion of Sindhi Language and literary activities with An outlay of Rs.10 lakh is approved for 1994-95.

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.5.30 crore.

It is proposed to be set-up. a Delhi City Museum behind Kashmere Gate on 22 acres of land allotted to Government of Delhi by the L&DO, Ministry of Urban Development. The area is proposed to be landscaped. An outlay of Rs.36 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this purpose.

SURVEY & STATISTICS

Plan schemes of Dte. of Economics & Statics and Sales Tax Department are included under this sector. Schemes of DES are mainly meant for collection of Statistical data relating to socio-economic and cultural factors. The scheme of Sales Tax Department is for computerisation of the Department and strengthening of statistical system.

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.100 lacs - Rs.20 lacs for DES and Rs.80 lacs for Sales Tax Department.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The programmes included under this sector aim at Welfare of industrial workers and labourers, improvement in the functioning of the Employment Exchanges for better and quick placement of services of the unemployed persons registered with them and modernisation of Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs).

The schemes for Labour Welfare seek to improve the working conditions of labourers and industrial workers, better industrial relations and proper enforcement of Labour Acts and Welfare programmes. Major Labour Welfare schemes which will continue in 1994-95 are:- Strengthening of Industrial relation machinery(Rs.1.50 lacs), Strengthening of Legal Cell (Rs.1.00 Lacs), Strengthening of Adjudication Machinery(Rs.2.25 lacs), Safety Awards(Rs.0.50 lac), Study Tours for Industrial Workers(Rs.0.30 lac), Setting up of Labour Welfare

Centre (Rs.1.00 Lac).

The Building for two ITI's at Jaffarpur and Narela are being constructed. A provision of Rs.1.90 crore has been made for this purpose.

NDMC had opened one Women Technical Training Institute at Netaji Nagar in the year 1990-91 to provide job oriented training courses. The present enrollment is 300 girls. Construction of building is likely to be completed by 1994-95 for which a provision of Rs.0.90 crore has been made.

Emphasis is being laid on computerisation of employment Exchanges to expedite placement work. Building for Employment Exchange at Darya Gang, Naraina, and Shahdara are proposed to be constructed. The building for Delhi Cantt Employment Exchange is in advance stage of completion.

A plan outlay of Rs.7.00 crore is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

SOCIAL WELFARE

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 1994-95:-

1. Primary school and Hostel for deaf at Nehru Vihar (Rs.10 lakhs)
2. Construction of two school buildings, one for deaf and the other for Mentally Retarded in Trans Yamuna Area (Rs.3.00 lakh)
3. Construction of Primary school for deaf at Rohini (Rs.20 lakh)
4. Construction of Beggar Home at Lampur (Rs.20 lakh)
5. Construction of School for Blind Boys at Timarpur (Rs.3 lakh)
6. Half way home for improved mental patients (Rs.1 lakh)

An outlay of Rs.12.50 crore has been approved, for this sector in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

NUTRITION

27 Integrated Child Development Services Projects (ICDS) have been set-up in Delhi to take care of Women and Children with emphasis on (1) Supplementary Nutrition (2) Immunisation (3) Health Check-up (4) Nutrition and Health Education (5) Non-Formal Education & (6) Referral Services. These ICDS Centres have been opened especially in the areas inhabited by weaker sections, such as, resettlement colonies, unauthorised colonies and slum areas. One more ICDS project at Okhla has started functioning. There are 3.87 lakh beneficiaries. The Mid-Day meal schemes for primary school children will continue by the Dte. of Education MCD & NDMC. An outlay of Rs.10 crore is approved for this sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC

The major on going schemes which will continue in 194-95 are Vocational and Technical scholarships to ITI students, meritorious scholarships, books and stationary to SC/ST students, housing subsidy in Urban and Rural Areas financial assistance for self employment to SC/ST liberation and Rehabilitation of scavengers etc.

Delhi Scheduled Caste Financial and Development Corporation (DSFDC) provides need-based loans upto Rs.35,000. The National SC/ST Financial & Development Corporation and Nationalised Banks contribute and participate in the schemes of economic development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The DSFDC also provides financial assistance and subsidy for 3 wheeler scooters. 500 three-wheeler scooters are proposed to be provided in 1994-95. The DSFDC shall be advancing margin money loans to STA permit holders for the purchase of buses.

Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India has sponsored a "National schemes for liberation & rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents". This scheme was taken up in Delhi in the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.80 lakhs is approved for this scheme in 1994-95, to benefit 3000 scavengers. Three-wheeler scooters, sewing machines and knitting machines are provided depending upon their aptitude to undertake new trades for livelihood.

An outlay of Rs. 16 crore is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

PUBLIC WORKS

The shortage of space for different departments of Government of NCT of Delhi is one of the major hurdle. Accordingly, it has been decided to construct 2 new buildings, one near Metcalf House and another behind Civil Lines Police.

Station at Old Sectt. a provision of Rs.2.55 crore has been made for the construction of Office buildings for the GNCTD in 1994-95.

To provide suitable space to the Distt. Courts at Shahdara, second phase will start in 1994-95 which will comprise of 42 courts and 588 Lawyers Chambers. Land has also been acquired for construction of District Court at Rohini and it is proposed to acquire land in South and West Delhi also. For expansion of High Court Building, there is a programme to construct additional space alongwith Lawyers' Chambers for which land is already available. A provision of Rs.7.64 crore has been made for the courts buildings.

This sector also includes programmes for construction of buildings for new Police stations and police posts. During 1994-95, it is proposed to construct 4 new Police Station Buildings and one Police Post Building alongwith Essential Duty Staff Quarters besides the work of a number of new Police Stations/Police Posts Buildings will also be started. A provision of Rs.17 crore has been made for police Station/Police Post buildings and firing range.

Funds have also been provided for construction of Zonal Building and the Building for Civic Centre which will accommodate the MCD HQ at J.L. Nehru Marg.

JAIL

An outlay of Rs.8 crore is approved for this sector for 1994-95. The construction of Jail No.5 for 700 Prisoners will be completed by the end of 1994-95. construction of work for new Jail at Mandoli will be started. For setting up of new Jail at Rohini, land will be acquired and detailed plans will be prepared. Besides these works, a number of improvement and developmental works will be taken up at 4 Jails at Tihar.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Under this sector ongoing programmes like stg. of UTCS (Trg.), Sales Tax Department, Vigilance Department, Office of Sub-Registrar of D.C.'s Office, Dte. of Prosecution, Delhi Fire Services (M.C.D.) Excise Department etc. will continue. Provisions have also been made for Strengthening of Law and Finance Departments. These departments are being strengthened and expanded so as to provide a responsive administration to the public. An outlay of Rs.21.41 crore is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Construction of Fire Stations at Janakpuri district centre, Najafgarh, New Subzi Mandi is in progress. It is also proposed to construct fire station at Rohini, Narela, Geeta Colony and Keshav Puram. Static tanks and staff quarters will also be constructed at various fire stations during 1994-95.

I. AGRICULTURE & 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 has declined to 48357 hectares in 1990-91. The strategy adopted for Agriculture sector is to use intensive cultivation methods for more productive and remunerative use of limited Agricultural land. In spite of shrinkage in area under Agriculture, there has been rising trend in food grains production and vegetables production. It was the result of better supply of inputs that is quality seeds, fertilisers, sludge, adequate plant protection measures, soil testing facilities and use of modern tools and equipments in the cultivation process. Emphasis has been laid on farmers education so as to adopt the correct cropping pattern for intensive food and vegetables production.

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 return from their lands. The trend of production is as under:-

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	1993-94		1994-95
			Target	Actual Achievement	Targets
1.	Food Grains	000 Tones	174.00	174.70	174.50
2.	Veg. Production	do	711.00	237.43	711.00
3.	Floriculture Production	Acre	3000.00	5752.00	3000.00
4.	Milk Production	000 Tones	260.00	265.00	270.00
5.	Fish Production	Million	3.60	3.80	3.90
6.	Eggs Production	In lacs	2.50	3.27	2.60

Outlay and expenditure of 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Annual Plan 1993-94 and Annual Plan 1994-95 under various programmes are as under:-

Sl. No.	Major Programme	8th Plan	Actual	1993-94		Approved
		1992-97 Approved Outlay	Expr. 1992-93	Appd. outlay	Actual Expr.	Outlay (94-95)
1.	Crop. Husbandry	700.00	189.05	193.94	150.80	188.57
2.	Agriculture Marketing	15.00	2.00	2.00	3.27	3.50
3.	Soil Conservation	10.00	0.10	2.00	0.78	2.00
4.	Forest	715.00	220.63	278.00	312.61	509.08
5.	Animal Husbandry	3000.00	502.87	424.56	153.37	427.85
6.	Fisheries Development	60.00	19.48	17.50	17.09	19.00
Total (Agriculture & Allied Service)		4500.00	934.13	918.00	637.92	1150.00

Brief write-up of the Plan schemes to be taken up during 1994-95, is given below:-

A. Crop Husbandry

1. Strengthening of Agricultural Extension

T & V under National extension Programme (Rs. 2.00 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 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 at least 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 at least 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)		Targets		
		92-93	93-94	94-95	92-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Foods Grains	65000	65500	65500	167500	168500	168500
2.	Pulses	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
3.	Oil Seeds	6500	6600	6600	7000	7500	7500
4.	Vegetable	55000	60000	60000	749940	600000	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 transformed 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 NCT of Delhi.

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 approved during 1993-94 & 1994-95:-

S. No.	Item	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Office Exp.	0.15	0.55
2.	Demonstration material	0.10	-
3.	POL & repair of vehicle	0.30	0.10
4.	Material & Supply	0.10	0.15
5.	Audio visual aids & equip & publicity	0.15	----
6.	Study Tours	0.20	0.20
Sub Total		1.00	1.00
7.	Civil Work	1.00	1.00
Total		2.00	2.00

Physical Targets for the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 under 8th Five year plan are:-

S. No.	Item	1993-94	1994-95
(A)	Agriculture production (M.T.)		
1.	Wheat M.T.	1,43,000	1,43,000
2.	Rice "	11,000	11,000
3.	Bajra "	11,000	10,000
4.	Maize "	1,500	1,500
5.	Other cereals M.T.	3,000	3,000
6.	Pulses	6,000	6,000
Total		1,74,500	1,74,500
Oil seeds		7,500	7,500
(B)	Areas under High (Hect.) Yielding varieties	1993-94	1994-95
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	6,600	6,600
(C)	Distribution of Fertilizers ((in M.T)		
1.	Nitrogen	8,800	8,800
2.	Phosphorus	2,200	2,200
3.	Potash	1,100	1,100

(D) Training Programme :

S.No.	Item	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Pre seasonal 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
7.	No. of contract farmers 4000 @ 50 for 80 W.L.W.		
2.	<u>Strengthening of Existing Plant Protection Unit -</u> (Rs. 10.00 lacs)		

It is well known fact that 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 favorable conditions. The insect pests and diseases have built-up tremendously and have become complex. There is not a single food crop, vegetable, fruit, folder, ornamental plant etc., which are immune to attach 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 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 off effective enforcement of insecticides Act, 1968 & Insecticides Order 1986 in U.T.

The scheme was studied by Administrative Reforms Deptt. and recommended for creation of 5 posts after their study. The 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	1200-2040
5.	Ballif	1	950-1500
		5	

Break-up of Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 and approved outlay 1994-95 are given below:-

(Rs. in lacs)			
S.No.	Particulars	Approved for the year 1993-94	Provided for the 1994-95
1.	Pay & Allowances	0.40	0.25
2.	Purchased of Pesticides & Equipments	7.00	8.75
3.	Subsidy	0.10	0.50
4.	Office Expenses	0.50	0.50
		8.00	10.00

The physical targets achieved during the year 1993-94 and proposed to be achieved during the year 1994-95 are given below:-

S.No.	Particulars	Achieved for 1993-94	Target for 1994-95
1	2	3	4
1.	Area under Plant Protection (lacs. hect.)	2.51	2.55
2.	Stored Grainpest (thousand tonnes)	75.70	80
3.	Consumption of Pesticides (Tonnes)	40.65	75

Further the break-up of physical targets for year 1993-94 & 1994-95 area given below :-

(Lacs Hect.)			
S.No.	Particulars	Year 1993-94	Year 1994-95
1.	2	3	4
1.	Area under pests & disease control	0.88	0.95
2.	Area under treated seeds	0.27	0.28
3.	Weed control	0.30	0.32
4.	Rodent control	+ 1.00	1.00
	Total	2.45	2.55
5.	Store grain pests (thousand tonnes)	70	80
6.	Consumption of pesticides (tonnes)	81	75

3. Stg. of Seed Farms (at Hauz Rani & Alipur) (Rs. 10.70 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 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 off 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, high yielding varieties are required to be multiplied and arranged at Govt. level or through other dependable sources for supply to the farmers. Two Govt. Farms had deteriorated during the last 5 years due to development off urban colonies around these farms, creating a number off 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 work for city forests. Work on these farms will continue till city forest at 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, 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 NCT of Delhi is noted below:-

1. Wheat	44,000 hecets.
2. Paddy	6,000 hecets.
3. Bajra	7,000 hecets.
4. Oil Seeds	7,000 hecets.
5. Pulses	4,000 hecets.
6. Other crops	4,000 hecets.
7. Fodder Crops	30,000 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 Corp. and other private seed growers who are producing various seeds under the supervision of Seed Certification Agency, Delhi. Considerable area of various crops 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:-

Sl. No.	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1. Farm Assistant	1	1400-2300
2. Tubewell/Operator/Electrician	1	950-1500
3. Beldar/Labour	15	750-940
4. Field Man	1	750-940
5. Chowkidar	2	750-940
Total:		20

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

City Forests: The working of seed multiplication farms Alipur and Hauz Rani was reviewed by Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 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 finalize. 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.

Financial and physical targets and achievements for 1993-94 and targets proposed for 1994-95 under the scheme are as follows:-

S. No.	Item	1993-94 (Rs. in lacs)	Proposed Outlay 1994-95
1.	Estt. charges/labour charges	3.51	3.00
2.	Funds for cultivation charges Development etc.	4.43	2.70
3.	Capital for fencing building other civil work etc. ((only token provision kept im 93-94 budget)	4.00	5.00
		11.94	10.70

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

(In quintals)

Sl. No.	Item	1993-94 Target	1994-95 Target
1.	Production of cereal seeds	850	1050
2.	Production of oil seeds	100	100
3.	Production of pulse seeds	80	80
4.	Production of vegetable	200	210
5.	Misc. seeds	10	10
Total		1240	1450

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 framework of the Development Deptt., Delhi vide Notification No.SCA/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 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 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 NCT 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 :-

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale (in Rs.)	No. of posts
(i)	Seed Certification Inspector	1640-2900	Three
(ii)	UDC	1200-2400	One
(iii)	Peon	950-1500	One

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

Seed certification services are to be provided to the seed grower in the U.T. of Delhi. The Seed Certification Inspector and other officers visit the fields at growth stage so as to ensure that the seed produced is of a genetically pure and true of its kind. At the processing stage, strict watch is kept so as to eradicate any chance of physical elimination leading to deteriorating of the seeds. The stitching of bags is also got done under the close supervision of certification staff. The scheme initially implemented in the year 1982 with skeleton 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 this scheme:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay (Rs.)
1.	Chief Seed Certification Officer	1	3000-4500
2.	Seed Certification Officer	1	2000-3500
3.	UDC	1	1200-2040
4.	LDC	1	950-1500
5.	Chain Man	3	750-940
6.	Chowkidar/Peon	2	750-940

The following are the financial and physical targets and achievement for the year 93-94 and 94-95:-

Financial Targets

Sl. No.	Item	Rs. in lacs	
		1993-94	1994-95
1.	Establishment Charges	0.10	0.20
2.	Contingency Charges	0.90	0.80
	Total :	1.00	1.00

Physical Targets

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan	
			1993-94	1994-95
			Achievements	
1.	Area Hect under certified seed registered (Hect.)	Hect.	1206.00	750
2.	Certified seed produce	000 qt.	20.12	20.00
3.	Revalidation of certified seed	000 qt.	0.42	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 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.1.00 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 seedings under favorable 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:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (Rs.)
1.	Seed Analyst	1	2000-3500
2.	Seed Testing Asstt.	2	1400-2300
3.	Lab. Assistant	2	1200-2040
4.	Lab. Attendant	2	775-1025
5.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
6.	Peon	1	750-940
7.	Chowkidar	1	750-940
		10	

The following financial and physical targets are provided during 1993-94 and 1994-95:-

Financial Position:-

Item	1993-94	1994-95
(i) Salary	0.50	0.50
(ii) Contingency	1.00	0.50
(iii) Civil Works	0.50	
	<u>2.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

Physical targets of seed sample testing:-

Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Target	1000	1500	2000
Achievement	400	1238	

6. Implementation of Fertilizer Control Order (Rs. 1.00 lac)

Fertilisers have been notified as one of the Essential Commodities under the fertilizer 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 registered and submit progress report to the Registering Authority as well as Block Development Office/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 under the scheme in Annual Plan 1994-95:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Fertiliser Quality Control Officer	1	2000-3500
2.	Fertiliser Inspectors	1	1640-2400
3.	Fertiliser Asstt.	1	1200-2040
4.	L.D.C./Typist	1	950-1500
5.	Class-IV Field Man	2	750-940
		6	

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

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

The amount of Rs.1.00 lac for the year 1994-95 will be incurred on the following

items:	(Rs. in lacs)
Salary of Estt.	0.80
Office Expenditure	0.20

Total: 1.00

7. Distribution of Sludge & Manure (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.

Further 4 trucks under the Sludge Distribution Scheme have become very old, having covered more than 3 lac kilometers 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 purchase of can baskets, office expenses and P.O.L, purchase of sludge coupon and replacement of one truck.

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.

In a Plan Review meeting taken by Chief Secretary on 6.10.1993, it had been decided that Evaluation Study be conducted by the Evaluation Unit of the Planning Department. This study has almost been completed and on the basis of recommendations, continuation/discontinuation of the scheme will be considered. At present, An amount of Rs. 9 lacs have been approved for 1994-95. Break-up is indicated below.

S.No.	Item	1994-95 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	SCP	1.80
2.	Purchase of cane baskets	0.20
3.	Office expenses & POL	1.50
4.	Purchase of sludge coupon	1.00
5.	Replacement of one truck	4.50
8.	<u>Strengthening of existing Semi Mechanical Compost Plant at Okhla by N.D.M.C.- (Rs. 20.00 lacs)</u>	

N.D.M.C. Compost Plant was set up in the year 1985 and is functioning since then. It is not only helping in the matter or improvement of environment but is also engaged in treating the refuse/garbage through mechanisation process and preparation of compost. The N.D.M.C. 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 neces-sary 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 is Rs.56 lacs.

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%

During the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.20 lacs has been approved 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 & trolleys 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 1994-95.

9. Rural Food Processing & Nutritional Extension Programmes:-
(Rs.1.00 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 N.C.T. of Delhi? These and many other similar question 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 recognised 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 process- sing, 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 pro- motion of nutrition of the people.

The rural food processing and Nutrition Extension scheme of the Develop-ment Deptt. Govt. of N.C.T. 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 N.C.T. of Delhi.

These rural food processing and nutrition extension units will infact, help in raising nutritional status as well as income of the rural family. 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 tones 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% pf 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 seasons, these can be kept and utilised benefically during lean period or in emergency.

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 to the income out of their rural produce.,

OBJECTIVES :

- (i) To equip the rural community of N.C.T. of Delhi with messages on food and nutritional and food processing through extension techniques.
- (ii) To promote processing of fruits and vegetables in N.C.T.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 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 :

- (i) Help raising nutritional standard through food processing and nutrition extension techniques.
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- (ii) Help reducing the present wastage of perishable foods is almost 30 % of the produce.
 - (iii) Help raising food hygieness standard and combating food adulteration practices prevalent in the area.
 - (iv) Making available the processed foods at cheaper rates on no profit no loss basis.
 - (v) 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.

All the programmes of the scheme will be implemented under the control of Dy. Director (Rural). The approved outlay for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 1.00 lacs.

10. Strengthening of Preservation of Fruits and vegetables and distribution of mini kits for SC/ST & poor (Rs. 1.00 lacs)
SCP

The preservation of fruits and veg. is very important-One for minimising the wastages 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 everywhere 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 & vegetable are preserved, it will extend the availability of fruits & vegetable throughout 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 through training

programmes. Apart from this for intensive preservation of fruits and vegetables for public, it is important to increase and strengthen 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 783 Sq. km. is rural and 700 sq. km. is urban area. The rural area is comprised of 5 blocks having population of 9.49 lacs as per census 1991. Due to fast urbanisation process and increasing population pressure on 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 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 seasonable rates as the production and availability of fruits and vegetable 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 N.C.T. of Delhi plays small role in the wide range of food processing activities. With the taking up to food processing scheme by the Development Deptt., it become all the more important to have expanded activities in rural urban are as of N.C.T. off Delhi so that it may cover the entire population of N.C.T. of Delhi. The objectives of scheme are as under:-

- (i) To popularise preservation of fruits & vegetables and food processing pro-grammes through training programmes and other extension techniques.
 - (ii) To arrange sale of chemicals, preservatives, food colours, essences etc. used in preservation in small packing on no profit no loss basis for popularising preservation of fruits and veg. practices.
 - (iii) To set-up training centres in various parks of N.C.T. 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 practice for good material.
 - (vii) To create awareness for processed food among the be 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.
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Raising Health Hygiene & Nutrition Status through distribution of Minikits:

1. The benefit of the programme will flow to the targeted groups viz SC/ST & poor families through use of mini kit inputs during the year 1993-94, 50 families will be benefited 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 N.C.T. 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 undergo different training programmes. The beneficiaries will be selected through social organisations, B.D.O. 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 approved under the scheme and efforts will be made to achieve during 1994-95.

	1993-94		Target 1994-95
	Target	Anticipated	
a) No. of camps	60	60	100
b) No. of beneficiaries	1000	734	1500
c) Distribution of Mini Kits	--	---	25
d) No. of Beneficiaries	--	---	25

There has been very good response from the public from all section 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 benefited 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 items of expenditure approved for the year 1994-95 for smooth functioning of the scheme are given below:-

REVENUE :	(Rs. in lacs)
Sl. Items No.	1994-95
1. Office Expense	0.30
2. Motor Vehicle & POL etc.	0.15
3. Purchase of Chemicals Preservatives	0.45
4. Machinery, Equipments & Teaching Aids	0.10
Total :	1.00

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been approved under annual plan 1994-95.

11. Assistance to Farmers for Improvement of Irrigation Facilities (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 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 requirement 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 install additional tube-well 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.

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 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 1994-95 alongwith targets for 1993-94 are given below:-

(a) Financial		(Rs. in lacs)	
S.No.	Item	1993-94 Expenditure	Approved outlay 1994-95
1.	Office Expenses	0.10	0.10
2.	Subsidy	5.90	5.90
Total		6.00	6.00

(b) Physical

1. Installation/Construction of 50 hacts. 60 Hects. of of Irrigation system/channels.
12. Grant for Land Improvement, Supply of production Inputs & Agriculture Implements (SCP) (Rs.3.00 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 Delhil. 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. 110141791-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.3.00 lacs is as under:-

S.No.	Name of item	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Office Expenses	0.10
2.	Material & Supply for giving assistance	2.50
3.	POL & Jeep maintenance	0.40
	Total	3.00

New Scheme

13. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES
INSTALLATION OF DEEP BORE TUBEWELLS - (Rs. 25.00 LACS)

The main objective of the scheme is to popularise installation of deep bore tube well in the different blocks. The installation of deep bore tube wells in the different blocks of the NCT of Delhi so that farmers of Delhi get sufficient water for irrigation for increasing the production. The scheme will provide not only assured supply of water for irrigation but at the same time would eliminate the dangers to human lives which are generally caused as a result of collapsing of deep open wells of shallow cavity tube wells being presently operated by the farmers. The scheme is necessary as the sub-soil water level has gone down and the shallow capacity tube wells are going dry.

The purpose of the deep bore tube well is that one tube well of 3 inch bore will provide irrigation water to about 20 acres of land. The cost of installation of each deep bore tube well comes to more than 1.5 lacs. The rich farmers having large holdings can afford to install the deep bore tube wells, but the small /marginal farmers, due to their mearge resources, are not in apoistion to install such deep bore tube wells for irrigating their lands. Therefore, in order to help small farmers, it is

proposed to form cooperative societies of such small farmers having joint compact area of 15-20 acres. To assist the small farmers, under this scheme, it is proposed to provide subsidy of Rs. 5000/- per acre to each cooperative society subject to maximum of Rs., 1,00,000/-.

The scheme was discussed in a Plan Review meeting taken by Chief Secretary in which Development department informed that no farmer is ready to make a Agricultural Cooperative, therefore, the scheme be treated as dropped.

14. Integrated Horticulture vegetable Development Programme - (Rs.19.31 lacs)

The scheme "Integrated Horticulture Vegetable Development Programme has become more important under the present strategy of Agriculture as the timely availability of seeds, seedlings, 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 followed by latest technology.

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 Admin., has developed three Govt. Seed Farms cum-Nursery at Baprola, Kharkhari Nahar and Massodabad 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.
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5. To grow the quality vegetable seeds/fruits plants and only other crops give the farmers on reasonable rates.
6. To organise training camps and to importing to the house wives for preservation/crop cultivation and processing of fruits and vegetables.
7. To propagate the different types of fruits 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 proved.
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 Department is endeavoring to provide this to input of seeds so that profit through seed. At present this office has 3 farms/nurseries under development i.e. Baprola, Kharkhri Nahar and Masoodabad.

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

1. Area to be brought under vegetable production.
2. Area to be brought under 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.

A sum of Rs. 19.31 lacs (Revenue Rs.17.31 lacs+Capital 2.00 lacs) has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 and the details of the expenditure to be incurred in 94-95 will be as under:-

S.No.	Name of Item	1994-95 (Rs. in lacs)
		Approved outlay
1.	Salary and wages and travel Expenses	11.50
2.	Publication & Office expenses	0.05
3.	Motor Vehicle and Machinery & Tools	0.50
4.	Material supplies and POL	3.50
5.	Machinery and equipment	0.25
6.	Rent, rates and taxes	0.25
7.	Advertising sales and publicity on expenses	0.05
8.	Other charges	0.20
9.	Conveyance	0.05
10.	SCP	0.96
		17.31
CAPITAL : Irrigation channels in Hort. Nurseries i.e. Baprola Kharkhari Nahar and Masoodabad and other works.		2.00
Total		19.31

Staff required and Sanctioned Staff :

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Farm Superintendent	1	2000-3500
2.	Farm Manager	3	1640-2900
3.	Farm Assistant	3	1400-2300
4.	Tractor Driver	2	1200-2040
5.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
6.	Pump Operator	3	950-1500
7.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
8.	Head Malies	6	950-1500
9.	Chowkidar	3	750-940
10.	Peon-cum-Messenger	2	750-940
11.	Labour*	50	750-940
Total		77	

15. 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 is 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 fertiliser 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.

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 plotts 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
1.	Dy. Director(Tech.)	3000-4500	1
2.	Technical Asstt.	1400-2300	2
3.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
4.	Driver	950-1500	1
5.	Peon	750-940	1
			6

4. Physical Target/Achievement for 1992-93 & 1993-94 & 1994-95

	Target			Achievement		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	Target 1994-95
Soil	5000	6000	6500	4911	4662	6500
Water	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000

5. Financial Targets:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1994-95	
Pay & Allowance	1.00	
Cont./Office Exp.	-	
Total :	1.00	
Cap.	0.50	
	1.50	

16. Floriculture Production for Export Purposes - (Rs.26.88 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/murserary.
8. To layout the demomstration of floriculture crops to popularise the programme amongst growers.
9. Organising training courses, for the horticulturist and farmers on flower production technology.

Need/Justification of the programme: The area under agriculture in Delhi is decreasing day by day due to acquisition 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 Metropolitan city due to western influence. Since last decade. Govt. of Deelhi has changed its strategy from fruits to flower production because nothing has been done in this regard so far. Now-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, chrysanthemum, 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 fulfill the need of their houses. Moreover there is a large scope of floriculture production in Delhi for export: to Europe and Gulf countries.

This is an on-going scheme included 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 agriculture 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 advises 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 1993-94 and 1994-95 plan :

S. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1993-94 Target	Achievement	Annual Plan 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Area to be brought under flower crops (Acre)	Acre	3000	5752	3000
2.	Production of ornamental plants through deptt. nurseries.	Nos.	2.50 lacs	3.04	2.50 lacs

In the Plan Review Meeting taken by C.S. on 6.10.93, it was desired that a quick study should be conducted by The Development Department to explore the potential of Floriculture production and its export in the context of Delhi. Extension of the scheme would reduce selling of agricultural land and urbanisation.

Budget allocation for the Annual Plan 1994-95: a sum of Rs.26.63 lacs has been approved for 1994-95 in revenue head and Rs.0.25 lac for capital works for the purchase of functional vehicle, that is, tempo for supply of plant material from nursery to sale centre, fencing of Patparganj nursery Phase II, irrigation channel of cement pipe at Patparganj nursery.

1. Pay and Allowance	19.00
2. Publication and Extension	0.01
3. Motor Vehicle and POL & Elect. charge	2.50
4. Material and Supplies	4.50
5. Machinery and Equipment	0.45
6. Rent, Rates and Taxes	0.01
7. Conveyance	0.05
8. Other Charges	0.10
9. Etc.	0.01

	26.63

The 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)
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
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.	Laborers	70	750-940 (exit)

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17. Centre for Horticulture Training for Malies at Dhaula Kuan-(Rs. 7.18 lacs)

Objectives of the scheme :

1. The centre is providing training to the service officials of various categories i.e. Malies, Chowkidars, 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 gardener/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 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 mission 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.6.68 lacs has been approved for the year 94-95 in revenue head and Rs.0.50 lac approved for capital work. The details of expenditure for the year 94-95 is as under:-

Revenue :

1. Pay and allowance of staff	5.75
2. Motor vehicle/POL charges and electric charges	0.06
3. Material and supplies	0.67
4. Machinery and equipment	0.06
5. Scholarship and stipends	0.05
6. Conveyance	0.03
7. Advertising sales and publicity expenses	0.04
8. Other charges	0.02

Total	6.68

Capital Works :

Construction of store cum office/installation of 0.50 lac electric pump etc.

Physical targets proposed for Annual Plan for the year 1994-95 is as under :-

S.No.	Name of item	8th Plan	1992-93 Achiev.	Achiev. 1993-94	Target 1994-95
1.	No. of Trainees	600	120	123	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)
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.	4	1200-2040
9.	L.D.C.	5	950-1500
10.	Driver	2	950-1500
11.	Mali	5	750-940
12.	Peon	1	750-940
13.	Draftsman	1	1200-2040
14.	Chowkidar	2	750-940

18. Development of Community Parks and Gardens in Sub-urban and rural areas (Rs. 43.00 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 a keen interest in garden development and road side 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 balance 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 employed to un-employment 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 commons man for planting a tree.

A sum of Rs. 43.00 lacs (Revenue 39.00 lacs+capital 4.00 lacs) is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 and the details of the expenditure to be incurred in 94-95 will be as under:-

S.No.	Name of Item	Budget (in lacs)
1.	Salaries	23.53
2.	Wages	4.00
3.	Office Expenses	0.01
4.	Publications	0.01
5.	Motor vehicle and water tanker etc.	2.00
6.	Material supplies & POL	4.85
7.	Machinery and Equipment/Tools etc.	0.40
8.	Rent, rates, taxes and transportat- ion.	0.40
9.	Conveyance	0.01
10.	Advertising sales and publicity expenses	0.10
11.	Purchase of other misc. items/charges	1.00

		36.85

12.	SCP Component (Material Supplies and other charges)	2.15

CAPITAL :

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Installation of Hand pumps and Bore wells | 3.00 lacs |
| 2. | Arrear in connection with installation of hand pumps and Tube wells | 1.00 lacs |

4.00

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 (Heavy)	3	1200-2040
13.	Peon	6	750-940
14.	Peon-cum-Messenger	2	750-940
15.	Chowkidar for park sites	20	750-940
16.	Draftri	1	775-1025
17.	Sweeper	20	750-940
18.	Head Malies	20	950-1500
19.	Senior Malies	50	775-1025
20.	Laborer/Malies	500	750-1500
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.

19. Regulation of Markets & Markets Practices (Rs.2.15 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. Mama 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.
5. Flower Market, Okhla

Before market is regulated, there is a need to get conducted a through 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 elections process is a voluminous task which required 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	Requirement
1.	Driver	950-1500	1

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

Against the approved outlay of Rs.8.90 lacs under 8th Five Year Plan for this scheme, an amount of Rs.2.15 lacs is approved for 1994-95 with the following break-up:-

Items	Outlay Proposed for 1994-95 (Rs.in lacs)
Pay & Allowances	0.40
Office expenses	1.00
Publication of Advertisement in Newspapers/Contingencies.	0.75

	Total 2.15

20. Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing -
(Rs.0.25 lacs)

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 Marketing 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 form this Directorate during 8th Five Year Plan out of which Rs.0.25 lac has been approved for the year 1994-95.

21. Setting up of E.D.P. Cell -- (Rs. 1.10 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 1994-95 also:-

1. Data Entry Operator (120(0-2040) 1

But as the post is yet to be created and the scheme is yet to be started, a token provision of Rs.1.10 lac has been approved for 1994-95 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 1994-95 (Rs.in lacs)
Computer	0.65
Pay & Allowances	0.30
Office Expenditure	0.15

Total	1.10

LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration,
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016
DOC, No. D-8873
Date 16-10-95

C. Soil Conservation :

22. Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land - (Rs.2.00 lacs)

In the N.C.Territory of Delhi except Rohini 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 040 Hec. site. Beside this water and soil samples are to be collected and get tested in 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 driyer is kept.

A. Physical and Financial Targets proposed for the Plan 1994-95 as given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Item	Unit	1994-95	Flow to SCP
1.	Soil Sample	Nos.	5,000	1,000
2.	Water Sample	Nos.	2,000	400
3.	Free demonstration plots	Nos.	200	40
4.	Afforestation on water logged area	N.A.	20	4

2. Financial Targets In lacs 2.00

The details of the Items for expenditure during 94-95 are as under:

S. No.	Name of the Item	(Amount in lacs)
1.	Salary of Staff	0.10
2.	Purchase of Material/inputs	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 :

23. Plantation of Trees - (Rs. 150.00 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 consmopolitan cities, it has a sizable 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 tone of live timber inhales 1.5 tonne 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, panchyat & 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 introduced during the VII Five Year Plan period. It is a plan scheme and funding will be done from the Stat. 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 1994-95.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay-Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Dy. Conservation 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.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	2
7.	Dy. Forest Ranger	1200-2040	6
8.	Draftsman-cum-Tracer	1200-2040	1
9.	L.D.C.s	950-1500	5
10.	Mechanic	1200-2040	1
11.	Messenger-cum-Dak Runner	750-940	2
12.	Peons	750-940	5
13.	Laborers	750-940	106

Provision for really essential posts has 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 laborers have already been created out of 798,86 posts are to be created.

Tools, implements, small machinery and installments 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 1994-95. 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 1994-95 Plan :

1.	Trucks	5
2.	Water Tankers	3
3.	Tractor	3
4.	Jeep	2

During the year 1993-94, 43.51 lacs trees have been planted against the target of 50 lakh tree plantation by Forest Division, Horticulture Division, DEDA, PWD, MCD, NDMC, DDA etc. Out of this, the target for Forest Division is of 10 lakhs and the same is achieved. The target of plantation by Forest Division for 1994-95 is 6 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 163.02 lakhs has been incurred during 1993-94.

An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been approved in Annual Plan 1994-95.

24. Strengthening of Wildlife Section - (Rs.2.43 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 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 modes operand of the offenders:-

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

Following posts 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. Assitt. W.L.I.	1200-2040	1
5. Wildlife Guards	750-900	11
6. Stenographer	1200-2040	1
7. L.D.C.	950-1500	1
8. U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
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 Project and 1 post of Motor Boat Driver are under process. An outlay of Rs. 2.43 lakhs has been approved under the scheme for Annual Plan 1994-95.

25. Strengthening of Bird cum Wildlife Sanctuary, Asola - (Rs.200.00 lacs)

The wildlife Sanctuary Asola Project in the UT of Delhi at Asola is being implemented by Development Deptt. The objective for creating 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	1
5. Deputy Rangers	4
6. Laborers	110

The original cost of the Project at Rs. 2.93 crores had been approved by SFC on 21.8.87. The Forest Division in revising the cost estimates. Total year-wise expenditure is given below:-

1987-88	9.68
88-89	100.87
89-90	102.94
90-91	94.65
91-92	200.41
92-93	75.87
93-94	107.48
Total	691.90

Construction of 42 Kms. of boundary wall has been completed out of 48 Kms. by the I&FC Deptt. Tools, implements, small machinery etc. are essential items for afforestation programme and wild life conservation and will have to be purchased. For effective protection, movability of the staff is must and, therefore, need to but one Gypsy, one tempo and two motor Bikes. This will require a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs under annual plan 1994-95. The break up is given below:-

a) Revenue Exp.		
i) Salary	25.00	
ii) office expenses	6.00	
iii) Material supplies	5.00	36.00
b) Capital		
i) Compensation of land acquired	100.00	
ii) Const. of water storage	3.00	
iii) Const. of periferal road	7.00	
iv) Const. of Chankidar huts	4.00	
v) Const. of water tower	4.00	
vi) Const. of recreation centre	12.00	
vii) Const. of boundary wall	34.00	164.00

		200.00

26. Strengthening of Administrative, Management & Publicity Measures for forest and forestry. (Rs.1.15 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 Office 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. I.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 require 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 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 a bout 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 additional to staff, every deptt. whether old or new, requires, offices, furniture, stores, equipment, machinery, telephone, vehicle 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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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 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 environment conservation.

The aim is to collect material by way of still colour photographs and colour transparencies. This will enable the department of 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 refresher 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 video vans or the DAVP.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Shop Video films of 15-20 minutes | Rs. 1.75 lacs |
| 2. Video films of 60 minutes | Rs. 3.00 lacs |

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

Total costs of video: Rs.22 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.1.15 lacs.

27. Grant in aid to Delhi Wasteland Development Board- (Rs.55.50 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 landscapes (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 at deleterious to the entire region unless the mined area is rehabilitated.

Planting of trees in the harsh environments, particularly in simmered regions may not be a feasible strategy for the reclamation of morrum 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 Begraded Ecosystem (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 94-95:

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	2

The item of expenditure during financial year (94-95) are :

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Salary and wages	11.00
2. Contingency/travel	11.00
3. Jeep and Equipments	5.50
4. Building (Lab. & Admn.)	28.00

Total :	55.50

New Scheme

28. Development of City Forests (Rs. 25.00 lacs)

Delhi has been categorised as one of the most polluted city of the world with rapid increase in population of the capital city which is rising at a very alarming speed, the position will deteriorate further. To redeem the situation only way-out is to increase the forest cover of the Territory which could get as carbon sink to its population. Forest policy of India lays down that-in our country, there should be forest cover over one third

of the total geographical area. In Delhi, the forest cover, worked out by Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Forest Survey of India, is given in the following table :-

	Total area	Forest area	Per- centage
1. Directorate of Economics & Statistics	1,47,488 ha.	1561	1.05%
2. Forest Survey of India Report	1,48,300 ha.	2200	1.50%

This clearly indicates that forest cover is far less than the required, Keeping this deficiency in view, serious thought has been given to increase the forest cover of the Territory. There are two seed multiplication farms, one at Hauzrani in the south having an area of 88 acres and another in the north at Alipur with an area of 47 acres. Their economics were worked out and it was decided that in view of little usefulness of these farms, seed production should be discontinued and should be put to some better use. It was therefore, decided that these two areas should be developed as city forest.

The aims and objectives of the scheme are :-

- i) To increase forest cover in National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- ii) To provide carbon sinks to the metro polis of Delhi.
- iii) To provide recreational centre in natural surroundings to the population of Delhi.
- iv) To provide useful information about the plant life to the residents of the capital.
- v) To improve the environment of the area.

To achieve above aim and objectives the city forest at two places will be developed in a planned manner. This will include the following components :-

- i) Landscaping of the farms.
- ii) Block planting of selected forest species.
- iii) construction of recreation centre.
- iv) Providing of information on wilderness.

The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 114 lacs (in revenue Rs. 85 lacs and in capital Rs. 29 lacs).

Detailed plan will be worked out regarding landscaping planting and selection of site for the recreation and informative centres. The planting of the forest tree species will be done in blocks. Care will be taken that the species selected for planting

are such that they improve environment, apart from having aesthetic value. Planting will be done in stages and since water is available it will be done throughout the year. There will be peripheral roads and walking tracks in between. Efforts will be made to maintain a delicate balance between comfort and conservation.

The scheme will be implemented in three years during the 8th plan i.e. from 1994-95 to 1996-97.

As has been motioned above that the total area of two farms is 135 Acre (88+47). This will be the total physical target of the scheme. Out of this 50 ha. will be target for 1994-95, and remaining will be done in subsequent years. Regarding financial targets, it has been worked out that total cost of the project will be 114 lacs. Out of this fund required for 1994-95 have been required out as Rs. 25 lacs.

Physical and Financial target during 3 years of the 8th plan as under:-

(Physical-in hectare)

(Financial-Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Items	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1.	Landscaping	50 Acre	12	85	22	---	---
2.	Planting	45 "	6	45	6	45	7
3.	Building	02 Nos.	5	2	10	2	12
4.	Salary	----	----	50	12	50	14
5.	Misc.	----	2	---	2	---	2
		25		46		35	

No additional posts will be created. However, the staff working under the Seed Production Farms will be paid salary from this scheme. However, their salary in this scheme will be charged from 1995-96.

New Scheme

29. Raising & Distribution of Seedlings (Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

In the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the area under forest is only about 5% of the total geographical area. Keeping in view the pressure on land from different sectors, it may not be possible to increase the area under forest, but to improve the ecological status of the Territory and provide much needed carbon sink to the population, there is always possibility of increasing vegetative cover on the land which are not termed as forests and have been put to different commercial/residential uses.

There are number of non-governmental agencies, Clubs, Educational Institutions, Banks, Govt. deptt., Para Military Forces and Defense Services, who are willing to take up planting of trees in the lands under their control. They also have the required labour input for the purpose, what they basically needs the technical know-how, and planting material. Thus, there is need to tap this resource for acting the object of large scale trees planting every year. Forest department of National Capital Territory of Delhi has the resource to provide technical know-how, but requirement of seeding for distribution to the above mentioned agencies have not been worked out and therefore not raised to the level, it is required.

It is proposed to raise 20 lakhs seedlings every year for distribution to various agencies under this scheme and planting 600000 seedlings in plantation of trees schemes. 5 to 10 Nurseries will be established at different places, well distributed over the area, so that the seedlings could be supplied to the organisation very close to the place of planting. This will also reduce top transportation cost. Main thrust will be to raise the forests saplings suitable for planting in Delhi track. However, some ornamental plants which could be planted in compound of the building, will also be raised. There will be particular emphasis on raising seedling suitable for avenue plantation.

Keeping in view the wage structure prevalent in Delhi, it is estimated that Rs. 50 lakhs will be required as wage component for raising 20 lakh seedlings. In addition to this Rs. 12 lakhs will be needed for purchase of material/equipments. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs will be needed under capital section for construction of tubewell at different nurseries. Therefore the total estimated cost will be Rs. 70 lakhs for a year. A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs will be needed for 94-95 to 95-96 & 96-97 during 8th five year plan. No additional staff will be needed for implementing the scheme. The labour now being charged under other schemes, will be shifted and the salaries will be charged under this scheme. The scheme will be implemented by the Forest Guard/Dy. Ranger/SFR already working in the department. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been approved in Annual Plan 1994-95.

New Scheme

30. Preservation and Maintenance of Delhi Ridge. (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

The ridge in Delhi is extension of Aravali ranges of Rajasthan and Haryana. It enters Delhi from south-west and ends up at north-east. But is not contiguous and its width also varies at different places. Originally only two ridges- Northern and Southern- were known, but now four ridges have been identified. Namely- Northern, Central (Previously known as southern), south-central and southern ridges. Of these, the northern ridge, a been shaped area, is narrow and has least area; while southern ridge is wide U shaped and largest in area. The approx. area of the four ridges has been estimated as under :-

1. Northern Ridge	= 877 hectare
2. Central Ridge	- 864 "
3. South-Central Ridge	- 6266 "
4. Southern Ridge	-6200 "

Total	7777 hectare

Scientific management of the ridge has been engaging attention of the Govt. of India and Delhi Government. Various non-governmental organisations have also been expressing their concern about lack of proper scientific management of the ridge which have resulted in encroachment at many places. If this importance eco-system of the capital city is not protected from encroachment, degradation and loss of forest area to other land use, it will result serious environmental problem. Therefore, it's scientific management is of utmost importance. To suggest proper scientific management of Delhi ridge, a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Levra Kumar and with Development Commissioner, Delhi Administration, as Member Secretary was constituted through notification dated 24-04-1993. The Committee, after long deliberations, submitted its report to Lt. Governor, Delhi, and inter-alia, suggested that the three ridges (excluding Southern ridge including Asola) should be handed over to DDA for its management; as Government of Delhi is unable to provide necessary funds and required staff. Committee recommended that the ridges should be managed by a Ridge Management Division, to be created under the control of an officer not below the rank of Conservator of Forests with proportional supporting field staff and office staff. The Committee further recommended that the southern ridge shall continue to remain under the management of Forest Department, Govt. of Delhi.

However, now, Government of Delhi, is of the opinion that necessary funds and required staff can be made available for management of the ridge and therefore, there is no need to hand over the three ridges to DDA for management of these areas. Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, had been consistently of the opinion that the ridges should be managed and controlled by Forest Department, Govt. of Delhi. Accordingly the Ridge Management Division which was to be created in DDA will now have to be created in Delhi Government and therefore, this scheme has been formulated.

The aims and objectives of the schemes are :

- i) To persevere, maintain and manage Delhi Ridge as Forest area.
 - ii) To make various forest acts; such as Indian Forest Act, 1927, Wildlife(Protection) Act, 1972, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) At, 1987; applicable to the area so that complete protection is afforded..
-

- iii) To demarcate and survey the existing land use on the various ridges, thereby enumerating the name of the occupants and area occupied.
- iv) To contain the further encroachment and make efforts to get the old encroachments vacated as per law of the land.
- v) To conserve the bio-diversity of the ridges and halt their conversion into parks, and
- vi) To provide carbon sinks to the population of the metropolis consistent with above objectives.

Ridge being the most important eco-system of the territory, the scheme will continue beyond 8th five year Plan as well. However, details are being worked out only for remaining three years of the 8th Plan. It has been estimated that the total funds required during 1994-95 to 1996-97 will be 186 Lakhs of which 136 lakhs will be required under revenue head and remaining Rs. 50 lacs under capital head. Revenue head will include the salary and miscellaneous office expenses also..

To achieve the above objectives, following steps will be taken :-

- i) Demarcation and Survey : All the four ridges will be demarcated and surveyed. Demarcation will be done with the help of Forest Staff and Revenue staff, in presence of representative of Survey of India. On the basis of demarcation done, survey will be carried out by Survey of India. For fixing the outer boundary, prismatic compass survey will be carried out, while for plotting the area under occupation of each occupant will be done with the help of plan table survey. Efforts will be made to complete the demarcation and survey of all 7777 hectares of area during 1994-95. But since the surveying is a seasonal work and can be taken only during winter months, any spill over of this year will be completed during 95-96.
- ii) Erection of boundary pillars :: Based on the demarcation done and survey carried out, boundary pillars will be fixed simultaneously not only on the outer boundaries of the ridges but also inside the ridges to delineate the area occupied by the various occupants. Since construction of boundary pillars will go pari-passu with the demarcation, the completion of construction of boundary pillars will again depend upon the achievement of demarcation work. If the demarcation work is not completed during 1994-95 work of construction of boundary pillars will also pass over to 1995-96.
- iii) Preparation of Management Plan : For scientific management, formulation of management plan is of paramount importance. It is proposed to have a management plan prepared to be made

applicable in subsequent years during 1994-95 itself. The management plan will encompass various disciplines of management. For this, services of any prime institution, like Forest Research Institute of India, Dehradun, will be availed of, so that the management plan is not just forestry oriented but also takes care of geology, horology, ecology, soil and moisture conservation and flora and fauna of the area. It is proposed that the plan will have to be prepared during 94-95 itself, so that, it is put to operation in subsequent years and results are achieved within reasonable time. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 10.lacs will be needed for preparation of such a management plan. The same is being provided in the scheme during 1994-95.

- iv. Presenting the case before Settlement Officer : Notification under section-4 of Indian Forest Act, 1927, declaring all four ridges as Reserved Forest has since been issued on 24-05-1994 and Forest Settlement Officer has been appointed. In pursuance of the provision of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, Forest Settlement Officer will take action to finally notify the ridges under section-20 of Indian Forest Act. But before doing so, he will pass orders regarding claims made by the interested parties. These claims will have to be suitably replied so that the interest of the Government is protected. For this, relevant records will have to be collected and case prepared properly.
- v) Containment and removal of encroachments : On the decision given by Forest Settlement Officer regarding eviction or shifting of present occupants, action will be taken accordingly. On the one hand, the un-authorized occupants will be evicted and on the other hand further encroachments will be stopped. For this, there will be beat guards to protect the ridge against encroachments. The requirement of staff has been worked out and has been given in para-9.
- vi) Rehabilitation of Eco-System L Based upon the prescriptions of management plan so prepared, action will be taken to rehabilitate the eco-system. For this nurseries will be raised of indigous species and planting done. In doing so, due care will be taken to preserve geology, ecology fauna and flora of the ridges. Works of moisture improvement will also be taken up on the lines prescribed by management plan.

The scheme will be made operational in the 3rd year of 8th Five Year Plan i.e. w.e.f. 01-04-1994 and will continue upto the end of the 08th Plan on 31-03-1997. For the present physical and financial targets are being worked at for three years only. Further programme will be drawn after reviewing the programme of these 3 years.

The total area of ridge has been estimated 7777 hec. This will be the physical target and to achieve various operation, over the area, the requirement of funds for 3 years will be Rs.

186 lacs. Out of this, physical and financial target during 1994-95 will be 5000 ha. and 54 lacs respectively.

8. Item-wise break up of the approved outlay during the year.

Physical - in ha.
Financial - Rs. in lacs.

S.NO.	Items	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Phy- sical	Fina- ncial	Phy- sical	Fin- ancial	Phy- sical	Fin- ancial
1.	Demarcation	5000	3	2777	2	---	---
2.	Construction of boundary pillars.	8000	20	4000	10	---	---
3.	Management plan (Nos.)	01	10	--	---	---	---
4.	Buildings (Nos.)	03	05	04	10	04	10
5.	Fencing	---	--	1000	10	1000	10
6.	Nursery	---	--	3	6	2	6
7.	Plantation	---	--	100	5	100	7
8.	Public awareness	--	01	--	2	--	2
9.	Salary (Rs.)	37	08	37	16	37	18
10.	Miscellaneous including two vehicles.	--	07	---	08	--	10
Total		54		69		63	

= 186

Lovraj Committee has suggested handing over of three ridges ((excluding southern Ridge) totally an area 1777 to DDA, and for managing this, it has been recommended that a ridge management division, to be looked by a officer not below the rank of Conservator of Forest with supporting staff, be created. However, posts of only one Deputy Conservator of Forests, with supporting staff is being proposed in this scheme, and post of Conservator of Forests, with supporting staff is being proposed in this scheme, and post of Conservator of Forests, with proportionate supporting staff is being worked out under the plan scheme "Intensification of Management and Administration and Public Awareness Scheme (Plan) '. The details of the posts to be created and approx annual expenditure on salary is summarised below :

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale	Nos. of posts
1.	D.C.F.	3000-4500	01
2.	A.C.F.	2000-3500	01
3.	Forest Ranger	1640-2900	03
4.	Dy.Ranger	950-1400	05
5.	Forest Guards	775-1025	16
6.	Class-Iv	750-940	02
7.	Drivers	950-1500	02
8.	Steno	1200-2040	01
9.	Headclerk	1400-2300	01
10.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	01
11.	L.D.C.	950-1500	02
12.	Patwari	950-1500	01
13.	Draftman	1200-2040	01
14.	Progress Asstt.	1200-2040	01
Total			37

31. Development of Wildlife Sanctuary at Bhatti Area (Rs. 30 lacs)

In area of 2166 acres was notified in 1991 under section 18 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to constitute wildlife sanctuary in Bhatti village. The area was earlier being used for mining purposes and there are number of big and small, pits in the area some of them are deep and have precipitous slopes. There is urgent need to develop this sanctuary in a scientific way. Scientist of wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, were requested to prepare a management plan for the area. They have submitted a preliminary report and have asked a sum of Rs. 3.20 lacs to prepare a detailed management plan within six months.

In addition to this, huge earth work is to be undertaken to give proper shape to the slopes of the pits which can be developed as water reservoir to support marine life and water birds. Miscellaneous expenditure plantation and other purchase of material will be met up from the revenue head.

The area is adjacent to a few unauthorised colonies and for making any management result oriented, it is essential to have protection wall to separate the sanctuary area from the population, for which funds are needed. Cost of construction of wall will be met up from the capital head.

Much is required to be done to increase the vegetative cover of the area. This can be achieved by undertaking large scale plantation of suitable indigenous species and affording effective protection to the natural cover.

All these activities can be taken up as per detailed management plan prepared by wildlife Institute of India. For funding the preparation of management plan and taking subsequent protection, developmental and conservation methods, as per

management plan, it is proposed to have a plan scheme for Rs. 100.00 lacs during 1994-95. Funds for the remaining period of VIIIth plan can be known on preparation of management plan by wildlife Institute of India. However, if the same tempo of expenditure is considered, requirement during VIIIth plan will be Rs 3.00 croes.

Approved outlay 1994-95

Revenue	Capital	Total
5.00	25.00	30.00

Financial (Break-up of Approved Outlay) 1994-95

Revenue

Plantation & Material Supplies 5.00 lacs

Capital works

Const. of Boundary wall 25.00 lacs

Physical Targets

Dev. of Bhatti wildlife sanctuary 50000 seasonal plants

(E) Animal Husbandry

32. Veterinary services and control of Contagious Disease in Hospitals/Dispensaries - (Rs.116.00 lacs).

The Animal Husbandry Department is responsible for providing Vety. Cover to the Livestock population 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 1994-95.

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 Pathology, 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.

To complete the construction of Vety. hospital building at Kanjhawala, Tikri Kalan, Bakner & Bazitpur which are still under construction. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 50.00 lacs under revenue and Rs. 66.00 lakhs for capital head. The

enhancement is due to the transfer of 19 Hospital and 2 dispensaries from MCD to NCT of Delhi which are poorly equipped and located in very old building which needs repairs. The increase is due to purchase of medicine, equipment and repair and maintenance of hospital buildings transfer from MCD to administration.

33. Grant-in-aid to Gaushala -- (Rs.10.00 lacs)

The Govt. of N.C.T. is providing grant-in-aid to Gramin Gaushala, Bawana for the maintenance of old, infirm and from local bodied i.e.M.C.D., N.D.M.C. etc.The quantum of grant is Rs.250/- per animal annually. It is proposed to enhance the maintenance amount of Rs. 500/- per animal. Keeping in mind the high rise of feeding costs, labour and building etc. The grant is given on the basis of average number of animals maintained by the Gaushala. An amount of Rs.. 10.00 lakhs has been approved for 1994-95 to cover 1500 animals.

34. Artificial Insemination (AI) through Frozen Semen in key Villages - (Rs.15.00 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 form Haryana Dairy Dewelopment Corp. a unit of N.D.D.B.

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 in 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 to open 8 A.I. Centre, 18000 AI.

Staff Component of Key village//AI Scheme 1994-95

S.no.	Port	No. of posts	Scale
1.	Dy. Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
3.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5.	Refrigerator Machanic	1	1200-2040
6.	Driver	1	950-1500
7.	Attendant	1	750-940

35. Production of Broiler Chicks:- (Rs.11.00 lacs)

The Model Govt. Poultry Farm was taken over from the Defense 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 hatching's 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 N.C.T. 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 N.C.T. 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)

	1993-94	1994-95
(a) Financial		
Broiler Poultry Production Farm	10.50 (Revenue Capital)	10.50
	0.50	0.50
	11.00	11.00
(b) Physical Targets	1993-94	1993-94
Broiler Poultry Production Farm	Target	Achiev.
Eggs	2.50	2.69
Chicks	1.00	1.12
		3.00
		1.50

36. Assistance to SC/ST Candidates for Poultry Training (SCP)-
(Rs.0.60 lacs)

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 40-60 Candidates are to be trained during the financial year 1993-94. But there are other expenditure also which the sanctioned budget does not sufficient. The details of the expenditure likely to be incurred for each candidate is as under:-

i)	Each candidate for construction	Rs. 500/-
ii)	Equipment like feeder, waterier etc.	Rs. 300/-
iii)	50 chicks each student	Rs. 300/-
iv)	Stipend	Rs. 100/-

	Total	Rs.1200/-

Statements showing financial/physical target in various plan scheme.

	1992-97	1993-94	1994-95
(A) Financial			
Trg. to SC/ST	00.30 lac	0.06 lac	0.60 lac
Candidates			
(B) Physical Targets			
Trg. to SC/ST	250 Nos.	50 Nos.	0.50
Candidates			

37. Poultry Training-cum-Extensions 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 'here 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 Defense. 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 modern scientific way of poultry farming.
2. There will be 4 such course in a year.
3. There will be 50 trainees at a time.
4. There will be a Demonstration Unit of 500 Layers & 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 from time-to-time.
7. The extension staff will be visiting the farms and will provide after sale services in U.T. of Delhi. They will vaccinate their birds and will render on the spot advice to the farmers and will supervise the work of vaccination debarking, grading, culling etc.

Statement showing financial/physical target in this scheme.

(A) Financial

	92-97	93-94	1994-95
Extn. Trg. & Dem. Unit.	6.00 lacs	1.50 lacs	1.50 lacs

(B) Physical Targets

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

S.No.	Sub-head	Amount in lacs
A	Office expenses including	
	Electricity Charges	1.00
	POL Charges	0.30
	Medicines and vaccines	0.15
	Office Expenses	0.05
	Total Rs.	1.50

38. Construction of new 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 Delhi Livestock Products Processing Corporation has already been registered under the Companies Act, 1956. There are

nine Board of Directors (3 from GOI, 6 from Govt. of Delhi). A carcass utilisation centre is also proposed to be established. The corporation will implement this scheme.

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 approved.

39. Providing facilities for control of Contagious Diseases in Dairy Colonies - (Rs.30.75 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 likely to be completed during 94-95 by P.W.D.

It is proposed to provide following staff in the 9 dairy colonies to improve the working of hospitals:-

S.No.	Name of post	No. of post	Pay scale
1.	Joint Director	1	3700-5000
2.	Asstt. Director	9	2200-4000
3.	UDC	9	1200-2040
4.	LDC	9	950-1500
5.	Driver	9	950-1500
6.	Peon	9	750-940
7.	Chowkidar	9	750-940
8.	Sweeper	9	750-940

Physical Target for 1994-95:-

1.	Prophylactic vaccination against Rinderpest Diseases	1,50,000 doses
2.	Prophylactic vaccination against H.S. Diseases	86,000 doses
3.	Prophylactic vaccination against Disease	52,000 doses
4.	Prophylactic vaccination against Rabies Disease	6,000 doses

An outlay of Rs. 30.75 lacs has been proposed for annual plan 1994-95.

New Scheme

40. Establishment of 10 Gosadans. (Rs. 5 lacs)

The cow and its progeny has a great esteem for an Indian. The cow is treated as a sacred animal by Indians since time immemorial. The present Government has given top priority for the ban on cow slaughter and proper maintenance of the cow and its progeny. Keeping in view this object the Government has enacted the Delhi Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act, 1994. The Act provides total ban on cow and its progeny. The penalty for contravention of its sections and for offenses committed under the Act have been made more stringent. The offenses have also been made cognizable and non-bailable. Under Section 18 of the Act there is provision of constitution of a Board to supervise the proper implementation of the Act under the Chairmanship of Minister Incharge of department of Animal Husbandry. Under Section 10 there is provision for establishment of institutions by the Government or any non-government organizations for the reception, maintenance and care of agricultural cattle.

Aims and objects of the Scheme :

1. The Scheme provides to take reasonable measures to ensure the well-being of cow and its progeny.
2. To provide proper shelter, maintenance and feeding for stray and ownerless animal.
3. To control and contain the problem of stray cattle in Delhi.
4. To decrease the number of vehicular accidents now occurring due to stray animals.
5. To provide proper health care and treatment of injured and sick animals.

The Scheme provides for solving the problem of stray animals and their proper care, management, feeding and health cover. The total cost of the Scheme for the 3 years i.e. 94-95 to 96-97 is estimated at Rs. 50 lacs. 94-95 -5 lacs, 95-96 -20 lacs & 96-97 - 25 lacs.

The animals which are stray and not claimed by owners will be sent to the Gosadans. The Gosadans will be managed by non-government organisations on the land provided by Animal Husbandry Department. The NGOs will enter into a memorandum of articles with the Government for running these Gosadans. The health cover will be provided by the Animal Husbandry Department. To provide the health cover it is proposed to have 2 mobile vety. Units which will visit these Gosadans and provide health cover on the spot. In case of emergencies the nearest Vety. Hospital will provide the emergency treatment.

The Scheme will continue even after the 8th Five Year Plan and no time limit can be fixed for running of these Gosands.

Physical Target :- 1600 animals.

The M.C.D. impounds about 1200 cattle per month and it sends about 150 cattle approximately per week to the Gaushalas / Gosadans. Taking into consideration the number of animals to be sent by M.C.D., N.D.M.C., cantonment Board etc., it is estimated that the average number of cattle per month will be 200 and during the year for the 8 months (August '94 - March '95) total of animals will be 1600.

Financial Targets Rs. 5 lacs

The approved outlay for the current year is Rs. 5 lacs under the Scheme. It is proposed to provide one mobile unit during the current financial year.

The provision of Rs. 5 lacs will be utilised as follows :-

1. Purchase of Vehicle - Rs. 3 lacs.
2. Salary of staff Rs. 2 lacs.

Creation of Posts alongwith justification

Post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1. Jt. Director (Gosadans)	Rs. 3700-5000	1

Justification :- He will supervise the work of Gosadans, help the Board constituted under the Delhi Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act, 1994 in proper implementation of the Act. He will also help in calling the meeting of the Board and its follow up action. He will also supervise the work of mobile unit provided under the scheme. During the year for the one mobile nit the following staff is required :-

Post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1. Vety. Asstt. Surgeon	Rs.2200-4500	1
2. Vety. Compound	Rs.975-1540	1
3. Vety.Stock Asstt.	Rs. 975-1540	1
4. Dresser	Rs.800-1200	1
5. Waterman-cum-peon	Rs.750-940	1
6. Safai Karamchari	Rs.750-940	1
7. Chowkidar	Rs.750-940	2

The above posts are proposed to be created during the current financial year for running of one mobile unit. The other mobile unit will be provided next year. The mobile unit will provide Vety. Health cover, prophylactic vaccination to the animals of the Gosadans. This will also help in other technical programme of the department taken up by the Gosadans.

New Scheme

41. Establishment of Animal Husbandry Institute - (Rs. 5 lacs)

Delhi is in need of establishment of an Animal Husbandry Institute. The Institute will serve as demonstration unit, training centre in different disciplines of the Animal Husbandry Department. This will also cover the extension aspect and disease diagnostic laboratory.

Aims & Objects of the Scheme : Social & Financial aspects

1. The institute will provide training to Delhi farmers in advanced technology in the field of Animal Husbandry and allied subjects.
2. It will provide in-service training to the para staff.
3. The institute will also provide training for the trainers, masters training, SMS training.
4. The institute will also provide training for children, women and school orientation schemes.
5. The institute will also arrange work-shop, seminars, cattle shows.
6. It will also provide demonstration plots of fodder crops and provision of improvement of inferior fodder crops.
7. The institute will be a model for demonstration of Animal Husbandry activities
8. The institute will be great help to create self-employment programme particularly for the weaker section of the Society.

The Scheme envisages to provide best animals of the recognised breed of India. 10 animals of each recognised breed will be kept as demonstration models. This will provide all the practices in breeding, feeding and management. The total cost envisaged for the remaining 3 years of the 8th Five Year Plan comes to Rs. 730 lacs.

Delhi has been the part of breeding tract of Haryana breed of Cattle and murrah breed of buffaloes. The animals from Delhi were judged best animals of the show in all India livestock shows in the past many times. So it is proposed to provide pavilion for recognised breeds of cattle and buffaloes so that the farmers are inspired to breed good livestock. Livestock provides a source of self-employment particularly to the weaker sections of the Society. It also provides for the increase in the production of animal protein for the general public. This improves the general

neutron state of the population. The institution will provide training to all the categories of trainees i.e. farmers, breeders, women, children etc.

In addition the Institute will provide training for the in-service personnels of the department. The Institute will also arrange seminar, work-shops for the farmers, breeders and trainees also. The Institute will take two to three years to be fully functional. When the Institute will be functional the Animal Husbandry Extension Scheme will also merge with the Institute. Both the Schemes are complementary and supplementary to each other.

The Institute will be functional in 2 - 3 years time i.e. by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan and will continue during the next 5 years Plan also.

Physical Targets :- During the year it is proposed to train about 200 trainees in different disciplines of the Animal Husbandry Department. The number of trainees will increase in future depending on the provision of facilities and staff in the Scheme.

Financial Targets :- The proposed outlay for the year 94-95 is 300 lacs whereas the approved outlay for the year 94-95 is Rs. 15 lacs. (R-4 and C-1).

Item-wise break up of the approved and Proposed outlay during the year

S.No.	Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
		Approved		
11.	<u>Non-recurring</u> Construction of Administrative Block and laboratories (disease diagnostic, forensic, jurisprudence nuclear medicine)		100 lacs	
22.	Auditorium			
37.	Class-rooms			
44.	Cattle shed etc.			
55.	Poultry shed			
65.	Fisheries pond			
77.	Cattle & Poultry livestock			
83.	Hostel for trainees			
97.	Residence etc.			

Recurring

1. Officer & other officials
2. Ambulance, vehicle to trainees, bus etc.
3. Material & supplies
4. Teaching equipment
5. Feed & Fodder expenses
6. Furnitures
7. Other Expenses
8. Medicines/instruments etc.

Total cost : 5 lacs

Creation of posts along with justification

Following are the staff required for one unit in the initial stages during the current financial year :-

S.No.	Post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1.	Jt. Director(Training)	Rs.3000-5000	1
2.	V.A.S.	Rs.2000-3500	2
3.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
4.	Vety.Compounder	Rs.975-1540	2
5.	Animal Attendants	Rs.750-940	2
6.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1
7.	L.D.C.	Rs.950-1500	1
8.	Office Suptd.	Rs.1640-2900	1
9.	Peons	Rs.750-940	2
10.	Sweepers	Rs.750-940	2
11.	Chowkidars	Rs.750-940	2

As the project is a big one it is necessary that a Senior officer of the level of Joint Director is provided so that the project can be started in right earnest and with speed. He will be responsible for the preparation of plans of the Institute and its execution by the concerned agencies. He will also arrange extension work at the State level, block level and village level. He will co-ordinate the work of the institute and the Animal Husbandry Extension Scheme at the State level.

New Scheme

- 42 Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Extension Scheme.
(Rs. 1.00 lach)

This is a new scheme to be implemented during the year 1994-95. The Animal Husbandry Extension work is an important aspect to disseminate the latest knowhow and the technology in the field of Animal Husbandry and other allied subjects. The advancement in the field is so fast that the technology and new methods are developed every 5-7 years. The extension staff will serve the dual purpose of disseminating the latest technology in the field

and also gather the feedback from the field for further improvement in implication of the different scheme.

Aims and objects of the scheme :- Social & Financial Aspects :-

The main objectives of the scheme are as follows :-

1. Animal Husbandry Extension programme will be an integral element of State/ National Animal Husbandry Development policies. The extension programme will formulate the training programme and farm demonstrations to meet the changing needs and objectives of the National Animal Husbandry Programme from time to time.
2. It will facilitate the flow of information and exchanges of experience between the states and between the centers and the states through pamphlets, brochures, literatures, visual medium etc.
3. It will collect, store and disseminate relevant information on the latest developments in the field of extension in other states and the center.
4. It will keep liaison and establish relations with the Center to obtain Central Assistance/ International Assistance for development/ Strengthening of Animal Husbandry infrastructure.
5. It will organise milk yield competitions in blocks and States level.
6. It will also organise block level and state level shows/ exhibitions.
7. To encourage the breeders/ institutions to produce and rear animals of high productivity by award of prices.
8. It will also provide awards to recognition of outstanding efforts made by individual breeders/ institutions in the field of development of livestock/ poultry health of the State.

The extension work will be done through all available sources i.e. the press, radio and T.V. media. There will be audio visual programme and distribution of posters, leaflets, information bulletins, etc. It will be the endeavor of the extension staff to involve livestock breeders/ institutions to involve them in Animal Husbandry Programme.

Under the Scheme, in each of the 5 Development Blocks there will be one Senior Extension Officer to co-ordinate and supervise the work of Extension Scheme.

In the urban areas there will be 2 Senior Extension Officers who will educate the people regarding the diseases which are communicable to human beings and methods to save people and livestock from such diseases. The major diseases is Rabies which is fatal and not curable. This will go a long way in controlling the problem of stray dogs also. The Scheme will function till the end of 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 96-97 in close collaboration with the Animal Husbandry Institution. As the institution will be fully functional by the end of plan, then the extension scheme will merge with the Animal Husbandry Institution. Both the Scheme are complementary as well as supplementary to each other.

The Scheme will be contained in the financial year 94-95, 95-96, 96-97 and will merge with Animal Husbandry Institution Scheme by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

The financial implications for the implementation of the Animal Husbandry Extension Scheme are given as under:-

Financial Implications :-

Non-requiring :-

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1. Extension material like pamphlets etc.	0.5	1	1
2. Projector		1	1
3. Exhibition material like models etc.	0.4	2	2
4. Exhibition vehicle		4	4
5. Miscellaneous		5	5

Recurring

1. Staff		---	5
2. Office expenses	0.1	5	5
3. Pol		0.5	5
4. Miscellaneous		1.0	1.5
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	1 lac	15 lacs	16 lacs
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32 lakh

New Scheme:- Grant-in-aid to Animal Welfare Advisory Board of Delhi (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests directed all the States to constitute an Animal Welfare Advisory Board with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. Accordingly Delhi Government had constituted Animal Welfare Advisory Board, Delhi under the chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi.

Aims & Object of the Scheme :-

- 1.. The main object of the Scheme is to prevent and check cruelty towards animals and to co-ordinate the work of different non-government organizations involved in this noble work. It is the social obligation of mankind to properly look after the members of animal kingdom.
- 2.. To create awareness in general public including the young ones to create passion and love for the dumb animals, through various media.
- 3.. To provide them proper shelter.
- 4.. To provide necessary health care to the sick animals.
5. To provide necessary legislations for the protection of animals.
6. To provide training to look after the animals and to provide first-aid to the diseased and injured animals.
7. The Board will provide grant-in-aid to NGOs involved in animal Welfare activities.

The total cost proposed for 3 years 94-95 to 96-97 is to the tune of Rs. 150.00 lacs and during the year 1994-95, Rs. 20 lacs has been approved. The scheme will be implemented through the SPCCA and other NGOs involved in Animal Welfare activities.

The Scheme has been prepared for a period of 3 years of the 8th Five Year Plan and is likely to continue in the following 5 year Plans also.

Physical and financial target during the year :-

Physical Target -5 N.G.O.

Financial Target- Rs. 20 lacs

Item-wise break-up of the approved outlay during the year :- 20 lacs.

1. Grant-in-aid - 16 lacs.
2. Publicity material etc. - 4 lacs.

Creation of posts alongwith justification :-

Designation	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1. Jt. Director (AN)	Rs. 3000-5000	1

2. Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
3. L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
4. Peon	Rs. 750-940	1

Justification :-

1. Jt. Director will look after the Scheme and the work of the animal welfare advisory board.
2. He will also look after the proper implementation of the Delhi Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act 1994 and Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960)
3. He will also look after the proper utilisation of grant provided to NGOs etc.
4. To arrange for training etc. and the animal welfare activities.
5. To provide the necessary publicity and literature etc. regarding the animal welfare work.

The other staff is provided to help the Jt. Director in performing the above activities properly.

New Scheme

43. Planned Breeding for dogs and cats in Delhi (Rs.10 lacs)

According to livestock census of October 82-83, the total dog population is 39,153 out of which 12,680 are domestic and other are stray dogs. The dogs are a major source of human rabies also. The programme is to contain the dog population which is stray and vaccinate them against rabies also.

Aims and objects of the scheme- Social and Financial aspects :-

1. To control and contain the ever-increasing population of stray dogs and cats in Delhi.
2. To vaccinate the dogs against rabies, thus decreasing the number of cases of human rabies.
3. To sterilise the stray dogs so that the dog population is controlled.
4. By implementation of the Scheme we will save the human population from great suffering and also save the manpower wasted in undergoing treatment after the dog bite.
5. The NGOs involved in animal welfare work have been protesting against the killing of dogs which is inhuman also.

Financial Implications : 94-95 - 10.00 lacs
95-96 - 28.00 lacs

96-97	- 39.00 lacs

Total	77.00 lacs

Under the programme it is proposed to sterilise the stray dog population to contain their increasing number. In this programme NGOs will also be involved. The programme will continue during the 8th Five Year Plan and during the next 5 year plan also.

Under the Scheme it is proposed to have one mobile operation unit which will cater to the areas which are far-flung from the centers where sterilisation facility will be provided. There will be one sterilisation operation unit in all the zones consisting of North, South, East and West.

Physical targets for the year 1994-95 - 1000 sterilisations
Financial targets during the year :-

Approved outlay - 10.00 lacs.

Item-wise break-up of the approved outlay during the year :-

S.No.	Item	1994-95	95-96	96-97
	<u>Non-Recurring</u>			
1..	Purchase of Mobile van	4 lacs	4 lacs	8 lacs
2..	Laser Unit	-	10 "	10 "
3..	Surgical Fittings	2 "	8 "	8 "
4..	Dog Wards/Cages	1 "	2 "	2 "
5..	Generator	1 "	1 "	1* "
	<u>Recurring</u>			
1..	Staff	2.50 lacs	.50 lacs	1.00 lacs
2..	Surgical sets/ consumables	.40 "	.40 "	1.00 "
3..	Training forms/ treating booklets etc	.10 "	.50 "	1.00 "
4..	feeding charges	.20 "	.50 "	1.00 "
5..	Misc./surgical packs tattooing sets.	1.50 "	.50 "	3.50 "
6..	ARV/Medicines	.30 "	1.00 "	2.50 "
		-----	-----	-----
	Total	10.00 lacs	28.00 lac	39.00 lacs
		-----	-----	-----

Total cost of Project - Rs. 77 lacs.

Creation of posts along with justification

Staff for one Mobile Unit :-

S.No.	Name of Posts	Pay Scale	No. of Post
1..	Surgeon	Rs.3000-4500	1

2.	Technical Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
3.	Anesthetist	Rs.2200-4000	1
4.	Surgical Asstt.	Rs.1200-2040	1
5.	Drivers	Rs.950-1500	1
6.	Animal Atten- dents	Rs. 750-940	2
7.	Sweepers	Rs. 750-940	1

During the current plan it is proposed to establish one unit for dog sterilisation.

New Scheme

45. EMBRYO TRANSFER TECHNOLOGY TO CATTLE AND BUFFALOES (Rs. 1.00 lacs)

Introduction :-

Cattle play a vital role in the economy of rural as well as urban Delhi. They provide us with milk which is a balanced and wholesome diet apart from generating employment avenues for many people through Dairy farming. But the number of real high milk yielding prized cows and buffaloes is still beyond satisfaction and the slow pace of breeding and reproduction in cows and buffaloes poses a big problem and it is for the purpose that the Embryo Transfer Technology has been introduced recently.

Aim & Objectives

1. To achieve quick results of breeding among good and the best lactating animals.
 2. To multiply the best quality cows and buffaloes within a short duration.
 3. To have multiple best quality calves from the best milking dams over a short span of time.
 4. To preserve and multiply the superior germ plasm of best and high milk yielding cows and buffaloes very fast.
 5. To have several calves from a single high yielding dam in a single lactation through multiple ovulation and transfer into recipient dams.
 6. To utilise the less fertile and infertile cows and buffaloes as foster mothers for the production of best quality fertile calves through multiple ovulation in high milking cows and buffaloes followed by embryo transfer in the foster mothers.
 7. To make available more number of high producing calves/animals to the general public for producing more milk and more butter and the best bulls.
 8. To strengthen and improve the Socio-Economic structure of
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masses through superior cows for more milk, more Ghee and other animal products and superior bulls for future breeding for draught animal power and for ploughing the fields.

Under the Scheme about 1000 embroyes will be utilised to produce 1000 superior animals during the period from 94-95 to 96-97 (3 years) :-

a)	94-95	200 animals
b)	95-96	350 animals
c)	96-97	450 animals

1000 animals

The total financial obligation for three years is Rs. 56 lacs. Year-wise phasing is given in Annexure-I.

The Department of Animal Husbandry will establish an Embryo Transfer technology Laboratory in Delhi under the Plan Scheme to carry on the E.T.T. programme. Under the programme 200 embroyes of high production profile will be made available for Delhi from the States/Govt. of India will against financially in procuring the embroyes from the States where high profile animals are available on the Govt. Private farms under the Central Bull Production Scheme. The embroy from Donor Cows will be implanted in the recipient cows. The recipient cows will be made available from Goshala of Bawana, Kishan Ganj and Gazipur of Delhi as we have no Govt. cattle farm in Delhi. The recipient cows will give birth to such calves in the natural way for use of the society.

The scheme will operate during 94-95, 95-96 and 96-97 and will further continue in the next five year Plan also.

Item-wise financial break-up of approved outlay :-

Approved outlay: Rs. 1 lacs.

For establishing Embryo Transfer Technology Lab :-

1.	Equipments	Rs. 50,000/-
2.	Lab fittings/ furnishings	Rs. 30,000/-
3.	Office exps./ miscellaneous	Rs. 19,000/-
4.	Staff salaries	Rs. 1,000/-

		Rs.1,00,000/-

Creation of posts along with justification :-

STAFF COMPONENT

POST	NO. OF POSTS	PAY SCALE
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1.	Gynecologist	one	Rs.3000-5000
2.	Vety. Asstt. Surgeon	one	Rs.2000-3500
3.*	Compounder	one	Rs. 975-1540
4.	Waterman	one	Rs. 750- 940
5.	Sweeper	one	Rs. 750- 940
6.	Chokidar	one	Rs. 750- 940

This is a specialised job and involves expert opinion and a lot of experience is required to man the E.T.T.Lab, embryos being very fragile and sensitive and cannot tolerate even the slightest shock due to abrupt handing, exposures, friction and change in atmospheric temperatures. Moreover the transfer of embryos in to Recipient cows in a very very skilled job and only a specialist/Senior Officer can take care of this. The lab equipment is also very costly and its maintenance and care cannot be entrusted to a non-technical or any other officer of a lower cadre. Provision of a Senior V.A.S. and paramedical staff under him is entirely for their full assistance to the Gynecologist to run the E.T.T.lab on proper footing and smoothly.

Annexure-I

**SCHEME :- EMBRYO TRANSFER TECHNOLOGY IN CATTLE & BUFFALOES
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS 94-95 TO 95-96-97 TOTAL:**

S.No	Item	94-95	95-96	96-97	TOTAL
Non-recurring					
1.	Embryo Freezer	3.00	-	5.00	
2.	Ultrasound Machine & accessories	4.50	-	6.00	
3.	Gas Temp. Controlled incubators	-	5.00	3.00	
4.	Laproscope with accessories	4.00	4.00	-	
5.	Comp. Invested Microscope/other microscopes	-	3.00	4.00	
6.	Elisa reader	-	2.00	1.00	
7.	Chemicals/Glassware etc.	0.50	1.00	1.00	
		-----	-----	-----	
		8.00	15.00	20.00	
		-----	-----	-----	
Recurring					
1.	Salary	1.00	3.00	3.50	

22.	Office Exps.	0.50	1.00	1.50	
23.	Furniture/Misc.	0.50	1.00	1.00	
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		10.00	20.00	26.00	56 lakhs
		-----	-----	-----	-----

46. Improvement to Existing Slaughter House at Idgah- (Rs.45.00 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 & Goats market. Buffalo slaughtering platform etc. as required from time to time as per the suggestion and direction and direction of Manager (Slaughter House).

There is an approved outlay of Rs.31.00 lacs during 93-94 and Rs.45.00 lacs has been approved for annual plan 1994-95.

47. Modernisation of Existing Slaughter House at Idgah/ Narela:- (Rs.50.00 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 by-products. 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 sheep/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 feasible Report has been prepared for evaluating the present site for modernisation and expansion to provide the capacity of slaughtering 6000 goats/sheeps+1000 buffaloes for local consumption and 2000 sheeps/goats+buffaloes for export per shift modernisation of the schemes in consultation with the discussions held with the Hungarian experts.

1. Break-up of const. of slaughter house at Idgah road is given below-

(Rs. in lacs)

(a) Civil works, consisting of various bldgs. 1132

- blocks up to six stories.
- (b) Services like water supply, HT & LT mains 152
sewer under ground pump, internal roads
horticulture works and street lighting works
etc.
- (c) Equipment for dry rendering plant, including 1746
consultancy transportation erection etc. with
refrigeration and cold storage steam and hot
water supply.

3030

The above proposals had been cleared by the Commissioner (Animal Husbandry), 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. 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 DD/A for the piece of land at Narela where new Slaughter House will be constructed. M.C.D. proposes to construct the boundary wall at Narela and for this purpose, Rs.24.91 lacs have been sanctioned on 31-3-1993. MCD has modified the project and submitted the PIB Memo to Ministry of Agriculture for the "Modernisation of existing Slaughter House at Narela at cost of Rs. 68.95 crores" 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 had been approved for this Plan Scheme and Rs. 50.00 lacs has been approved for annual plan 1994-95 as a token provision pending decision regarding location to be decided.

48. Setting up of Pig Slaughter Houses - (Rs.5.00 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 Rujpur 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:-

- (a) DDA should select some sites in different corners of Union Territory of Delhi subject to availability of land, and
- (b) 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 deflators.

These orders are since being complied 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 house in the jurisdiction of MCD has been included in the 8th Plan. For the year 94-95 a token provision of Rs.5 lacs has been made for this scheme.

NEW SCHEME

49. Strengthening of Dairy Colonies (Rs. 100 lacs)

The Metropolitan city of Delhi had long been afflicted with the menace of stray cattle and other types of milch cattle in the city, which was causing public nuisance, in sanitary conditions and traffic hazard in the congested areas of city of Delhi. These cattles were being housed in temporary dairies which has been functioning since 1949.

During the emergency in 1975, a decision was taken by Delhi Administration to develop 10 dairy colonies in outer Delhi, to house the unorganised/unauthorised and temporary dairies functioning in the city. To convert them into an organised sector, it was decided to settle them in the urban periphery of Delhi. Accordingly, MCD developed 7 dairy colonies on Panchayat land and DDA developed 3 dairy colonies. Later on DDA transferred 2 dairy colonies to MCD in 1992. As a result, at present, there are 9 dairy colonies with MCD.

Government of India provided fund in the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 for developing these dairy colonies. Thereafter no fund has been provided by Government of India for maintenance of these dairy colonies. No Milch Tax nor any license fee could be collected from the dairy owners. Maintenance of these dairy colonies do not also fall within the obligatory discretionary functions of the Corporation. As a result, these dairy colonies are in a dilapidated condition and require extensive strengthening/development.

In the annual plan 1994-95, there is an approved allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs under Animal Husbandry for of strengthening of dairy colonies by MCD (New Scheme). No fund, however, has been released so far, under this head to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

In the meetings held in the room of Chief Minister on 8.7.94, the Chief Minister desired that MCD should send the project estimate for each dairy colony to the Delhi Government so that necessary fund can be released immediately and it has also been decided during this meeting that the level of services in these colonies as per the project estimate, now being framed, be augmented and even LV main be provided. This will mean substantial augmentation of services both peripheral as well as trunk services in comparison to services provided initially when these colonies were developed in 1975-76.

In view of above the project estimates for the following dairy colonies has been sent to the Principal Secretary (UD), NCT of Delhi on 31.7.94 for the amount as shown against each

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.N.	Description	Development Cost	Maintenance Cost (Per Year)
1.	Stg./development of Shahbad Dairy Colony	697	40
2.	Stg./Development of Gharoli Dairy Colony	826	62
3.	Stg./Development of Bhalswa Dairy Colony	467	28
4.	Stg./Development of Ghazipur Dairy Colony	372	55
5.	Stg./Development of Kakrola Dairy Colony	111	11.70
6.	Stg./Development of Nangli Sakravati Dairy Colony	172	18.90

7.	Stg./Development of Jharoda Dairy Colony	203	9.14
8.	Stg./Development of Goela Dairy Colony	299	35.06
9.	Stg./Development of Madanpur Khadar Dairy Colony	40	31

	TOTAL	3187	290.80

Since the Development is likely to be carried out for the next 3 years to be completed in the year 1996-97, the year wise phasing of requirement of fund for development will be as under:-

SNo.	Name of Dairy Colony	Fund required in lacs		
		94-95	95-96	96-97
1.	Shahbad	105	349	243
2.	Gharoli	124	413	289
3.	Bhalswa	70	234	163
4.	Ghazipur	56	180	130
5.	Kakrola	17	56	38
6.	Nangli Sakravati	26	86	60
7.	Jharoda	30	101	72
8.	Goela	45	150	101
9.	Madanpur Khadar	6	20	14
	Total	479	1595	1113

1. SHAHBAD DAIRY COLONY

Shahbad Dairy Colony was developed by DDA in 1975-76 but had to be abandoned later on due to salty water and other problems of the dairy. There are 70 dairies at present functioning in this dairy colony. Later on 2434 plots measuring 12 x 5 sq. m. each was allotted to jhuggies who were shifted to to this place from other parts of the city. Since the dairies are situated in a habhazard manner and scattered the development of these dairies are intimately connected with the over all development of the area by connecting these scattered dairies by proper roads/drains/pavements etc. An amount of Rs. 407.5 lacs is required for civil works, 52 lacs for electrification, 211.95 lacs for water supply. 25 lacs for construction of Veterinary Hospitals. The total cost of development is Rs. 697 lacs. Total maintenance cost per year is Rs. 40 lacs.

2. Gharoli Dairy Colony

There are 2674 no. of plots of 60 Sq. metres each at present about 254 these plots are existing as dairies and 205 are vacant and the balance 55 are functioning having unauthorised construction of residential buildings. The civil work will be required an amount of Rs. 507.75 lacs. Cost of electrification

is 94.48 lacs cost of water supply is 199.01 lacs and 25 lacs will be required for construction of Veterinary Hospital. Total development costs is Rs. 826 lacs. The maintenance cost will be Rs. 62 lacs per year.

3. Bhalswa Dairy Colony

The dairy colony is situated on GT Karnal Road, Opp. Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar. There are three blocks in this dairy colony. In this dairy colony 'A' Block consists/contains 832 plots, 'B' Block 288 plots and 'C' block 208 plots. there is one post office and one dispensary in this dairy colony. The colony is mixed type of structures such as dairies, small type of houses, jhuggies and temporary houses. An amount of Rs. 314.42 lacs has been catered for civil works, 116 lacs for electrification, 11.16 lacs for water supply and 25 lacs for construction of veterinary hospital. The total cost of development is Rs. 467 lacs and the maintenance cost is Rs. 28 lacs per year.

4. Ghazipur Dairy Colony

There are about 926 plots in the dairy colony measuring from 300 to 400 sq. m. size. An amount of Rs. 107.55 lacs has been catered for civil works, Rs. 183.71 lacs for water supply. Total development cost is Rs. 372 lacs and maintenance cost is Rs. 55 lacs per year.

5. Kakrola Dairy Colony

This dairy colony is situated near Kokrela village and is connected to Najafgarh Road. There are 548 numbers of plots in this colony. An amount of Rs. 48.55 lacs has been catered for civil works, 20 lacs for electrification, 19.70 lacs for water supply, 25 lacs for construction of veterinary hospital. The total development cost is Rs. 111 lacs and maintenance cost is Rs. 11.70 lacs per year.

6. Nangli Sakravati Dairy Colony

This dairy colony is connected with the Najafgarh Delhi road by another road and is about 3 Km, away from Najafgarh bus stand. The colony consists of 1234 numbers plots. The colony has mixed type of structures. An amount of Rs. 60.84 lacs catered for civil works, 48 lacs for electrification, 37.38 lacs for water supply and 25 lacs for construction of veterinary hospital. The total cost of development is Rs. 172 lacs and the maintenance cost is 18.90 lacs.

7. Jharoda Dairy Colony

This dairy colony is situated at Burari Road surrounded by Jharoda village and Sant Nagar on the other side. There are 466 plots out of which 43 plots could not be developed due to dispute of land and court stay order. The colony has mixed type of

structures. An amount of Rs. 58.87 lacs has been catered for civil works, 22 lacs for electrification, 96.95 lacs for water supply and 25 lacs for construction of veterinary hospital. Total cost of development is Rs. 203 lacs and maintenance cost is 9.14 lacs per year.

8. Goela Dairy Colony

This colony is situated between Goela Village and NG & Kakrola drain. There are 1872 nos. of plots in this dairy colony. The colony has mixed type of structures. An amount of Rs. 137.59 lacs has been catered for civil works, 95 lacs for electrification, 41.32 lacs for water supply and 25 lacs for construction of veterinary hospital. Total cost of development is Rs. 299 lacs and maintenance cost is Rs. 35.06 lacs per year.

9. Madanpur Khadar Dairy Colony

This dairy colony has been transferred in the 1992 from DDA to MCD and is situated near Sarita Vihar (DDA Colony) on road. The colony has mixed type of structures. An amount of Rs. 34.99 lacs has been catered for civil works and 5 lacs for water supply. Total development cost is Rs. 40 lacs and maintenance cost is 31 lacs per year.

(F) FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

50. Reorganisation of Inland Fisheries activities in NCT of Delhi (Rs. 15.00 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.

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 center opened by G.O.I. in various part of the country, administration will meet the requirements of TA & DA and other provision of Rs. 10,000/-.

Revenue:- Fishing activities in the water starts from 6.00 am to 8.00 p.m. and fishing activities can only be performed by the Licence holders. Thus to check them we have conservation staff like supervisors, and watch and 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 at least 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 judgment of courts and suggestion of pay commission that at least 20 % posts should be available for 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 is in requirement of the following additional staff for the year 1993-94.

Sl.No.	Name of the scale	Scale	No.of posts
1.	Farm Supdt.	1640-2900	3
2.	Asstt. Warden of fisheries	1350-2200	2
3.	Sweepor	750-940	2
Total:			7

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.
- (iv) 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 1994-95 of 3900 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 4.00 million and that of 1994-95 3.9 million.

New Scheme

51. Development of Fisheries in Bhatti Mines (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

It is proposed to develop pits No. 2 & 12 of Bhatti Mines. In these pits, there is a perennial water supply but require improvement. The total area of these pits is about 40 acres. The improvement of these pits will be carried by the D.S.M.D.C. Necessary instruction/guidelines are issued to DSMDC for improvement of pits as per requirements of fisheries. Necessary stocking with fish seed will be carried during the current financial year beside this manmuring and fish food also be required for these pits. The likely production of fish will be 1.5 tonne and total production will be 60 tonnes. This will benefit our local fishermen which belongs to SC/ST. Direct benefit will be provided to 100 fishermen. SC/ST fishermen will be provided free licence to catch fish in this area beside other fisheries accessories. The following staff will be required during 94-95 for smooth implementation of the scheme :-

<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No of post</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>
Dy. Warden (Bhatti mines)	1	Rs. 2000-3500
Development officer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
Fishermen cum Watchman	20	Rs. 750-940

Beside salaries, we require the expenditure for the following purposes.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount required</u>	<u>SCP</u>
1.	Salaries	1.00	--
2.	Cost of fish seed	.60	.20
3.	Cost of fish food	.20	
4.	POL	.20	
	Total	2.00 lacs.	

Physical Targets

Dev. of Bhatti Mines & other water available in NCT of Delhi. 16 Hect.

New Scheme

52. Establishment of Aquarium (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The Delhi being highly urbanised and metropoli in character, to create, ascthetic sense and enviroirmental requirement of fishes among the most knowledgeable people of Delhi, the scheme for setting up of an aquarium is proposed. In setting up of aquarium enthusiasm is drawn from nearly ffrom all the fresh water streams within the tropie bolt and within the torride zone. The sqmps of Sunder van, the stream of Ganga-Yamuna and the Southern state of India provide no. of species. The rivers of Himalaya, i.e.

Sutluj, Bias and Ghaggar contribute perhaps the greatest variety of fishes. To study the habit and habitates of these fishes, exotic fishes and to bring them under one roof. The proposal of setting up of an aquarium is proposed in NCT of Delhi. The aquarium will be parallel to Teraporawala Aquarium of Bombay.

There are 94 lakhs million people in NCT of Delhi. Beside this lakhs of people visit Delhi every day. This include Foreign dignitaries, foreign tourists and National tourists. Setting up of an aquarium will provide aesthetic beauty to the garden city of Delhi and will be a tourist attraction. This aquarium will provide scientific knowledge to the children about the habit and habitates of fishes. A nominal fees will be charged from the visitors. This will be a source of revenue for Delhi State.

For setting up of an aquarium, the most important requirement will be the availability of land. The land will be procured from Delhi Tourism. To implement the scheme necessary blue prints and latest technical know-how will be procured from Bombay. Building construction will be carried through PWD/MID. Beside the salary of staff, the expenditure will be required for the purchase/setting up of aquariums, water pumps airrater, office equipments and lab equipemnts etc. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 50 lacs.

In the first phase i.e. 1994--95, land will be procured from Delhi Tourism on lease basis. The land chosen for the purpose is located in the North Delhi, on the outskirt of Outer Ring Road and in the vanity of Balswa lake which is very attractively developed by the Delhi Tourism, for skiing and boating. Necessary correspondence is being made with Bombay and Bhopal where aquariums are available to obtain necessary blue print etc. Accordingly building will be planned/design, considering the land scaping, architectural aspects and other assentailities. Initial staff will be recruited as per the requirement. In the second phase i.e. 1995-96 building will be got constructed from PWD/MID as per plan. The building will consist of main exhibition hall, visitors galleries, ticket counters, clock room, lavatories, spack bar ec. Beside Museum room, laboratory, workshop, hospital tank etc. Approximately nine thousand sq. ft. area will be covered with a approximate cost of Rs. 27 lacs About 40 aquariums at different angles and places will be fixed. Other essentials i.e. pumps, airators and lights will be fixed. This will cost another 10 lacs. Initially important varieties of Indian Major corp., cat Fishes, cold water and the inland species will be displayed. Erotic varieties which have been well established in the region will also be shown.

It is estimated, the aquarium will be establish by the end of 1996-97. But its extension, addition will be spill over in the next five year plan.

During 1994-95 land earmarked for the purpose will be taken on lease. Necessary drawings/land scaping etc. will be carried out. An estimated amount in 94-95 will be spent for payment of

lease money, procurement and preparation of drawing etc. after consulting leading architect. Portion of 1994-95 will be spent on payment of salary etc. During 1995-96 and 96-97 major amount i.e. about 40 lacs will be spent on the construction of building procurement/fixation of aquarium, pumps airators office, lab and workshop equipments beside salary of staff, we require expenditure for TA etc.

Item-wise break-up of approved outlay 1994-95 i.e. 2 lacs

I) Lease money of land	0.50
II) T.A.	0.20
III) Preparation of drawing & payment of architect fee and office exp.	0.50
IV) Salary	0.80

	2.00 lacs

During the year 1994-95, the following posts are proposed for smooth running of the scheme.

1.	Dy. Wardon Aquarium	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2.	Research Asstt. (Aquarium)	1	Rs. 1640-2900
3.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500

Besides the above post, we require the following staff in the future years

S.NO.	Name of the Post	No. of post	Scale of pay
1.	Aquarist	1	Rs. 1400-2300
2.	Supervisor	2	Rs. 1200-2040
3.	Fishermen	6	Rs. 750-940
4.	Safai Karamchari	2	Rs. 750-940
5.	Chowkidar	4	Rs. 750-940
6.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Out of the total area of 1483 sq. kms. of the U.T. of Delhi, 783 sq. kms. are rural and 700 sq. kms are 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 in India. A number of study teams from other countries and UNO agencies visit the rural areas of Delhi to see rural development programme being implemented in India.

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 Delhi. The limited cultivable land is being put to intensive use through multiple cropping, intensive vegetable development and a number of other programme. Under the Plan scheme 'Development of Rural Villages' MCD is responsible for construction of roads, storm water drain, community hall, street lighting, development of parks etc.

Although, efforts made by Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi 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. Community and infrastructural facilities in Delhi's villages are not available to the level of satisfaction. 'The Mini Master Plan' for planned and integrated development of rural areas of Delhi involving, mainly, construction of physical, social, economic and ecological infrastructure was conceived in mid-eighties and later in 1992, a draft outline Plan was proposed by Delhi Development Authority.

After seeing the situation on ground the scheme for 'Integrated Development of Rural Villages for Rs. 20.85 crores was approved in 8th Five Year Plan. Activities covered are fencing of Gaon Sabha land, improvement of cremation Ground, improvement of drains etc. Development of rural villages is not only the responsibility of Development Department but all the other Department of Govt. of NCT of Delhi are also equally responsible. Main works or even supplementary works are being undertaken by the respective Departments. The role of Development Department is to undertake such works which have not been assigned to any other agency so that there is no duplication of activities.

Since 1994-95, a new plan scheme under the name 'Mini Master Plan for the Integrated Development of Rural Villages has been included. The strategy involved in the Plan has been to develop the rural area as a 'Special Area' based upon the concept of residential-cum-farm house. This shall ensure retention of both green character and ecological balance.

Agency-wise Outlays for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 Annual Plan 1993-94, approved outlay 1994-95 are as under :-

Name of the Agency	8th Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	1992-93 Expd.	1993-94		1994-95 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr.	
A. Development Department	2085.00	798.30	595.00	504.10	5745.00
B. D.C. Office	40.00	7.98	10.00	0.12	5.00
C. DEDA	225.00	45.00	50.00	45.00	50.00
D. Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Integrated Rural Energy Planning & Development (MGI)	125.00	45.00	65.00	71.84	80.00
Total (Rural Development)	2475.00	896.28	720.00	621.06	5880.00

Scheme-wise write-up for the Plan Schemes included in 1994-95 is given below:-

- (1) Integrated Development of Rural Villages in Delhi (IDRV) - (Rs.745.00 lacs)

As per 1991 Census, there are 197 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 Irrigation and Flood Control Deptt., Education Deptt., Health Services, Development Deptt. other departments. of N.C.T. of Delhi 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 the urban and rural villages over the next 20/25 years under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner. The Working Group comprised various members viz. Secretary (Plg), Director (Industries), Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, Dy Commissioner (WS & SDU), MCD, Director (City Planning), IDDA, Jt. Secy. (PWD), Addl. Distt. Magistrate (Development), Delhi. The Working Group met several times and submitted its report in June, 1985. The Working Group strongly recommended that various facilities/activities viz. Household Industries, Housing, Community Centers, Community facilities, Work centers 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, IDW & 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 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 being 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 agriculturist, farmers, labourers.
- (b) To develop community facilities viz. recreational, construction of chaupals and panchayat ghats etc.
- (c) To develop infrastructure facilities like water supply, electricity, const. of roads. vis-a-vis maintenance.
- (d) To develop house sites for the harijans and landless people.

(e) To develop commercial centers, work centers, 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 . It is also proposed to strengthen the scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan by way of integrating various activities. The sub-sector-wise details alongwith outlays are given below:-

1. Household Industries (Rs. 10.00 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. In 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been approved for setting up of 5 mini industrial estates and Rs. 10.00 lacs has approved of Annual Plan 1994-95 for setting up of 7 mini Industrial Estate.

2. Infrastructural Facilities (Rs. 120.00 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 10 Nos. including roads water supply, electricity and telephone, a provision of Rs.160 lacs under 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.120.00 lacs have been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

3. Commercial Centers & Work Centers (Rs. 15.00)

Construction of commercial centers in the rural areas is also essential. Under this programme, more emphasis would be laid on the development of different types of centers viz. District Centers, Community Centers, Local Shopping Centers 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 1994-95, Rs.15 lacs have been approved for 10 Nos. of Commercial Centers & Works Centers.

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 approved under the Capital Head under the Annual Plan 1994-95 to construct about 1780 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. 245.00 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 in various villages in the UT of Delhi will be covered. A provision of Rs.600 lacs has been kept in the 8th Plan. Rs. 55.07 lakhs has been incurred during 1993-94 and covered 35.5 acres of land. Rs.245.00 lacs has been approved in Annual Plan 1994-95 for fencing the 185 acres of land.

Community facilities and Development of Panchayats (Rs. 210.00 lacs)

Department of Panchayat of Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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, stadium, open spaces, work centers etc. An amount of Rs. 210.00 lacs has been approved for 1994-95.

6. CONSTRUCTION OF CHAUPALS FOR SCs (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This scheme was conceived at the outset of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, new chaupals exclusively for the SCs (Harijans) are constructed in such villages where this facility does not exist. The scheme covers such villages in the beginning where there is no chaupals for Sc(Harijon) and the Gaon

Panchayats are not in a position to construct such chaupals for want of funds. Initially Rs. 41.00 lakhs were provided under the scheme in the year 1998-81. However, as the scheme began to get momentum, the yearly allocation were enhanced.

A model chaupal comprises of big hall and two additional rooms and a boundary wall. The approximate cost of construction of harijan chaupal comes to Rs.. 6.00 lakhs to Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs under capital head was approved for the whole Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 for construction of 22 chaupals for SCs (Harijans). The year-wise targets and physical achievements for construction of chaupals exclusively for SCs (Harijans) during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given as under :-

Year	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Achievements
1985-86	15	9	8.00	7.96 lakhs
1986-87	18	18	25.00	24.92 "
1987-88	5	12	15.30	13.79 "
1988-89	4	5	7.10	6.87 "
1989-90	6	7	20.00	20.50 "
1990-91	5	10	15.00	19.90 "
1991-92	6	13	31.00	33.95 "
1992-93	10	11		42.62 "
1993-94	10	9		"
1994-95	10			"

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been approved including outlay for construction of 10 Harijan Chaupals in the Annual Plan 1993-94. The flow to SCP under this scheme construction of chaupals for SCs (Harijans) is 100%. An expenditure of Rs. 22.07 lakhs has been incurred and five chaupals have been completed as on 28.2.1994.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved for construction of 10 chaupals for Harijans (SCs) in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

7. Development & Construction of Panchayat Ghars (Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

This scheme was also incepted at the outset of the Sixth Five Year Plan. In the National Capital Territory of Delhi, there were/are 191 Gaon Panchayats covering 253 villages in rural areas. There is a great demand for the construction of new Panchayat at Ghars in the villages as well as development/renovation of the existing Panchayat Ghars, to cater to the need of the rural bodies. In the Panchayat ghars, small libraries, reading rooms, adult centres, sewing centres,

dispensaries, club etc. are also established and the halls of the Panchayat Ghars can be used for showing TV programmes to the villagers.

At the outset the scheme will cover such villages where the Panchayats are not in a position to construct new Panchayat Ghars or develop the existing one due to the paucity of funds. A model Panchayat Ghar comprises of a big hall and at least three rooms. The approximate cost of such Panchayat Ghars comes out from Rs. 8.00 lakhs to Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The services of voluntary organisations such as Rotary club, Lions Club etc. can be availed of for setting up the libraries/reading rooms etc.. The administrative management of the Panchayat Ghars is the responsibility of the concerned Gaon Panchayat.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs under capital head was approved for construction of 8 Panchayat Ghars for the whole Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. The year-wise targets and achievements for development and construction of Panchayat Ghars during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given as under :-

Year	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Achievements
1985-86	5	5	8.50	8.47 lakhs
1986-87	5	3	15.00	14.16 "
1987-88	4	5	11.00	10.47 "
1988-89	2	1	9.55	9.25 "
1989-90	5	4	20.00	19.80 "
1990-91	5	8	15.00	28.73 "
1991-92	5	15	57.00	56.13 "
1992-93	10	9		71.28 "
1993-94	10	6		"
1994-95	10			"

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been approved including outlay for construction and development of 10 Panchayat Ghar in the Annual Plan 1993-94. An expenditure of Rs. 90.75 lakhs has been incurred and five Panchayat Ghars have been completed as on 28.2.1994. The flow to SCP under this scheme construction and development/renovation of Panchayat Ghars is 25%.

An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been approved for construction and development/renovation of 10 Panchayat Ghars in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

8. Development of Village Wells (Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

In the rural areas of Delhi, the village wells are still the major, rather the only source of drinking water supply. It has been noticed that in a number of villages, these wells are not being maintained properly. They are open and do not have pucca platform around them. Although the MCD has got a scheme for rural water supply where in it is proposed to provide water connection through main water pipe lines to the various villages. Yet implementation of this scheme for covering all the rural villages of Delhi is likely to take considerable long time. However, in case of emergency and failure of water supply, the village wells remain the only source to cater to the requirement of the drinking water. Under this scheme, the following renovation works are undertaken :-

- a) Pucca platform around well..
- b) Pulleys to draw water.
- c) Water mongers for the cattle.

To provide above, approximate cost comes to Rs. 1.00 lakh for each well. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs under capital head was conveyed for whole Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. The year-wise targets, allocation and achievements for development of village wells are given as under including 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 :

Year	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Achievements
1985-86	20	16	3.50	2.26 lakhs
1986-87	12	2	2.50	2.29 "
1987-88	5	8	2.10	1.30 "
1988-89	5	5	1.50	1.49 "
1989-90	40	37	15.00	15.02 "
1990-91	10	91	3.50	44.76 "
1991-92	10	26	12.00	9.82 "
1992-93	30	33		55.22 "
1993-94	30	25		"
1994-95	30			"

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been approved including outlay for development of 30 village wells in the Annual Plan 1993-94. An expenditure of Rs. 25.53 lakhs has been incurred and 24 village wells have been developed as on 28.2.1994. The flow to SCP under this scheme Development of village wells is 25%.

An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been approved for development of 30 village wells in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

9. Grant-in-aid to Panchayats for taking-up Development Works

This scheme envisages provision of a matching grant to the tune of Rs. 5,000/- to the Gaon Panchayats for taking-up various developmental works in the willages. The Panchayats have to bear an equal expenditure out of its own resources. Most of the Gaon Panchayats in N.C.T. of Delhi have no sufficient funds with them to contribute their own share of expenditure.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 under this scheme, a total outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was provided. The year-wise position of targets viz-a-vis achievements during yester-years is given as under :

Year	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Achievements
1985-86	8	2	0.40	0.10 lakhs
1986-87	8	-	0.40	Nil "
1987-88	8	1	0.40	4,950/- "
1988-89	8	1	0.40	5,000/- "
1989-90	8	-	0.40	Nil "
1990-91	10	-	0.50	Nil "
1991-92	10	-	0.50	Nil "
1992-93	10	-	0.50	Nil "

The Gaon Panchayats in N.C.T. of Delhi are suspended animation since 24.12.1989 and matter is under consideration in light of Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992.

10. Construction of Stadia, Vijayanslila, Development of Cremation Ground (Rs 120.00 lakhs)

Construction of stadia & Development of Cremation Ground in the rural areas of N.C.T. is an important as the other facilities proposed to be provided during 8th Five Year Plan in the rural areas. Under the scheme more emphasis would be given on the development of these works. Provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided in 1994-95 (20% is under SCP).

It is 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. Overall outlay for the scheme Integrated Development of Rural Villages has been approved as Rs. 745 lacs for Annual Plan 1994-95.

Mini Master Plan of Rural Delhi (Rs. 5000.00 lakhs)

The Mini Master Plan for planned and integrated development of rural areas of Delhi involving, mainly, construction of physical, social, economic and ecological infrastructure was conceived in mid-eighties. Later in 1992, a draft outline Plan (involving an expenditure of Rs. 883 crores) was prepared by Delhi Development Authority. The strategy evolved in the Plan has been to develop the entire rural area as a Special Area based upon the concept of residential-cum-farmhouse. This shall ensure retention of both green character and ecological balance, as well as development of area in a planned manner, so that haphazard growth can be checked and encroachment can be reduced to minimum. Private sector will also be involved in development of area. For physical planning of the area, the existing 195 villages have been divided into three tiers - fifteen villages to be developed as growth points; and remaining one hundred and forty seven as basic villages.

The activities to be carried in each of the category of villages are explained below in brief.

Growth Centres

Each growth center will serve an area between 40 to 50 square kilometers, covering a population of forty to fifty thousand. The type of activities to be carried in the growth centres would, mainly, be of non-agricultural in character. Large areas will be developed for different types of purposes. Each centre will have a big shopping complex; buildings of public & social utilities, managed by public and non-government organisations; small industrial estate and other facilities in the fields of educational & vocational; recreational; medical & public health; banks; irrigation pleasure parks for different age groups; auditorium; restaurants/cafes; sports centre; gymnasium; skating hall; public conveniences, solar energy corners; mini forest; places for religious gatherings & meals; mandi (collection and distribution centre); large community hall/panchayat ghar; post office with telegraph facilities; telephone office; police station or police posts; cinema; library; storage for fertiliser, pesticides & insecticides; veterinary hospital & diary colony; and bus terminals. In all these centres will have the facilities to serve the population in the catchment area, as well.

Growth Points

Each growth point will serve an area of 20 to 25 square kilometers, covering a population of fifteen to twenty-five thousand. The growth point will have facilities (i) shopping centre of medium scale, (ii) primary, middle & senior secondary schools, (iii) library/club/adult education centre, (iv) post, telegraph and telephone office, (v) co-operative societies, (vi) primary health centre, (vii) sports complex, (viii) multi-purpose community centre, (ix) public park, (x) gathering and religious places.

Basic Villages

Each basic village will aim to serve existing abadi areas where each basic village will have a multi-purpose community centre with adjoining 8 to 10 shops/kiosks; public park; primary school; sport stadium for rural sports public conveniences; space for melas and religious-cultural gathering; community water hydrants; latrines & electricity; sub-post office etc.

The Development Department of Government of National Capital of Delhi and Municipal Corporation of Delhi will be the main implementing agencies of the Mini Master Plan. They will prepare the layout plans for their respective activities, implement and monitor pace of the construction themselves and or get them implemented through the govt. agencies like public works department, Municipal Corporation, irrigation & flood control department and local bodies. The direction, co-ordination and administration of implementation will be provided by a Project Director/Co-ordinator, under the aegis of Development Commissioner.

The total cost of Mini Master Plan has been estimated at Rs. 883 crores for acquisition and development of land, creation of physical, social, economic & ecological infrastructure and construction of corresponding internal and external links with infrastructure of Growth Centres, Growth Points and Basic Villages. The implementation of the plan has been taken vigorously from the financial year (1994-95). During annual plan (1994-95) an outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the first time for implementation of Mini Master Plan. In the first phase, it is proposed to develop a Growth Centre at village Chhawla. It shall serve a model for other growth centres. During the current year only preparatory work such as acquisition of land, survey and designs will be undertaken. The draft outline plan for development of this centre was prepared by Town Planning Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Later, it was realised that some specialised agency of town planning and architecture might also be associated with MCD to do full justice to the project. Now thus, the school of Planning and Architecture (a Deemed University Status Institute) is actively involved in survey and designing the ground level planning. Simultaneously, it has been contemplated to develop one multi-purpose community centres, and some of other social & civic amenities in basic villages, growth points and growth centres.

The Community Centre will have two models; one with plinth areas 5500 square feet and other with plinth area 3500 square feet. Each centre will have a hall; library room; TV room; one room each for ladies & gents; two to three store rooms; kitchen and pantry; toilet facilities; eight to ten small shops/kiosks. The design of both the models will have scope of future extension vertically and/or horizontally. The total plot area of both the models will, however, be about an acre in each case. If more land of size five acres is readily available adjoining to the proposed

community centre in any of the villages, a community public park will simultaneously be developed. While implementing the scheme, it will be ensured that the composite community centre-cum-public park is developed as near the village abadi as possible. The vocational training facilities in various trades to the boys & girls of the village also be taken in the centres. In some of the villages sport stadium and vyayamshala will be built, instead, of public park providing more facilities. The work of development of community centres or composite community centre-cum-public parks and other provisions of various social civic amenities will be taken up in each of five Blocks simultaneously. The main thrust will be to keep providing better environment for recreation and physical fitness. The BDO's of the respective Block will, actively, be involved in selection of sites and oversee execution of the projects.

Any programme envisaged can either be planned and executed from top-to-bottom or from bottom-to-top. In the present context, the former approach involves planning for growth centres, at the first instance, taking care of various linkages, proceeds, to prepare plans and schemes for growth points and ultimately to extend them to basic villages, thus covering the entire rural areas. This is how, normally, the activities of integrated rural development of any such similar projects are taken. This process in a way, generates lot of commotion and bitter taste among the village people that their land is being acquired for urbanization, denying them their means of living and livelihood. We, therefore, are not inclined to take this course, instead, we intend to adopt Micro Planning approach taking village as a basic unit of development, aiming to provide social and civic amenities in them whatsoever and wheresoever are existing and proceeds up ward. With this approach, we shall be preparing a sound base for integrated rural development envisaged in the Mini Master Plan, in subsequent years.

At the instance of the Development Commissioner, Training Orientation and Research Centre, Development of Social Works, University of Delhi, conducted a comprehensive survey in rural villages of Delhi in May 1994. The aim was to prepare a profile of existing assets and to list deficiencies of essential amenities. The reports have been received in respect of all the five Blocks. We are, thus, having complete picture of total requirements, at the base level.

The schemes envisaged to be initiated, during the current financial year, have been prepared to remove the deficiencies, as far as possible. Our basic strategy will be to provide, at least, one activity in each of 195 villages in the year (1994-95). Besides, it is proposed to initiate work of preparation of designing and estimation of cost of Pilot Project Growth Centre-Chhawla, during the current financial year, with the help of the School of Planning and Architecture.

An outlay of Rs. 883 crores will be required to execute all

the programs conceived in Mini Master Plan. The outlay will mainly, be utilized on the under-mentioned activities.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a)	Cost of Acquisition of Land		30990
(b)	Cost of Development		7141
(c)	Re-development of Existing Village Abadis		2350
(d)	Laying of Trunk Infrastructure and Roads :-		
	1. Water Supply	3000	
	2. Sewage Disposal	5000	
	3. Drainage	2000	
	4. Power	14000	
	5. Roads	4000	
			28000
(e)	Construction of Buildings for Various Community Facilities :-		
	1. Education	2752	
	2. Medical & Public Health	2060	
	3. Social Security	2160	
	4. Social Justice	1170	
	5. Recreational	293	
	6. Veterinary Dispensaries	120	
			8555
(f)	Commercial Centres		1850
(g)	Industrial Estate		2330
(h)	Residential Housing		6000
(i)	Irrigation Facilities		1106
		Total	88322

Acquisition of Land

A sum of Rs. 309.9 crores will be required for aquisition of 2066 hect. of land about 75-80 hect. for each of 15 Growth Centres; 20 hect. for each of 33 Growth Points; and 2 hect. for each of 147 Basic Villages. Proposed uses of land to be acquired are given below :-

	Area in Hectares
1. Residential Housing	1000.00
2. Industrial Estates	388.50
3. Commercial Centres/Complexes	185.00
4. Parks, Play Ground & Open Spaces	137.00
5. Educational	284.40
6. Medical and Public Health	37.00
7. Social Security (Delhi Police)	21.60
8. Social Justice (Development Deptt.)	12.50

Total	2066.00

Every effort will be made to utilise, as much Gaon Sabha land as possible. To that extent, Rs. 309.9 crores needed on this account, will reduce. In this context, it is mentioned that for implementation of current year (1994-95) schemes, only Gaon Sabha land is being utilised in construction of community centres and to provide other allied physical and recreational facilities.

Construction of Buildings

Before, buildings for various community facility are constructed, it is necessary to have fully developed land. For that purpose, a sum of Rs. 71.41 crores for cost of development of land and Rs. 280 crores for laying of trunk infrastructure & roads will be required. Once the land in each of growth centres, growth points, and basic villages is fully developed, the buildings to be used for schools; technical education; hospitals; dispensaries; primary health centres; social security & justice; etc, will be provided by respective departments of government or local bodies or private entrepreneurs. The outlay needed for construction of such buildings will figure in the plan outlay of those sectors, in a phased manner. The expenditure on construction of multi-purpose community centres, public parks, veterinary dispensaries, irrigation; etc. will, however, figure in the outlay of Development Department.

Outlay for Construction of Buildings is given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

(A) **Govt. of NCT of Delhi**

(1) Directorate of Education	1332
(2) Directorate of Training & Technical Education	100
(3) Directorate of Health and Family Welfare	800
(4) Social Security (Delhi Police)	2160
(5) Development Department	
(a) Social Justice	1170
(b) Recreational	293
(c) Veterinary Dispensaries	120

Total (A) 5975

(B) **Municipal Corporation of Delhi**

(1) Education (Primary Schools)	1320
(2) Primary Health Centre (PHC)	780
(3) PH Sub-Centre	480

Total (B) 2580

Total A+B 8555

There is every possibility that some of private organisations may come forward to utilise the sites meant for education, medical and public health. Such sites will be allotted on payment, thus the pressure on govt. funding will decrease to some extent.

Re-development of Existing Village Abadis

For the redevelopment of existing village abadis, an outlay of Rs. 23.50 crores will be needed. Currently, such activities are undertaken by Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The work will proceed, in phases, in unison with laying of trunk infrastructure in adjoining commercial centres and industrial estates. The outlay on this account will figure in the plan outlay of the Corporation.

Commercial Centres and Industrial Estates

A major portion of the expenditure on Commercial Centres, and Industrial Estates will be taken care of by private initiative, except to the extent, sites are required for public use or for providing relief to the members of weaker sections of society. Here, it is assumed that about ten per cent total floor area of Community Shopping Centres/Complex & Industrial Estates, Growth Centres and Growth Points and Basic Villages will be constructed for use of government departments, such as, Regional/Sub-offices of Mini Master Plan; Sub-offices of

Extension Agencies; Circle Offices of Food & Civil Supply Departments; Zonal Offices of Education Department; Collection Centre of Revenues Departments, etc..

Residential Housing

About one thousand hectares of land acquired will be utilised for residential housing purposes. A major portion of developed land will be utilised in construction of three types of tenements involving an outlay of Rs. 60 crores. These tenements will be allotted to different categories of persons, under set rules and procedure. The remaining area developed for residential housing purposes will be carved into plot of suitable size to be disposed off by way of public allotment/auction.

Capital Receipts/Recoveries

Similarly, the remaining ninety per cent of floor area of community shopping centres/complex and industrial estate will be set aside for private entrepreneurs to provide building for others commercial uses. The procedure to sell them, will be similar to one being followed by DDA/DSIDC. By way of selling sites in Commercial Centres/Complex. Industrial Estates and those meant for School and Hospitals, etc., it will be possible to recover about Rs. 353 crores accounting forty per cent of the expenditure incurred in implementation of Mini Master Plan. The net impact on government funding will to the extent of Rs. 530 crores. (outlay of Rs. 883 crores for Mini Master Plan mines Rs. 353 crores receipt/recoveries equals Rs. 530 crores net expenditure).

Distribution of Outlay Among Various Agencies

(Rs. in lakhs)

Govt. of NCT of Delhi

(A) Development Department

1. Cost of Acquisition of Land	30990
2. Cost of Development Land	7141
3. Laying of Trunk Infrastructures & roads	28000
4. Social Justice	1170
5. Recreational	293
6. Veterinary Dispensaries	120
7. Commercial Centre	1850
8. Residential Housing	6000
9. Irrigation facilities	1106

Total (A) 76670

(B) Directorate of Education

1332

(C) Directorate of Training and Technical Education	100
(D) Directorate of Health and Family Welfare	800
(E) Delhi Police	2160

Sub Total (Govt. of NCT of Delhi)	81062

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

1. Re-development of existing Village Abadis	2350
2. Primary Education	1320
3. Primary Health Centre (PHC)	780
4. PH Sub-Centres	480

Sub Total	4930

Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation/
Directorate of Industries

Industrial Estate	2330

Total	88322

The outlay of Rs. 883 crores will be distributed among various plan implementation departments/agencies, viz; Govt. of NCT of Delhi - Rs. 810.62 crores; Municipal Corporation of Delhi - Rs. 49.30 crores; and Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation/Directorate of Industries - Rs. 23.30 crores.

Of the outlay of Rs. 810.62 crores earmarked for Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Rs. 766.70 crores (94.6%) will be utilised by Development Department alone. The remaining Rs. 43.92 crores will be shared by Directorates of Education; Training & Technical Education; and Delhi Police.

A brief account of phasing of expenditure of Rs. 883 crores in various five years plans periods is explained in following paragraphs.

Annual Plan(1994-95)

The annual plan(1994-95) is sub-set of total Mini Master Plan and task of execution of schemes included therein has already been initiated.

Annual Plans(1995-97)

Some of the spill over of the works initiated in this year, will be completed in last two years of Eighth Plan. Besides, it is contemplated to initiate preparatory work of implementation of growth centres and growth points. The work of acquisition of land

for each of centres will be initiated in the fourth year of the Eighth Plan. The land so acquired will properly be fenced to protect from encroachment. The works of preparation of layout plans will be taken in hands, as well. Simultaneously, the work of preparation of designing and layout plans of Growth Centre - Chhawala has been entrusted to School of Planning and Architecture. It is contemplated that more such institutions may be involved in preparing designs and layout plans for other centres.

Distribution of Outlay According to Various Plans

The requirement of funds in last two years of the Eighth Plan and subsequent two Five Year Plans is given an under.

(Rs. in crores)

Annual Plans(1994-97)	173
Ninth Five Year Plan	400
Tenth Five Year Plan	310

Total	883

A major portion of works of laying of trunk infrastructure and roads needing heavy outlay, will be completed in the Ninth Plan period. The activities to be undertaken are broadly covered under water supply; sewage disposal; drainage; power; and internal & external link roads. The yearly expenditure may vary from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 90 crores, depending upon nature and tempo of activities undertaken in the year.

Setting of an Autonomous Agency :-

A large number of agencies are functioning in rural areas for different aims and objectives. All of them will be required to be roped in for implementing some of activities. Lack of co-ordination among them may create some problems in smooth implementation of the plan. Development Department is therefore contemplating to setup a unified autonomous agency, fully competent and equipped to under take the work, in a well co-ordinated way.

During the current financial year(1994-95), efforts will be made to review the total situation and may come up with a proposal to set up an autonomous agency to undertake implementation of Mini Master Plan in remaining period of the Eighth and subsequent two Five Year Plans. The agency will be provided with revolving funds. Till such an agency is established, we intend to continue to utilise the existing plan implementation agencies of NCT of Delhi and MCD to implement the plan.

Management and Maintenance of Community Centre :-

During the current financial year(1994-95), construction work of as many as 186 multi-purpose community centres with other allied physical and recreational facilities will start. It is contemplated that the task of their management and maintenance will be entrusted to local village community or to any other non-government organisation working for village welfare. The monthly rent accruing from 8-10 shops/kiosks adjoining the centres and rent collected by letting out community hall for marriage parties and social functions will be sufficient to meet recurring expenditure on their maintenance. In case, there is any doubt about efficacy of this arrangement, that once the shops/kiosks are on rent, its timely and regular realization will be a problem, it will be advisable to sell the shops/kiosks by public auction and to create a Corpus of Funds to be used for proper maintenance. The final decision will be taken, later, after taking the village community, in confidence, for whom the centres are being built.

Existing Schemes of Rural Villages :-

Development Department :

Under the head of the development "Rural Development" a few schemes involving a provision of Rs. 20.85 crores have been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). The expenditure of Rs. 7.98 crores had been incurred in the year (1992-93), while an outlay of Rs. 5.95 crores for the Annual Plan (1993-94) and Rs. 7.45 crores for the Annual Plan (1994-95) has been provided by the Planning Commission. A major portion of expenditure incurred, so far, has been accounted for in works; fencing of Gaon Sabha Land and Community Facilities, Development of Panchayats, etc.. The former scheme mainly aims to protect Gaon Sabha Land from encroachment and later, to use them for providing imminently needed basic amenities like construction of village cremation ground, approach roads etc.. The outlay provided under other schemes is very small, so as to make any significant impact on the overall activities envisaged.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi :

While under the head of Development "Urban Development" an outlay of Rs. 20 crores in the current financial year has been provided for development of rural villages. The outlay has been provided (1) To complete spill-over works of Seventh Five Year Plan, (2) To develop plots for Landless and Harijans; and (3) To prepare development plans for rural villages. During the year ((1993-94), an expenditure of Rs. 11.22 crores had been incurred. The approved outlay for year 1993-94 was Rs. 11.54 crores while for the year (1994-95) is Rs. 20 crores. It has been ascertained from MCD that their activities are mainly confined within the Lal Dora of villages on works; construction of phirani roads, paths, bricks pavements, drainage, public toilets, street lighting, metalling and premixing of roads, construction of outfall drains

and development of village ponds, re-claiming land into parks, etc..

Prime facie, there appears to be a certain amount of duplication in the activities proposed to be undertaken in the project and the scheme already being undertaken in Eighth Five Year Plan. But the position is not so. Under this Plan, a comprehensive and perspective view will be taken for integrated development of Rural Delhi. The other schemes included in Eighth Five Year Plan are minor in nature, coming from day to day local demands. Further, the schemes presently envisaged and, currently, in progress in Eighth Five Year Plan, are distinct and supplementary directed, administered and executed by the same agencies both, at apex and field levels. At the same time, we are contemplating to prepare comprehensive guide-lines, with detail check-list, for use of the plan formulation and plan formulation.

This document will include a check-list-item to confirm that there is no overlapping in the programme and other agencies have been consulted. The chances of any overlapping/duplication will, thus, be averted.

The implementation of all the recommendations of Plan will take over ten years to complete. The total work involved is multi-level and multi-dimensional, in nature. It calls for heavy responsibility of linkages, scheduling and phasing. The sub-activities are to be phased and scheduled properly so that no time is lost in between completion of one sub-activity and beginning of another sub-activity. Presently, this work is being co-ordinated by Deputy Director(Rural Development) working with Director(Panchayat) under the expert stewardship of the Development Commissioner. All these officers are heavily occupied in other plan and non-plan activities. To express in more clear words, the work is being looked after and co-ordinated by part-time officers, at operational levels. This could be one of the reasons for present slow and tardy pace of work. Unless, a full time Project Director/Co-ordinator with full contingent of experienced and resourceful technical, civil engineering, administrative, financial, economic planning & statistics; management information system and public relations staff provided, the pace of implementation of the Plan will continue to be tardy. The complementary staff will have sufficient experience of implementation of multi-level and multi-dimensional planning; computerized management information system-working in LAN atmosphere. The Project Director/co-ordinator and each of the plan implementation organisations will have FAX for transfer of letters, messages, follow-up reports and communications. The operational staff will have answering/recording machines, so that the messages are as such retrieved by them on return from the field visits. Vehicles of the field officers will have facilities of radio page/cordless telephones linked with their official telephones. The School of Planning and Architecture, as indicated in earlier paragraph will provide the drawings and designs of two models of community centres. The designs of the remaining community centres will be modified, keeping in view the location and size of the plot where community centre is proposed to be

built, on computer with the help of computer packages known as Computers Aided Designs (Cad). The computer system envisaged will provide platform for LAN, CAD/CAM, RDBMS, Text Processing, Filling, Indexing and Documentation. Arrangement will be made as well for extensive in-service training of the staff to work in modern automatic and paperless office atmosphere.

Staff Requirement :

For the implementation of the Plan for rural development in National Capital Territory of Delhi, the following Staff is proposed to begin with :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Pay Scale (in Rs.)</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	Project Director (IDRV)	3700-5000	1
2.	Deputy Director (Planning & Implementation)	3000-4500	1
3.	System Analyst (LAN & Computer Applications)	3000-4500	1
4.	Administrative/Accounts Officer	2375-3500	1
5.	Superintendent (Sectt.)	1640-2900	1
6.	Research Officer (Eco. & Stats)	1640-2900	2
7.	Assistant Programmer (Computer Applications)	1640-2900	1
8.	Assistant	1400-2300	3
9.	Statistical Assistant	1400-2300	2
10.	Operator (Data Entry)	1200-2040	2
11.	Stenographer (Grade "D")	1200-2040	3
12.	LDC	950-1500	4
13.	Driver	950-1500	2
14.	Peon	750-940	2
15.	Sweeper	750-940	1
			----- 27 -----

Technical Setup

S.No.	Description	Pay Scale (in Rs.)	No. of Post
1.	Executive Engineer (Designs & Civil Works)	3000-4500	1
2.	Assistant Engineer	2000-3500	4
3.	Assistant	1400-2300	1
4.	Stenographer (Grade "D")	1200-2040	1
5.	LDC	950-1500	3
6.	Driver	950-1500	5
7.	Dispatch Rider	950-1500	1
8.	Peon	750-940	3
9.	Chowkidar	750-940	2
			----- 21 -----

Every effort will be made to locate staff by way of internal adjustments or re-allocation of currently provided under plan and non-plan programmes. This is the course, we intend to adopt and to provide support of efficient staff; modern tools of trade; compact, quick and responsive environment to the Project Director/Co-ordinator to implement the plan within the time frame.

III. LAND REFORMS :-

11. Consolidation of Holdings by D.C. Office - (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

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

During the year 1993-94, the work is proposed to be completed in 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.

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. 6 lacs has been approved in 1994-95 for Salary of Staff

III. Rural Energy by DEDA :-

Delhi was selected as one of the 7 States in the country where the Planning Commission had initiated the Integrated 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) Playing of Battery Buses.
- (b) Sanitary Landfall Scheme
- (c) Non-conventional Urban Energy Programme
- (d) Energy Plantation in the Delhi.

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

12. Integrated Rural Energy Programme by DEDA (Rs. 50.00 lakh)

The Integrated Rural Energy Programme was initially started in Alipur Block and after its successful implementation in the villages of Delhi, it was extended to the other four Blocks of the Union Territory during 1984-85. The scheme

envisages promotion & popularization of various non-conventional energy devices appropriate to village life & culture. Main thrust, therefore, has been on sale of such devices on subsidy. Demonstration of these devices in various villages of Rural Delhi has also been one of the important activities. These activities which have been undertaken under IREP are installation of bio-gas plants, installation of wind mills, sale of solar cookers, installation of Institutional & Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems and Installation of Improved Chulhas.

This scheme is a target oriented schemes in so far as Ministry of Non-conventional Energy itself by way of various sub-schemes like National Bio-gas Plants, National Improved Chulha Programme, Wind Mill Programme sets in advance Targets for Nodal Agencies.

During VIIIth Plan 1992-97, an allocation of Rs. 225 lacs has been made. During Annual Plan 1993-94 Rs. 45 lakhs well released. For 1994-95, Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for the scheme.

Delhi Energy Development Agency intends to continue Integrated Rural Energy Programme for the year 1994-95. All those points which form a part of various schemes of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy viz. National Project on Bio-gas Programme, National Improved Chulha Programme, Wind Mill Programme, Solar Cooker Programme, Photovoltaic Programme etc. for the year 1993-94 have been incorporated for continuation 1994-95.

Item-wise details for Annual Plan 1994-95 are given below:-

(i) INSTALLATION OF BIO-GAS PLANTS

Under the scheme, bio-gas plants are installed both for domestic as well as for Community purposes. This scheme was initiated at the instance of Deptt. of Non-conventional Sources of Energy in the year 1983-84 and has been continued since then. Under various Annual Plans in past about, 337 Bio-gas Plants of domestic type have been installed. Besides, Domestic Community type bio-gas plants of various capacities have also been installed.

DOMESTIC BIO-GAS PLANTS

For the VIIIth plan 1992-97, a total target of 70 nos. Domestic Bio-gas Plants has been fixed. During 1992-93, 10 nos. of plants had been installed. During 1993-94 a target of 10 Bio-gas plants had been achieved. For 1994-95, a target of 10 Bio-gas plants has been fixed.

The subsidy pattern for Domestic Bio-gas plant is as follows. It is worthwhile to mention that Domestic Plants of 3

cum. and 4 cum. are being installed by this Agency.

Detailed Subsidy Pattern 1993-94
(Domestic Plants)

Sl. No.	Size & Models	Tentative Tendered Costs	Beneficiary Share	MNES Share	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3 Cums. KVIC	Rs.15379/-	Rs.3500/-	Rs.2000/-	Rs.9879/-
2.	4 Cums.	Rs.18558/-	Rs.5000/-	Rs.2000/-	Rs.11558/-

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

(Rs. in lakh)

1.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi subsidy per Bio-gas plants for 10 plants.	Rs. 10572/-	1.00
2.	Initial feeding @ 1000/- per plants		0.10
	Total		1.10

COMMUNITY BIO-GAS PLANTS

During the VIIIth Plan, of Bio-gas scheme was not target oriented, however, different sizes of community Bio-gas Plants were installed during the past years in various complexes of IDEDA. Details of these Community Bio-gas plants are as follows :-

Sl.No.	Name of Site	Capacity of Bio-gas Plants	No. of Connections Provided
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Kanganheri Energy Complex	2x60 cum + 2x15 + 1x10 cum	30
2.	Palam Energy Complex	2x60 cum + 2x10 + 1x8 cum	57
3.	Rewlakhapur Energy Complex	2x60 cum	29
4.	Libaspur Energy Complex	4x10 cum	5
5.	Gazipur Community Bio-gas Plant	5x140 cum	150
6.	Jhorausda Dairy Community Biogas Plant		20
			291

During June, 1993 Govt. of India, Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources has sanctioned scheme of Community Bio-gas plants where a target of 10 Nos. Community Bio-gas Plants have been given to DEDA for 1993-94 and the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources has also suggested to exceed this target, but only 10 Nos. Bio-gas plants were installed during 1993-94, for 1994-95 a target of 6 Nos. Community Bio-gas Plants has been fixed.

(ii) 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 large user response and to create awareness amongst the rural masses of NCT of Delhi, the programme of water pumping wind-mills was taken up by Delhi Energy Development Agency during 1983-84.

During VIIth Plan, a target of 30 Wind Mill was set up by Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources. During 1993-94, 5 Wind Mill were installed.

For 1994-95, target of 5 Nos. of Wind Mill have been fixed from the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources. For the installation of 5 Wind Mills Rs. 1.20 lakhs towards subsidy will be required.

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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi and beneficiary in the ratio of 40:60. For the VIIIth Five Year Plan, a provision for financial assistance has been made on the above pattern to Ministry of Non-conventional, Energy. If the scheme is discontinued to the extent of availability of subsidy, then financial burden will have to be borne from Govt. of NCT of Delhi funds.

(iii) IMPROVED CHULHA PROGRAMME

This programme was started by Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources in order to reduce drudgery of rural housewives and to save the fossil fuel. This programme was implemented in Delhi from 1984-85 and has been continuing since then.

Under this project, various models of Improved Chulha (fixed /portable) have been approved by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources which are being demonstrated and propagated in the entire NCT 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, Delhi Energy Development Agency has implemented and propagated this scheme in Rural as well as Urban Areas of NCT of Delhi particularly in slums and installed/sold 81,558 nos. of both fixed & portable chulhas. During VIIth Plan a target of 75,000 nos. chulhas has been fixed.

During 1993-94, 11,860 nos. of chulhas fix/portable have been installed/sold. For 1994-95 a target of 10000 chulhas has been fixed.

Subsidy Pattern

For implementation of National Improved Chulha Programme, the following subsidy pattern is being implemented fixed models.

A. The MNES provides funds towards cost of material for the installation of fixed chulha with the max. subsidy limited to Rs. 50/- per unit.

construction of fixed chulhas.

C. This Agency provide Rs. 10 per Chulha to SEWS towards the construction of Improved Chulha (fixed type).

Portable Chulha

A. MNES provides subsidy for the Improved Chulhas (portable type) upto a max. of Rs. 50/- per Chulha for general category and Govt. of NCT of Delhi is to meet the amount over & above Rs. 50 but within 50% of the cost of the Chulhas. Rest 50% is to be borne by the beneficiary.

B. MNES provides subsidy for I.C. (portable type) subject to a max. subsidy limit of Rs. 75/- for SC/ST beneficiary & Govt. of NCT of Delhi is to meet the amount over and above Rs. 75/- but within 50% of the cost. Rest is to be born by the beneficiary.

C. The programme is implemented mostly in villages/JJ clusters, as such no amount is being charged for the beneficiary towards the Chulhas.

For 1994-95 a target of 10,000 nos. of Improved Chulhas (fixed & portable) has been fixed for which Rs. 2.50 lacs will be required as construction cost/subsidy on fixed/portable chulhas over & above the subsidy provided by Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources.

(iv) MAINTENANCE OF ENERGY PARKS

Delhi Energy Development Agency has developed Non-conventional Energy Parks in various villages covering all the 5 Rural blocks of the NCT of Delhi. These parks are the show windows of the live demonstration of various Non-conventional Devices. During 1994-95 Rs. 3.00 lacs will be spent for the maintenance of Energy Parks.

(v) In the recent past DEDA has promoted several devices based on alternative energy which have found encouraging acceptance among the public. This agency has also popularised the system based on alternative energy with the help of advertisement, TV talks, distribution of pamphlets, and Bills, Posters and Calendars carrying message of this Agency. In addition to this, DEDA has been participating in all the important exhibitions of the state which provide very good opportunity to approach the masses. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lacs has been provided for publicity during 94-95.

For implementation of IREP programme the following staff which is working under the scheme will be continued :

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of post	Pay-Scale
1.	Jr. Engineer(C) (Mech.) (Elect.)	4 I 2 I 1 I	7 Rs. 1400-2300
2.	Investigator	2	Rs. 1200-2040
3.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 1200-2040
4.	UDC	2	Rs. 1200-2040
5.	Demonstrator	10	Rs. 950-1500
6.	L.D.C.	5	Rs. 950-1500
7.	Work Asstt. (C/E/M)	6	Rs. 950-1500
8.	Mechanic/Operator	5	Rs. 950-1500
9.	Electrician/Auto Elect.	2	Rs. 950-1500
10.	Plumber	6	Rs. 950-1500
11.	Driver	8	Rs. 950-1500
12.	Peon/helper	8	Rs. 750-940
13.	Chowkidar	7	Rs. 750-940
	Total	69	

Under IREP the following item-wise expenditure will be incurred :-

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Subsidy on Bio-gas	1.10
2. Subsidy on Wind Mill	1.20
3. Subsidy on Improved Chulha	1.50
4. Maintenance of Energy Parks	3.00
5. Publicity	6.00
6. Civil Works	3.20
7. Salary	22.80
8. O.T.A.	0.20
9. Stationary, Computer Operations and other office expenses	3.30
10. Uniforms	0.30
11. Legal Expenses	1.00
12. Studies	1.50
13. POL.	2.00
14. Reforming of maintenance of Bio-gas & Wind Mills & other NRSE devices	2.90

Total	50.00

13. <u>Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Planning & Development (MGI) at Bakoli- (Rs. 80.00 lacs)</u>	

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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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 macro level 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 modeling, 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:-

1. 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 each year.

i	IREP Programmes	8+6 = 14
ii	Sponsored/in collaboration with	2 Dept. of DOP & T 6 Dept. of Education (NCT of Delhi & MCD) 1 School of Archt. & Planning 1 Bureau of Indian Standards 1 DANICS
iii	Workshop/Seminar	1 T.B.units 1 IREP Programme 2 MGIIREPD

The following training manuals would as developed.

1. Training manual for Project Directors.
2. Training manual for Economists.
3. Training manual for Project Directors.
4. Training manual for Junior Engineers.

2. Research and Development

Major thrust would be on development R&D infrastructure as well as undertaking R&D projects based on field problems. The following R&D projects are planned in the year 1994-95.

1. Design, Development and Testing of solar green house.
2. Performance Testing of existing solar PV pump.
3. Solar Dish Sterling system for electricity generation.

3. Data Base

i Computer Training

a) Staff of MGIIREPO to be trained in the use of Word Processing and Electronic Spreadsheet Softwares.

b) Training of IREP personnel at State and Block level IREP cells in the use of IREP Computer Model and IREP Monitoring System and later on for use of any other database developed for the benefit of IREP personnel.

ii Other Activities

a) Personal Information System.

I. Database of all MGIIREPD staff.

II. Database of all personnel trained at National/Regional IREP Centres.

III. Database of all Block IREP personal employed at all the State and Block IREP Cells.

b) Library Information System.

I. Database of Authorwise catalogue.

II. Database of book accession.

III. Membership database.

IV. Database of Loan books.

V. Database of Periodicals and Newspapers.

c) Inventory control system for stores.

Database on all consumable, non-consumable and capital items.

- d) Optimisation of energy costs using existing computer models and further refinements in the models.

The future model will focus on the following:-

- I. Inclusion of seasonal constraints and their impact on the energy saving devices and energy costs.
- II. Performance parameters of blocks to be included.

- e) IREP Monitoring System.

- I. Regular updation of Block, physical Financial and Training reports.
- II. Database on basic statistics of each block.

- f) Use-friendly menu driven programmes to demonstrate the following.

- I. Energy consumption pattern in blocks.
- II. Projection of further energy demands.
- III. Energy planning in blocks.

4. Mass Communication & Extension

i Mass Communication

The following activities will be undertaken during 1994-95.

- I. Establishment of exhibition centre. (Cut models, models of energy devices, panels etc.)
- II. Publication
 - Journal (4 issues)
 - News letter (4 issues)
 - Annual report
 - Training manual for artisans
 - Manual of different energy devices
 - Materials in Hindi for Community programmes
 - Training manual for project officer, Junior Engineer, Economist, and Project Director

iii Extension Unit

The following activities will be organised during 1994-95.

- I Community participation (programme for school)
Children and rural people (one day)
Total No. of programme

II	Artisan training programme duration - 10 days No. of programme	12
III	Exhibition, Melas and film show in rural area	10
IV	Installation of devices.	

Rs. 71.84 lakhs has been released during the annual plan 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

III. COOPERATION

The Cooperative Department is responsible for promoting Cooperative Societies and consolidating the Cooperative movement in Delhi. Schemes for 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. Societies		Membership (Lac Nos.)	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
Industrial	1384	1437	0.15	0.15
Urban (T&C)/Banks	1179	1195	6.92	6.93
Consumer Stores	782	784	2.47	2.47
Housing	225	225	0.32	0.32
Group Housing	2020	2021	2.40	2.37
Package (Rural)	693	677	0.51	0.51
Multipurpose	17	51	0.03	0.08
	6300	6390	12.80	12.83

(Rs. in lacs)

Category of Co-op. Societies	Share Capital		Deposits	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
Industrial	95.4	96.6	337.2	337.2
Consumer Stores	162.7	162.8	33.6	33.6
Urban (T&C)	2548.4	2550.1	7626.6	7626.3
Housing	41.8	41.8	213.0	213.0
Group Housing	248.5	245.5	34022.7	34022.7
Package	45.4	45.0	6.0	6.0
Multipurpose	3.0	8.4	-	-

STRATEGY FOR THE 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97

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

1. The main thrust in Delhi is on the Housing Sector 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. 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, 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 agriculture 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 and education requirements of the office bearers/members of the Coop. Societies and the staff 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 rites 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 Stabilisation Fund is meant fully for the benefits of Rural people apart from other schemes where the benefit accrues indirectly.

8th plan Outlays & Expr. during 1992-93 & 1993-94.

The approved outlay for the schemes under Cooperative sector for the 8th plan is Rs. 2.50 crores. During 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs. 38.56 lacs was incurred. Further, an expenditure of Rs. 42.57 lacs was incurred during 1993-94.

Annual Plan 1994-95

For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved. Two new schemes viz. 'Market Development Assistance to leather Coop. Societies' and 'Organising Sahkari Bazars' are included in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The physical targets are indicated in the following table :-

(Rs. in crores)						
S.No.	Items	8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) Target	Annual Plan 1992-93 ----- Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1993-94 ----- Target	Anti. Ach.	1994-95 Targets
1.	Short-term loan advances	2.25	0.0026	0.70	0.70	0.70
2.	Medium term loan advances	0.25	-	0.05	0.05	0.05
3.	Long term loan advances	0.50	0.41	0.10	0.10	0.10
4.	Retail sale of fertilizers	1.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25
5.	Agriculture products marketed by Coop.	1.00	1.82	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Retail sale of consumer goods by Urban Cons. Coop. Stores	750.00	196.32	150.00	150.00	150.00
7.	Retail sale of consumer goods through Coop. in Rural areas	7.00	1.79	1.25	1.25	1.25

The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows :-

1. Direction and Administration-(Rs. 5.00 lacs)

Keeping in view the instructions on economy as well as the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Deptt., GNCTD, , Coop. Department decided to set up an Arbitration Cell during the Annual Plan 1993-94 and will continue during 1994-95.

(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 dispute through Arbitration. As many as 470 cases are pending for office hearing and 411 cases are pending with Arbitrators as on 31-3-1993. Prior to 1992-93, these cases used to be referred to the Arbitrators appointed by this department. However, from the last financial year 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 dispute 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 efficiently. 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 1993-94 and these posts will continue during the year 1994-95:-

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 1994-95.

To implement the scheme, 8th plan outlay is Rs. 30.00 lacs, out of which expenditure incurred during 1992-93 & 1993-94 are Rs. 4.42 lacs of Rs. 5.80 lacs respectively. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the A.P. 1994-95.

2. E.D.P. Cell-(Rs. 2.51 lacs)

The scheme viz., setting up of EDP Cell was started during the 7th Five Year Plan. The main objective of computerization is to provide information for making decision, planning, organising and controlling various activities of the societies.

The 1st phase, of collection of 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 was 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 1994-95, to run/manage/control to Computer System efficiently.

The 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 proposed in 1993-94 will continue during the year 1994-95. 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 in 1994-95 as under :-

S.No.	Items	Rs. in lacs
1.	Staff Salary	0.46
2.	Disk/Floppy/Computer Application	0.15
3.	Paper/Stationery	0.10
4.	Warranty Charges of Computer	0.30
5.	Software Package	0.60
6.	Training of staff	0.10
7.	Computer Terminals	0.80
	Total :	2.51

The approved outlay is Rs. 10.00 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan. During 1993-94, Rs. 1.26 lacs was incurred. A sum of Rs. 2.51 lacs is approved to implement the scheme in Annual Plan 1994-95.

3. Share Capital to Delhi State Coop. Bank Ltd.-(2.00 lac)

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 provides 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 13320 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 16 branches and one Land Development Bank. The individual housing loan facility and loan facility for purchase of durable articles like TV., 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. 196.86 lacs and reserve including intt. suspense reserve of Rs. 1157.58 lacs as on 31-3-93. 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:-

		(Rs. in lacs)	
S.No.	Particulars	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Share Capital	190.43	196.86
2.	Reserve including Intt. suspense reserve	523.93	1157.58
3.	Deposits	7170.95	7842.50
4.	Loans & Advances	2153.84	2414.25
5.	Working Capital	9432.50	10264.66
6.	Investment in Govt. Securities	1740.02	1808.94
7.	Advance during the year	44.02	107.96
8.	Profit	209.10	192.47

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 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 Handloom, weaving societies, coop. group housing societies and industrial coop. societies. In this way, the bank has played a big role in 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 necessitates for augmenting the paid-up share capital of the bank. During 1993-94 no amount was released. for 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved.

4. Consumption Credit to SC/ST Members - (Rs. 10.00 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 :-

	Rs.
Marriage Expenses	5,000
Educational Expenses	3,000
Medical Expenses	3,000
Expenses for funeral rites/ 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 is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 against the expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lacs in 1993-94.

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

There are 438 Primary Consumer Coop. Stores working as on 31-3-93. 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 & fixtures	5,000	(75% as loan & 25% subs.)
4. Managerial Subsidy	5,000	

Total	35,000	

An amount of Rs. 0.36 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 to implement the scheme.

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

Due to uncertain weather conditions, Delhi has to face 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 approved to provide to the Bank during the Annual Plan 1994-95 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	10000/-
Managerial Subsidy	8000/- (1st year-Rs. 5000/- 2nd year-Rs. 3000/-)

A Primary Leather Coop. Society gets Rs. 23,000/- by way of financial assistance from Delhi Govt. It is proposed to assist 2 Leather Coop. Societies each year 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. Against the expenditure of Rs. 0.20 lac in 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 0.23 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 to assist one Society.

The entire scheme is covered under Special Component Plan.

8. Market Development Assistance Scheme to Handloom Sector - (Rs. 30.00 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. 325.00 lacs during 1994-95 and 8% of Rs. 325.00 lacs comes to Rs. 26.00 lacs. The Administration's 50% share comes to Rs. 13.00 lacs.

(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 in the preceding financial year 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 1993-94 is estimated at Rs. 300.00 lacs and taking 15% on this amount comes to Rs. 45.00 lac of which state. Share comes to Rs. 22.50 lacs.

Utilisation of Assistance

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

- ((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 purpose only. The state Govt. 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 1994-95 is Rs. 35.50 lacs. However, an amount of Rs. 300 lacs is approved for this scheme for 1994-95 against the expenditure of Rs. 25.08 lacs in 1993-94. The approved outlay is Rs. 113.20 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan.

9.. Labour Cooperatives - (Rs. 0.30 lac)

At present there are 24 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)

No expenditure was incurred during 1993-94. A sum of Rs. 0.30 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 to implement the scheme.

10. Assistance to Women Coop. Industrial Societies (All kinds) -
(Rs. 0.60 lac)

The Women Coop. Societies are mainly organised among household ladies for 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)

During 1993-94 an exp. of Rs.. 0.23 lac was incurred. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 to implement the scheme.

New Schemes

11. Market Development Assistance for Leather Cooperatives.
(Rs. 3.00 lacs)

The Leather Cooperative Societies in Delhi are mainly manned by persons belonging to weaker sections of the society. These societies are manufacturing leather goods such as shoes, bags,, etc. Generally these societies are financially unsound and they require some financial assistance to boost their business. Till now this department has not been providing any subsidy or grant to these societies, whereas Primary H/L societies are being provided Market Development Assistance by Govt. of India/ and States. Since the Govt. of India is not implementing any such scheme for Primary Leather Societies/ Federations, the Delhi Coop. Development Board in its meeting held on 4-8-93 under the chairmanship of chief Secretary, Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi resolved to provide financial assistance/ Market Development Assistance to Leather Cooperatives from their own funds on the pattern of Market Development Assistance being provided to H/L Cooperatives.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is proposed to be provided to Leather Cooperatives linked with their performance. There are 24 working leather societies and one Federation.

Assistance to State Apex Society :

It is proposed to provide 8% of average sale turnover of Leather products of State Apex Society as shown in the audited accounts for 3 years preceding the financial year.

Assistance to Primary Leather Cooperatives Societies :

It is proposed to provide 15% of cash credit limit sanctioned by financial institutions to the eligible primary societies of the state in the preceding financial year.

Utilisation of Assistance :

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

- a. Interest Subsidy.
- b. Rebate/ Discount and other consumer incentives as Non Janatha leather products.
- c. Capital/ Margin money for setting up of show-rooms, godowns, renovation of showrooms etc.
- d. Any other purpose approved by the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi.

The assistance due to the individual primary society/ federation will be passed on by the Govt. to the concerned society/ federation provided this facility is not availed by them from any other source during the same period.

At present a sum of Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved for this new scheme for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

12. Organisation of Sahkari Bazars (Rs. 5.00 lacs) :

The industrial Cooperative Societies in Delhi are unable to sell their products because of lack of sale outlets. These societies also cannot compete with private companies/ business etc. to buy shops in prestigious shopping centres like Cannaught Place, Karol Bagh etc.

To promote the sale of their products, the Cooperative Department has been organising Sehkari Bazars to provide marketing facilities to the Industrial Cooperative Societies and Federations and also to promote the Cooperative movement in Delhi. It has been observed that these Sahkari Bazars are very successful and provide easy sale outlets to industrial societies. The Delhi Coop. Development Board in its meeting held on 4-8-93 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of Delhi resolved to hold such exhibitions for providing sale outlets to industrial Cooperatives every year and the expenditure on such exhibitions (Sehkari Bazars) be borne by the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi.

For this programme an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

IV 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 located at 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. 10000 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 including 4300 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, Rs. 121.31 lacs in 1991-92 and Rs. 131.99 lakhs in 1992-93 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. 225.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1993-94. During the 8th Plan period, 5180 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 1993-94 and 1994-95 on minor irrigation works/programmes :-

Programme	(Rs. in lacs)		
	8th Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	1993-94 Appro- ved Outlay	1994-95 Approved Outlay
1. Investigation & development of ground water resources	-	1.00	1.00
2. Ground water-tube-wells	20.00	13.00	5.00
3. Surface water-effluent treatment plant	755.00	206.00	237.00
4. Stg. of existing irrigation circle	25.00	1.00	--
5. Liability on completed scheme & charged expd.	-	4.00	7.00
Total (Minor Irrigation)	800.00	225.00	250.00

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, Govt. of Delhi 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 1994-95.

II. Ground Water Tube Wells

2. Installation and Exploration of 24 Nos. Additional Tube-wells

The availability of ground water is very limited in Delhi. Rural Delhi does not receive any irrigation from 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 Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi 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. No provision has been provided for such works during 1994-95.

3. Installation of 50 Nos. Shallow Cavity Tube-wells under Special Component Plan (Phase-II)

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 to install 50 Nos. shallow cavity tube-wells in different parts of Delhi. No provision has been proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 for renovation of these tube-wells.

4. Providing Additional Deep Bore to existing State Tube-wells (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

This scheme provides additional bore (Deep bore) to existing State tube-wells in Alipur and Najafgarh Blocks of NCT 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 receding water table, most of the shallow cavity tube-wells have become in-operational. 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 fitting 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 NCT 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 Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi to implement the scheme. The scheme was cleared by T.A.C. in March 1993. The Administrative Approval and Expenditure sanction for Rs. 24.95 lakhs has been issued in April 1993. An amount of Rs. 24.79 lakh has been incurred during 93-94.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved in Annual Plan 1994-95.

III. Surface water - Effluent Treatment Plant

5. Extension of Effluent Irrigation Scheme from Keshopur Treatment Plant. (Phase-III) (Rs. 220.00 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. 1051 lakhs was framed in March, 1991 which envisaged re-construction of feeder channel as well as Main Distributory within the existing available land.

A new alignment was finalised in 1985 and it envisaged the construction of feeder channel and the main distributory along the existing available land along Najafgarh drain and supplementary drain.

This revised scheme provides for construction of a head regulator at its off take of near Keshopur Treatment Plant, 6.26 Km. of feeder channel along right bank of Najafgarh Drain as well as left bank of supplementary drains construction of bridge cum aqueduct near Phanka Road drain outfall, construction of pump house balancing reservoir and distribution tank at Tilang Pur Kotla, 1.4 km along Main Distributory, Keshopur Minor in a length of 7 km. along with 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 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 Aquaduct is nearing completion and the works of construction of Keshopur Minor within the available land have been taken up.

The revised scheme is pending for technical clearance in Central Water Commission of Govt. of India. The original target date of completion of the original scheme was three years where as the revised scheme amounting to Rs. 1051.00 lakhs is proposed to be completed during the year 1994-95. Plan outlay for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 is approved for Rs. 500.00 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 156.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. During the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 an area of 1460 hectares is proposed to be provided with manure rich effluent water to the farmers of Najafgarh Block thus giving a boost to agricultural production as well as pollution free environment in the area.

For the annual plan 1994-95 approved outlay of Rs. 220.00 lacs which is mainly for construction of Keshopur Minor along with its sub. minor in the land to be acquired, energisation of electricity operated pump sets, construction of outlets and culverts etc. for creation of irrigation potential in 460 hectares of land. 22 Nos. temporary posts have already been sanctioned for the scheme and for the year 1994-95, 26 Nos. gazetted and non-gazetted posts area required. For energisation and operation of electricity operated pump-sets, one sub-division comprising of one Assistant Engineer (M), two Junior Engineers (M/E) and one L.D.C. are proposed during the year 1994-95.

On account of delay of acquisition of land for Keshopur Minor and Sub-Minors from DDA and L & B Departments of Govt. of Delhi as well as delay in getting electric connection from DESU authority, the scheme is now likely to be completed during the year 1994-95. An amount of Rs.184.92 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1993-94.

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh and Rs. 220.00 lacs has been approved for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1994-95 respectively which is mainly for construction of Keshopur minor alongwith its sub minors in the land being acquired energisation of electricity operated pump sets construction of outlets and culverts etc.

6. Extension of Effluent Irrigation System from Coronation Treatment Plant at Burari (Phase-II) (Rs.7.00 lacs)

The above scheme was administratively approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 45.86 lakhs by Delhi Admn., 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 villages viz. Ibrahampur, Kushall 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. 8.80 lacs has since been incurred upto March '93. 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 approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 7.00 lacs.

**7. Utilising existing strom/Effluent water in the N.G.Drain
(Nil)**

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 had found 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 Dhulsaras bridge to Jhatikra Bridge. This scheme amounting to Rs, 497.00 lacs has been cleared by Joint T.A.C. in its 5th meeting held on 3rd March 1993. This scheme is yet to be approved by S.F.C. The proposals include construction of a cunnette in the bed of Najafgarh therein 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. As per discussions in the meeting held on 5.2.94 of the working group of the Planning Commission, the scheme has been merged in "Construction of Soakage Bund" of Rs. 10 lakh in 1994-95.

8. Construction of soakage Bunds/Tanks in rural areas and ground water recharge development schemes for Delhi - (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

On account of large scale boring of tubewells in the NCT of Delhi during the last decade, the ground water resources are depleting steadily. The water level in the wells has gone considerably down, thus, putting the cultivators and the local people to a great hardship to tap the ground water resources. In order to re-charge the ground water resources, it is proposed to utilise the existing depressions and tanks in rural areas. For storage of water these storage tanks in rural areas of NCT of Delhi would meet the requirements of local people for meeting the daily needs and would also help in re-couping the ground water level. Soakage bunds are also proposed in the Mehrauli Block area to tap surface run off during the rainy season for storing this water and thus helping in re-charge of ground water resources.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh exists in 8th Five year Plan against this scheme. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been approved for the financial year 1994-95 for construction of soakage bunds and ground water re-charge for Delhi. Under this scheme, the work of construction of tanks is proposed to be taken up in Najafgarh and Kanjhawala blocks where water table has substantially gone down and water is brackish and unfit for irrigation purposes.

9. Strengthening of existing Irrigation Circle (Nil)

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

Admn. 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 skeleton 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 meeting held on 24-1-90 and 27-2-90 respectively. The case has already been moved to Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi for approval and sanction. It is estimated to cost Rs. 31.55 lacs.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lacs has been made for the 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs. 1.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1993-94. No provision has been made for 1994-95.

10. Liabilities on Completed schemes (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

A budgetary head for meeting liabilities of the completed scheme has been permitted in order to ensure that schemes/projects completed in the previous year are not reflected in the plan documents to cater the spill over liabilities for which Rs. 5.00 lac has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

11. Charged Expenditure (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Expenditure attributed to the directives of courts of law will be met under this head for which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

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 remodeling 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 allocation 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. Approved Outlay 8th Plan 1992-97	4000.00
2. Approved Outlay A.P. 1992-93	1000.00
3. Actual Expenditure 1992-93	902.41
4. Approved outlay 1993-94	1100.00
5. Expr. 1993-94	973.96
6. Approved outlay 1994-95	1200.00

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

(A) Embankment Schemes :

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 - Upstream of Wazirabad Barrage from RD 2850 to Delhi-UP Boarder - (Rs. 10.00 lakh)

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. An amount of Rs. 15.20 lakh has been incurred against the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 of Rs. 10.00 lakh. Approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

2. Strengthening of Right Bank of NG Drain - from Mall Road bridge to Timarpur bridge. (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The top width of the right bank of NG Drain from RD 145000 to RD 152963, is hardly 3 meters against a requirement of 8 meters. 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. 16.45 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. 7.79 lakh been incurred by the deptt against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(B) Major Drainage Programmes

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 N.C.T. 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, Najafgarh Drain and Supplementary Drain are being executed. Rs. 22.80 crores is provided for the 8th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 6.47 & 6.95 crores have been incurred during 1992-93 & 1993-94 respectively.

3. Increasing capacity of Najafgarh Drain from Dhansa Regulator to Bharat Nagar. (Nil)

Agricultural and urban areas in the U.T. 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 in the 8th Five year Plan which includes Rs. 70 lacs for 1992-93. The work on regular is planned for completion. Some liabilities of completed works are expected and an amount of Rs. 26 lacs have been provided under Annual Plan 1993-94 and an amount of Rs. 32.93 lakh has been incurred during 1993-94.

**4. Construction of Supplementary Drain to N.G. Drain (Phase-I)
(Rs. 810 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 Regular 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), 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 Commissions for technical 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 Aqueduct and 54 inlets. The drain will benefit 251.76 sq. km. of area on completion and will have the 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, aqueduct, retaining wall and bridges are in progress.

Procurement of earth-moving equipments (draglines and dozers) as well as a dredgor 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. 2200 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. An amount of Rs. 661.87 lakh has been incurred during 1993-94. It is expected that work on the scheme will be completed by March,1996. An outlay of Rs. 810.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

5. Const. of Varsha Drain (Suppl. Drain Ph. III) (Nil)

This scheme has been framed with an estimated cost of Rs. 47.21 crore to provide drainage to the excess discharge in N.G. Drain and from Papankala (Dwarka) project. The alignment of Varsha Drain starts from the regulator at the intake point of Suppl. Drain along Mungeshpur Drain, Madanpur drain and through Rohini Phase IV, V and outfalling into Suppl. Drain near Rithala Village. This scheme was discussed in the meeting of Flood Control Board on 15.07.93. The scheme is proposed to be started in 1995-96 and completed by 2000 A.D. Provision of Rs. 1.00 lac exists in 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 & No outlay has been made in Annual Plan 1994-95.

**6. Consutruction Outfall drain for draining of Shalimar bagh, Jahangirpuri, Azadpur and Model Town Area -
(Rs. 20.00 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, Govt. of Delhi. 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 AA and ES

amounting to Rs. 473.80 lakh has been issued vide their U.O. No 380 A dt. 1.9.93. Work could not be taken up during 1993-94 due to non availability of land by DDA. 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. Rs. 20.00 lakh has been approved in Annual Plan 1994-95.

(C) Small Drainage Programme

**7. Re-modeling/Improvement of existing Drains -
(Rs. 70.00 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 abides. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct drains which will prove more effective. The following works are included under the scheme :-

- (i) Resectioning of Bawana Escape Drain upstream of DTD.
- (ii) Remodeling of Mungeshpur Drain.
- (iii) Improvement and lining of Karari Suleman Nagar Drain.
- (iv) Remodelling of Pankha Road Drain
- (v) Improvement of small drainage system in Alipur Block.
- (vi) Remodelling of new Drain from RD 0 M to RD 5400 M.
- (vii) Remodelling of Bawana Escape Drain downstream of DTD.

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. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lacs has been approved for Annual Plan 1993-94.

An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

8. Other small drainage improvement schemes - (Rs. 75.00 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. An amount of Rs. 1.73 lakh has been incurred by the deptt. during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. This scheme comprises the following works :-

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

- (iv) Mundka Drainage scheme.
- (v) Dwarka Drainage scheme.
- (vii) Remodelling of Asola Nallah

New Scheme

- (viii) Drainage scheme of area bounded between S.M. Bund, L.F. bund and arterial highway.

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

(D) Bridges

9. Access Road and Bridges along Embankments of Major Trunk Drains - (Rs. 25.00 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 Admn. is under pressure to provide proper access roads on such lands. Bridges across the trunk drains are also required.

The following works have been prepared by the I &FC Deptt. under the scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved in the 8th Plan. An amount of Rs. 23.76 lakh has been incurred against the approved outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh under Annual Plan 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

- (a) Construction of Bajri Path at RD 23500 to RD 29000 on L/B of NG. Drain.
- (b) Construction of WBM road on R/B of NG. Drain from D/S of Mall Road Bridge to Timarpur Bridge.
- (c) Construction of foot bridge across NG. Drain at Tri Nagar (RD 128600).
- (d) Construction of 4.25 M. wide single lane bridge at RD 9250 M. at TD. No. I (Opposite Shamshan Ghat).
- (e) Construction of two lane bridge at RD 9730 M. of TD. NO. I.
- (f) Construction of two lane bridge across Karawal Nagar drain at RD 340 M.
- (g) Construction of WBM road in both banks of Karawal Nagar drain from RD 0M. to RD 2480 M.
- (h) Construction of 3.6 M. wide metalled road on Escape Drain No. I at RD 980 M. to RD 3000 M.
- (i) Construction of foot bridge across Escape Drain No. I at Rd 352 M. near Bhagirathi Vihar.
- (j) Construction of 7 Nos. culverts on Biharipur Drain from RD 0M. to 925 M.
- (k) Construction of foot bridge across supplementary drain at RD 18750 (near Budh Vihar)
- (l) Construction of bridge across NG. drain near Keshopur aquaduct.
- (m) Construction of 2 lane bridge at RD 2000 M. on Pankha

Road Drain along with Pankha Road.

(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.

10. Providing Pitching stone/aprone of L.F. Bund (R.D. 220 M to R.D. 4500 M) - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The scheme at a cost of Rs.128.04 lakh was cleared in 3rd TAC meeting held on 22-1-91 and has also been cleared by the Standing 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 0 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.15.00 lacs had been approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Scheme is expected to be completed by 1994-95 for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been approved.

11. Construction of 2 shanks at RD 1950 M and RD-2375 M of LF Bund to strengthen the embankment. (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. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(F) Anti-Erosion Programme

12. Anti-Erosion and River Training works on the Yamuna - (Rs. 30.00 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 paron etc. will have to be undertaken.

For the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Rs. 75 lacs is earmarked. An outlay of Rs.60 lacs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 45.93 lakh has been incurred during 1993-94. This scheme comprised of the following works :-

- i) Providing studs at the nose of spur no. 16,17,18 on L.M. Bund of river Yamuna.

- ii) Construction of bed bar with stud between spur no.18 and 19 on L.M. Bund of river Yamuna.
- iii) Extension of existing spur at RD 1106 M. of and upto actual creek of river Yamuna.
- iv) Extension of left side jetty of Pontoon bridge between spur no. 15 & 16 on L.M. Bund of river Yamuna.
- v) Anti-erosion works and river training works on river Yamuna from Nizamuddin road bridge to Delhi-Haryana Boarder.
- vi) Construction of 6 nos. local studs on the right bank of river Yamuna near village Jagatpur.

In amount of Rs. 30 lakh has been approved for 1994-95.

13. Protection of Govt. Land - (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

Land has been acquired by I & FC Department 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. An amount of Rs. 52.54 lakh has been incurred against the approved outlay of R. 123.00 lakh during 1993-94. A provision of Rs. 50 lacs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

This scheme comprises of the following works :-

1. Providing and fixing barbed wire fencing with RCC Posts on Left side land boundary of N.G. Drain from RD-12300 to 29000.
2. Providing and fixing barbed wire fencing with RCC posts on Right side land boundary of N.G. Drain from RD-12300 to 29000.
3. Providing and fixing barbed wire fencing with RCC posts on both banks of Dhansa Bund and from RD-0M to RD-12500.
4. Providing and fixing barbed wire fencing with RCC posts on L/B of Dhansa Outfall channel from RD-0 to 19000.
5. Providing and fixing barbed wire fencing with RCC posts on L/B land boundary from RD-6000 to RD-10750 M of N.G. Drain.
6. Const. of B/W from RD-26060 to RD-28035 M on L/B of Supple. Drain.
7. Const. of B/W from RD-30400 to RD-29175 M on Left bank of Supple. Drain.
8. Protection of govt. lane consolidated scheme of jurisdiction of PCD-V.
9. Const. of B/W along R/B of N.G. Drain from RD-100000 to 113964.
10. Const. of B/W along R/B of N.G. Drain from RD-65000 to 100000 (Kakraula Regulator to Outer Ring Road).
11. Protection of govt. land consolidated scheme of jurisdiction FCD-T.
12. Const. of B/W around tile factory in Timarpur area.

13. Const. of Wall on R/B, D/S of Mall Road Bridge to Timarpur Bridge of N.G. Drain.
14. Const. of B/W on R/B of T.D. II from RD-1980 to 3230 M (Sharastha Vihar to Savita Vihar).
15. Protection of Ghazipur drain-const. of B/W on R/B along Ghazipur drain between RD-) to RD-4190 M.
16. Const. of B/W on L/B and R/B along boundary of Shahdara outfall drain.
17. Protection of govt. land of L.F. Bund from RD0 to 5750M.
18. Providing Barbed wire fencing along right bank of Bawana Escape from RD 19900 M to RD 24,760 M.
19. Providing barbed wire fencing on bank of Burari Creek on Left bank from RD 0 to 945,1700 to 2110 M to 2142 & 2360 M to 2430 M. R/B from RD 130 M to 945,1780 M to 2110 M, 2110 M to 2142 M and 2360 M to 2430 M.
20. Providing barbed wire fencing on the land boundary of RME Jagatpur Bund.
21. Const. of 1.8 M high boundary wall with fencing along both banks of TD No. I between RD 1940 M to 10,300 M.

14. Liabilities 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.25.00 lacs for 1993-94. Rs.20.20 lacs has been spent during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

15. Charged Expenditure - (Rs. 30.00 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. 15 lacs is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94, Rs.30.00 lacs for 1994-95.

(G) Water Development Schemes

**16. Survey Model Study of Hydrological Data Collection -
Investigation of new schemes/Covering of Drains/Nallahs
- (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.

During 1994-95, a new scheme in the name 'Covering of Drains/Nallahs in Delhi' has been included. The necessity of the scheme is for the environmental factor and urbanisation of the adjoining localities on the drains. After covering of drains, the area available can be used for commercial purpose, construction of roads, recreation activity including parks. The study is proposed to be conducted during 1994-95 for three Drains (a) at different

reaches of Najafgarh Drain (b) Pankma Road and (c) Karari Suleman Nagar Drain. The work is proposed to be taken up by way of engaging suitable consultants who have got adequate and experience in this field. The expected cost is Rs. 15 lakh.

Rs. 30.00 lakh has been provided for Survey and hydraulic data collection during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An outlays of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 which also includes provision for study of coreing of Nallah/Drain.

17. Establishment of 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. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been approved for 1994-95.

18. Direction & Administration - (Rs. 4.00 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 Admn. & Tech. Control of minor and medium irrigation works and preparation & implementation of the Master Plan for Irrigation are also entrusted to the Dept. The existing Divisions of the Dept. 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 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 an S.E. with three Executive Engineers and the following staff :-

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

(B) Mechanical Circle

There are three Mechanical Division 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 oversees 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 Admn. 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

1. Superintending Engineer	One	Rs. 3700-5000
2. Surveyor of works	One	Rs. 3000-4500
3. Engineer Assistant	One	Rs. 2000-3500
4. Asst. Surveyor of Works	Two	Rs. 2000-3500
5. Junior Engineer	Four	Rs. 1400-2300
6. Draftsman	One	Rs. 1200-2040

Ministerial Staff

1. Office Superintendent	One	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Stenographer	One	Rs. 1200-2040
3. U.D.C.	Four	Rs. 1200-2040
4. L.D.C.	Four	Rs. 950-1500
5. Peon	Two	Rs. 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 :-

1. Research Officer (Stat.)	One	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Statistical Assistant	One	Rs. 1400-2300
3. U.D.C.	Three	Rs. 1200-2040
4. L.D.C./Typist	Three	Rs. 950-1500
5. Peon	One	Rs. 750-940

(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 :-

1. Assistant Director	One	2200-4000
2. Research Officer	Two	1640-2900
3. Statistical Asstt.	Four	1400-2300
4. 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 :-

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	950-1500
6. Daftry	One	775-1025
7. Peon	One	750-940

The approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.55.00 lacs under the head directions and administration. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

19. Master Drainage Plan Scheme for Delhi (Rs. 2.00 lakh)

The committee constituted by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi for studying drainage system in Delhi and suggesting improvements has noticed that presently drainage system in Delhi and suggesting improvements has noticed that presently drainage plans for individual development areas are prepared by respective development agencies without giving due attention to the lay of ground, contour and natural depressions. As the drainage works are being carried out by a number of deptt., no priority is given to these works. It has been recommended by the committee that in order to have a stone-house of the information at one place and to make the knowledge available to every one, there should be a planning organisation on permanent basis under the I&F Deptt. which should oversee the planning of drainage schemes through out the state and examine the fresh proposals in the light of over all development, keeping in view the effect on the total drainage net-work and take timely action for remodelling or upgradation. As recommended in the report, the master plan drainage unit under I&FC Deptt. may consist of one Superintending Engineer, two Executive Eng. and four Assistant Engineers. As such, provision for creation of one post of Executive Engineer and two posts of Assistant Engineers, during the current financial year in the pay scale of Rs. 3000-4500 and Rs. 2000-3500 respectively have been made.

Accordingly, for preparation of Master Drainage Plan Scheme for Delhi, Rs. 2.00 lakh has been made approved in the annual plan for the year 1994-95.

V - ENERGY

The Energy sector has been accorded highest priority in the 8th Five Year Plan by allocation 27% outlay to this sector.

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 MBS for distribution in their respective areas. DESU is proposed to be reorganised as an independent State Electricity Board in the new set up of the National Capital Territory.

Power demand and availability of power :

The maximum demand of power in Delhi touched 1631 MW in Feb., 1994. 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 and 2145 MW by 1994-95.

2. The power requirements of Delhi are mainly being met by DESU from I.P. Station, 6 x 30 MW Gas Turbine and 2 x 67.5 MW at RPH, BTPS, Barasuil Hydro Electric Project of NHPC, Singrauli and Rihand Super Thermal Power Project of NTPC. DESU also gets power from ANTA, Dadri 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 up by DESU to bridge the gap between the demand and the availability of power :-
 - (i) 3 x 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 450 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 for which tenders were invited and sort listing was completed.

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 :-

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(i) Max. demand (as assessed by 14th Power Survey Committee)	1536	1583	1966	2145
(ii) <u>Actual Availability</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
				<u>Projected of power</u>
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. Barasuil	20	20	20	20
6. Singrauli	150	150	150	150
7. Salal	45	45	45	45
8. Anta Gas Turbine	45	45	45	45
9. Auriya Gas Turbine	65	65	65	65
10. 4x210 MW Thermal sets at Dadri	-	-	150	150
11. Dadri Gas Turbine	-	90	90	90
12. Rihand	100	100	100	100
13. Norara	-	60	60	60
14. Tanakpur	-	13	13	13
Total Availability	1410	1573	1723	1723
Gross deficit	-126	-10	-243	-422
New Generation Project (Proposed)				
(1) 3x34.07 MW waste heat recovery units	-	-	-	102
(2) 450 MW Gas Turbine Station at Bawana	-	-	-	-
Net deficit (-) Surplus (+)	-26	-10	-243	-320
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	
Maximum Demand	2145	2334	2532	

Availability of Power

1. DESU's existing plants at IP Stn. Rajghat	200	200	200
2. 6x30 M.W. Gas Turbine	150	150	150
3. 2x67.5 MW Gas Turbine	135	135	135
4. BTPS	500	500	500
5. Barsauil	20	20	20
6. Singrauli	150	150	150
7. Salal	45	45	45
8. Anta Gas Turbine	45	45	45
9. Auriya Gas Turbine	65	65	65
10. 4x210 MW Thermal sets at Dadri	150	710	710
11. Dadri Gas Turbine	90	90	90
12. Rihand	100	100	100
13. Narora	60	60	60
14. Tanakpur	13	13	13
	----	----	----
Total Availability	1723	2283	2283
	----	----	----
Gross deficit	-422	-51	-249
	----	----	----

New Generation Project (Proposed)

1.	102	102	102
2.	-	-	-
	----	----	----
Net def. (-) surplus (+)	-320	+51	-147
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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 450 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.
3. Emphasis has been laid in the 8th Five Year Plan on strengthening of transmission and distribution systems on all voltage levels including 11 KV and LV and installation of shunt capacitors. It is also proposed

to evolve new designs for the 11 KV distribution system which also 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 crore is approved for 1992-97 for Energy Sector. An amount of Rs. 274.54 crore in 92-93 and Rs. 308.09 crore in 93-94 has been released. For A.P. 94-95 an outlay of Rs. 401.00 crore is approved. The agency-wise position is as under :-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Agency	8th Plan 1992-97 Apprd. outlay	1992-93 Expr.	1993-94 Expr.	A.P. 1994-95 Outlays
1. DESU	1172.00	264.44	298.73	394.35
2. NDMC	40.00	8.00	7.30	4.50
3. DEDA	8.00	2.10	2.06	2.15
Total	1220.00	274.54	308.09	401.00

The Agency wise details of the schemes included under A.P. 1994-95 are as under :-

DESU

Generation

1. Renovation and Modification Works at I.P. Stn. and Rajghat 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 1994-95.

1. Installation of New 90 T Tippler to handle Box 'N' Wagon and augmentation of Coal Handling Plant.
2. Engineering and consultancy of coal handling plant.
3. Bearing Cooling Water Close Circuit arrangement.
4. Modification of ESP's at I.P. station.
5. Addl. Schemes for instrumentation and control for unit 1-5.
6. Renovation of ABL Boilers of units 2,3&4 Ph. II. (R. 48.00 lakh)
7. Modification/Renovation of Boilers of unit No. 5. (BHEL make) - Rs. 173.00 lakh

8. Life Assessment Studies of Boilers, Turbine and Generator of unit No. 1 Rs. 20.00 lakh.
9. Complete renovation of Rotor of unit No. 2 and residual life of stator of unit no. 4. (Rs. 192.00 lakh)
10. Replacement of 3.3 KV switch gear of 1 Busbar of units 2, 3 & 4. - (Rs. 60.00 lakh)
11. Replacement of AVR/Excitation System of one unit (out. of 2, 3 & 4) - (Rs. 40.00 lakh)
12. Electronic drum level indicator for unit No. 5 (Rs. 15.00 lakhs).
of 2, 3 and 4) - Rs. 40.00 lakh
13. Add. of MVAR Recorder, Check Synchronising Switches and protection relays for various T.G. Sets. (Rs. 25.00 lakh)
14. Replacement of old check design ESP unit no. 5 with new S.F. design field of ESP system. (Rs. 483.00 lakh)
15. Augmentation of furnace oil/ H.P.C. Handling system.
16. Provision of fire detection and protection systems.

An outlay of Rs. 1340 lakh has been provided for these works during the Eighth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 166.68 lakh in 92-93 and Rs. 315.54 lakh in 93-94 was incurred under this scheme. For 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 600 Lakh is approved for R&M Works.

2. Installation of 2x67.5MW 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 8th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 47.02 lakh in 92-93 and Rs. 52.04 lakh in 1993-94 was incurred under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is approved for 1994-95 to make balance payments to BHEL for these two units.

3. Modernisation of I.P. Gas Turbine Station - (Rs. 7000.00 lacs)

(A) Waste Heat Recovery Units at Gas Turbine Station (Combined Cycle Project)

This scheme was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 211.97 crore which includes IDC of Rs. 21.65 crore. 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 costs 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 crore. However, taking into consideration the cost of non-BHEL items and IDC component, the latest estimated cost of the project works out to Rs. 260 crore approx.

First advance installment amounting to 15% of project cost was released to BHEL on 3-4-92. This work is in progress and the project is expected to be completed by March, 1995. The first unit is scheduled to be commissioned by 1994 and remaining units

at an interval of four months each. During 93-94 most of the civil works have been completed.

B. Close cycle air cooling system for Generators.

The generator of the existing GTs are cooled in an open cycle mode and the quality of ambient air has deteriorated to an extent that the filters get choked 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 fin type coolers or in the central cooling tower for the WHRU. The work is to be carried on for the first time, as such the information regarding cost involved is not assessable. The work is under review and correct cost can be assessed only after completion of review. An outlay of Rs. 21000 lacs has been approved for this scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 2941.48 lakh in 92-93 and Rs. 5298.84 lakh in 93-94 was incurred under this scheme. BHEL has already started the work on this project. An outlay of Rs. 7000 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

4. 450 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. 922548 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 IPlan 1992-97 as it is yet to be finally approved by Govt. of India.

In the meantime, it has been decided to explore possibilities of the participation of private sector in this project and the bids have been invited and the short listed parties, have submitted the detailed project Report which is under evaluation by CEA, Consultant to the Project in association with world Bank.

In the absence of any allocation of funds or finalisation of any private participant for this project at this stage, commissioning schedule cannot be estimated to a good degree of accuracy. An expenditure of Rs. 1.95 lakh in 92-93 and Rs. 5.46 lakh in 93-94 was incurred under this scheme. The outlay approved for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 25.00 lakh.

5. Parbati Hydro Electric Project (Rs. 75.00 lacs)

Parbati Hydro Electric project is one of such projects identified by Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board for execution as a joint venture with neighboring states. The project has a potential to generate power up to 2051 MW in three stages. The present status of each stage is given as under :-
Stage -I (750 MW)

Stage-I of Parbati Hydro Electric Project envisages to be a storage scheme. It proposes construction of 180 mtrs. high storage dam at a place called Divi-Bokri. This dam will create a live storage of 11950 ha-m. The water from this reservoir shall be passed through headrace tunnel 17 kms. long to generate a gross head of 1420 mtres. for generating 750 MW in underground power house at Nakthan.

The investigation work in respect of stage-I could not be completed due to paucity of funds as this requires services of a helicopter and other specialised equipments for drilling to a depth of 150 mtrs.

Stage II (800 MW)

This is envisaged to be a run of the river scheme by diverting the water of river Parbati at Tulga by constructing a 90 m. high dam. The water after desilting will be carried through a 31 km. long HRT to generate a gross head of 870 m. generating 800 MW in a surface power house at Sainj. In between the waters of some other streams viz. Sigrail, Nurla and Jiwa etc. are also proposed to be fed in the HRT by drop shafts.

The estimated cost of stage-II (March, 92 price level) is Rs. 1787.33 crores with a completion period of 8 years. The project feasibility report for Stage II is in the final stages of the preparation and shall be submitted to CEA/CWC shortly by H.P.S.E.B.

Stage -III (501 MW)

This part of the scheme will use the tailrace water of Stage-II augmented with waters of Sainj Khud. This scheme is also a run of the river scheme consisting of 75 mtr. high diversion dam at Sainj. The water from the diversion dam after desilting shall be carried through a 9.91 km. long tunnel to get a gross head of 353 m. to generate 501 MW of power in a surface power house at Larji.

The estimated cost of Stage-III (on March 92 price level) is Rs. 1195.61 crores with a completion period of six years, The project feasibility report for this stage has been prepared and submitted to CEA/CWC for techno-economic clearance. However, in view of the fact that implementation of Stage-III is dependent upon Stage-III for its clearance, no action has been taken by CEA/CWC so far.

The transmission line proposals for the evacuation of the power from the Parbati Hydro-electric Project are subject to review in order to explore the possibility of intergrating the same with NAPTHA-JHAKRI Project (1500 MW) and Koldam Project (800 MW). This may ultimately result into reduction in the cost of the transmission line. The copst per unit of the power including wheeling charges for the Parbati Hydro-electric Project works out to 120 paise per unit.

The rate of the power proposed to be purchased from the Parbati Hydro-electric Project @ 120 paise per unit (including wheeling charges) is quite competitive.

In view of the high investment required for investigation and execution of hydro-ellectric project, it will not be possible for Himachal Pradesh to take up such projects on its own. Himachal Pradesh state Electricity Board has, therefore, invited collaboration with neighboring States like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Utter Pradesh and Delhi. The following equity participation among the various states are as under :-

1.	Rajasthan	-	40%
2.	Haryana	-	25%
3.	Gujrat	-	15%
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	5%
5.	DESU	-	15%
	Total	-	100%

To meet the cost of DESU share of participation an expenditure of Rs.22.50 lakh in 92-93 and Rs. 67.50 lakh in 93-94 has been incurred.

For the year 94-95 an outlay of Rs. 75 lakh has been approved.

III. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

(i) 400 KV scheme-(Rs. 7500 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 was techno-economically cleared by CEA and estimated cost of Rs. 113.92 crores. This project was to be financed partly by the World Bank Loan amounting to US \$ 60 millions. The World Bank Loan however was suspended in January, 1989 and finally cancelled in August, 1990.

The project is now being implemented through domestic funding at an estimated cost of Rs. 193.04 crores which includes JDC of Rs. 2413 lakhs. The work of this project has already been started. The approved outlay of this project for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 17600 lakhs. An expr. of Rs. 2399.53 lakhs in 92-93 and an expr. of Rs. 4253.49 lakh has been incurred during 93-94.

For the Annual Plan 1994-95, outlay of Rs. 7500 lakhs is approved.

The details of the project are as under :-

1. 400 KV good conductor double circuit A.C. lines from :-
 - (a) Mandaula to Bawana
 - (b) Bawana to Bamnauli
 - (c) Bamnauli to Ballabgarh
2. 400/220 KV Sub-Stations at Bawana and Bamnauli.
3. 400 KV line bays at Mandaula and Ballabgarh.
4. 220 KV Substation at Mandaula.

The balance portion of the Delhi Ring Main System consisting of transmission lines from Ballabgarh to DADRI and Dadri to Mandaula and 400 KV sub-stations at Ballabgarh, Dadri and Mandaula has been executed by NTPC/PGCIL in the central sector.

The lines and sub-station work are likely to be commissioned during 1994-95. The details are given in the Annexure 'A' enclosed.

11) 220 KV schemes - Rs. 9500 lakhs.

This is continuing scheme which envisages establishment of new 220 KV S/Stn. & Lines and also augmentation of existing 220 KV S/Stn. to meet the growing power demand of Delhi.

A project Report for works to be covered under this scheme was cleared techno-economically by CEA at an estimated cost of Rs. 117.25 crore which has further revised to Rs. 214.88 crore for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. The works on S/Stn. & lines covered in 7th plan are still in Progress. In addition to these new works to be carried out during the 8th Five Year Plan have been identified and same have been included in 8th Five Year Plan. The Project report for 220 KV works at a total cost of Rs. 543.68 crore including IDC of Rs. 143.924 crore have been techno economically approved by CEA. During the year we have added 150 MVA Transformation capacity and have added 7.331 ckt. kms. of Transmission lines.

An outlay of Rs. 9500 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

The target is to add 500 MVA of transformation capacity and 142 Ckt. Kms. of Transmission Lines under this scheme under Annual Plan 1994-95. It includes establishment of new grid S/Stns. at Kashmeri Gate, Naraina, Gazipur and Pappan Kalan and provision additional power Transformer at Park Street alongwith their details of the works to be undertaken during 1994-95 are given in annexure -A.

An outlay of Rs. 21000 lacs has been approved for this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan. An expr. of Rs. 16637.28 lakhs in

1992-93 and Rs. 7808.56 lakhs in 1993-94 was incurred under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 9500 lakhs is approved for 1994-95. Details of the works prepared to carry out during 1994-95 are given in the Annexure 'A'.

((iii) 66 KV scheme-(Rs. 2500 lacs)

66 KV voltage has been establishment as sub-transmission voltage in the areas outside the inner ring road in Delhi. In addition to this 33 KV voltage also continues to remain as sub-transmission voltage in the areas inside the inner ring road. A number of 66/33 KV sub-stations are also being established to act as an infeed point to the existing 33 KV system.

Based on the recommendations of M/S Swedpower, the substations/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.

An outlay of Rs. 6500 lacs has been approved for this scheme for 8th plan. An expr. of Rs. 988.56 lakhs in 1992-93 and Rs. 2291.57 lakh in 1993-94 was incurred under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 2500 lakhs is approved for 1994-95. Details of the work proposed to be carried out during 1994-95 are given in Annexure 'B'.

((iv) 33 KV scheme-(Rs. 2500 lakh)

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 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 basis depending upon the system requirements.

An outlay of Rs. 6500 lacs has been approved for this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan. An expr. of Rs. 1047.74 lakh in 1992-93 and Rs. 1215.95 lakh in 93-94 was incurred under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 2500 lakh is approved for this scheme for 1994-95. Details of the works proposed to be carried out during 1994-95 are given at Annexure -'C'.

((v) 11 KV and LV including system improvement-(Rs. 7800 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 residential, Commercial, Institutional Complexes that are being developed by DDA, MCD, Cooperative (Group Housing Societies and

other developing agencies.

An outlay of Rs. 35003 lakhs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for this scheme. An expr. of Rs. 10234.93 lakhs in 1992-93 and Rs. 8961.87 lakh in 1993-94 was incurred under this scheme. For 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 7800 lakh is approved for this scheme. 80,000 new consumers connections and 300 Tube Well connections are proposed to be provided during 1994-95.

(vi) SLDC/SCADA system-(Rs. 100 lacs)

The power supply 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 dispatch 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 meeting 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 ist 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 crore was considered for techno-economic clearance in the meeting on 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 8th Plan. An amount of Rs. 100 lakh is approved for 1994-95.

(vii) Installation of shunt capacitors-(Rs. 300 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, 1993 is 1015 MVAR and another 45 MVAR capacitors has already been installed during 1993-94.

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. An expr. of Rs. 92.86 lakh in 92-93 and Rs. 424.54 lakh in 1993-94 was incurred under this scheme. For AP 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 300 lacs is approved to add shunt capacitors of 110 MVAR.

ELECTRICITY CONNECTION IN JJ HOUSEHOLDS (Rs. 500 lakh)

The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has decided to electify various jhuggi clusters in Delhi considering it as a basic amenity.. Accordingly, DESU has been entrusted with the work of giving individual electric connection to jhuggi dwellers, including Construction, Maintenance , Billing and Collection of Revenue etc

There are 2,59,344 identified jhuggies as per the list supplied by Slum Wing, MCD. These have come up 929 clusters of various sizes spread all over Delhi. The welfare of these jhuggies clusters are being looked after by MCD and under approved plan scheme in urban slums/jhuggi clusters, minimum basic civic amenities like drinking water supply, street lighting, paved path ways, drains dhallows/dust bins and Pay and Use Jan Suvidha complexes are being provided for the benefit of these jhuggi dwellers.

POWER REQUIREMENT

The power requirement of each jhuggi dweller has been considered as 0.25 KW including one bulb and on fan. The total load requirement for 2,59,344 jhuggi dwellers works out to 76 MVA, approx. The present sources of power generation in Delhi are limited and DESU shall have to depend on power sources located out-side Delhi for meeting this load requirement.

FEASIBILITY

Since, Jhuggi clusters have grown up in a very haphazard manner, having narrow lanes and with construction of temporary nature, as such, it will be very difficult to lay proper L.V. mains and service lines.

In view of above, the work of electrification of jhuggi clusters can only be undertaken after the Slum Wing of MCD, responsible for the welfare of these jhuggi dwellers, get the jhuggies re-aligned properly.

COST ESTIMATES

There are 929 jhuggi clusters of various sizes comprising of 2,59,344 jhuggies spread all over Delhi, as per the list supplied by slum wing, MCD. A sample estimate for giving electric connection to a cluster comprising of 1000 jhuggies has been prepared. The scheme envisages provision of installing :-

- i) Single HT 11KV feed to proposed H.T. Overhead net work by laying underground cable from the nearest indoor sub-station.
- ii) Installation of 4 nos. 100 KVA 11/.4 KV pole mounted distribution transformers for better distribution, reliability, and voltage regulations.
- iii) Single core PVC 95 sq. cm. cable for single phase mains with a minimum of 2 ckts. per phase for LT overhead distribution net-work keeping in view the safety measures.
- iv) For protection of each single phase ckt. 63 amps. Residual Current Circuit Breakers (RCCB) with overload and short circuit protection have been proposed to be housed in water-proof and fire-proof boxes to be mounted at the substation end. Each jhuggi will be electrified through a service line of size 2x4 sq.mm. catenary and protected by 1-2 amp. MCB. 16 amps. RCCB with overload and short circuit protection have also been provided for safety reasons on each LT pole.
- v) For metering of electric consumption of the total cluster, CT meters will be installed in water-proof and fire proof housing on pole mounted sub-station.
- vi) No provision for installing meters for recording consumption of individual jhuggi has been made as the lumpsum fixed charges are proposed to be recovered from the dwellers.

The cost of giving electric connection to 1000 Jhuggies works out as under (detailed estimated placed at annexure No. 1 to 6.)

	Rs.
1. Cost laying of HT underground cum over head system (Annexure 2,3 & 4)	5,19,411/-
2. Cost towards laying of high voltage sub station including meter (Annexure No.5)	5,36,740/-
3. Cost towards laying of low voltage distribution system and service line (Annexure-6)	24,62,608/-

	35,18,759/-
4. Cost of electification of 1000 jhuggies	35,18,759/-
5. Cost of electification per jhuggi	3518/- or say 3525/-
Total cost of electrification of 2,59,344 jhuggies	91,41,87,600/- or say Rs. 91.5 crores.

Implementation

The scheme for giving electric connection to 2,59,344 jhuggi dwellers is proposed to be implemented in phases during the remaining period of VIII Five Year Plan i.e. in 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.

a) FINANCING

In order to meet the initial/capital cost of Rs. 91.5 crores for giving electric connection to 2,59,344 jhuggi dwellers, the internal resources of DESU are limited and the financial assistance is required to be made out of the Govt. resources, under the approved plan scheme. For implementing this Project, a loan would be required to be made available by Govt. of National Capital Territory, Delhi to DESU. As the entire project is to be completed in three years time, the plan allocation of Rs. 30.5 core is needed in each year under 'Plan Scheme' of the Budget for the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.

The present terms of loan are as under :-

Normal rate of interest	12.5%
Penal rate of interest	2.75%
Period of loan to DESU	7 years
Moratorium towards the payment if any.	Nil.
Date and year from which the payment is to be commenced	April of the year following drawal of loan.
Mode of payment	Yearly of principal plus interest.

b) Recovery Plan

It is noted that a view has been taken by MCD/Delhi Administration that the amount so spent by DESU towards infrastructural cost shall be recovered from jhuggi dwellers over a period of fifteen years as per decision of Government of NCT of Delhi conveyed vide letter No. F. 1-7/94/UI/Vol./15418 dt. 30/12/93 (photo copy attached).

In order to pay back the above loan each jhuggi dweller has to pay every year cost share towards principal amount plus the interest share as per actual rate of interest and is enclosed as Annexure-7. As per this plan each jhuggi dweller has to pay a fixed amount of Rs. 19.60 per month towards the principal amount and varying amount of rs. 36.75 per month in 1st year, to Rs. 2.99 per month in 15th year (last year) towards interest amount.

In addition to above, each jhuggi dwellers has to pay electricity charges for the consumption of fixed 60 units per month which works out to Rs. 37.80 paise per month as per present tariff -schedule. These charges are variable subject to revision of tariff schedule from time to time.

This is a new plan scheme and specific approval of planning commission would be obtained before its implementation is

started. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is approved for A.P. 1994-95; under this scheme.

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. An expr. of Rs. 5.88 lakh in 1992-93 and Rs. 18.21 lakh in 1993-94 was incurred under this scheme. The target is to add 600 tube-well connections during 1994-95, for which an amount of Rs. 100 lacs is approved.

- (ii) Electrification of Harijan basties-(Rs. 130 lacs)

The work of electrification of Harijan Basties in rural areas stands 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 left out Harijan Basties/Pockets is being carried out by DESU on the advice of Dte. of welfare of SC/ST.

An outlay of Rs. 25 lacs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. For AP 94-95, an amount of Rs. 130 lacs is approved.

- (iii) Construction of staff quarters-(Rs. 100 lacs)

At present there are about 26,000 employees in DESU and adequate number of 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 11 KV sub-stations.

An outlay of Rs. 375 lacs has been approved for this scheme for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expr. of Rs. 40.90 lakh in 92-93 and Rs. 0.56 lakh in 1993-94 was incurred under this scheme. For the AP 94-95 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 and more buildings are required to be constructed for efficient maintenance of the transmission and distribution system. DESU has plans to construct office buildings, headquarters 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. An expr. of Rs. 99.53 lakh in 92-93 and Rs. 188.90 lakh in 93-94 was incurred. For 1994-95, an amount of Rs 100 lacs is approved.

(v) Establishment of Trg. Institute/Computer-(Rs. 100 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. In addition to this the following two new schemes shall be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan:-

a) Hardware/Software - Enhancement of the existing system b) Replacement of the Main Computer System.

An outlay of Rs. 200 lacs has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. Approved outlay for the Annual plan 1994-95 is Rs. 100 lacs.

(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 1994-95.

INDMC

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 lines and is distributed to the consumers through 11KV and LT. network. In future, DESU would deliver bulk power only 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-stations.

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-storied buildings in NDMC area.

66 KV Works

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 66/33 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 Switchgear 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 66KV transformers and 33 KV panels are already at site, DESU has laid 66 KV cables. Keeping in view the delay in procurement of 66 KV GIS board, both the 66 KV GT circuits have been energised and commissioned during 1992-93 by DESU after converting GT Yard from 33 KV to 66 KV. The placement of order has been finalised now by DESU. Recently, DESU has intimated that award of contract for supply and installation of 66 KV GIS for this substation has been placed with Netherland, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crore (NDMC Portion). It is anticipated that the switchgears will be imported/supplied by the party some time in the next year i.e. 1994-95. The work is therefore likely to be completed in 1994-95.

2. Vidyut Bhawan Sub Station: Like the 66 KV substation School Lane, this substation was also designed with indoor gas insulated 66 KV switgear with installed capacity of 2 x 50 MVA on 66/33 KV.

A combined board of DESU and NDMC for 66 KV GIS switch gears was proposed for which procurement action is being taken by DESU. This substation could not be commissioned in VII Year Plan because:-

The land for the substation was not allotted by L & DO. The land allotment has now been made in July, 1992.

Non finalisation of the import of the combined board of 66 KV GIS panel by DESU.

66/33KV transformers have been installed. 33 KV panels are on order. DESU has laid 66 KV cables. In view of the delay in the allotment of Land & Procurement of 66 KV GIS board, DESU has energised the circuits on 66 KV and commissioned the 66/33 KV transformers during 1992-93. The power on 33 KV is being fed to new 33 KV substation - National Archives.

After taking possession of land, construction of building and receipts of 66 KV GIS board, the 66 KV indoor substation on Vidyut Bhawan is likely to be commissioned during 1994-95. Recently, DESU has intimated that a award of contract for supply and installation of 66 KV GIS for this substation has been placed with Netherland, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 crore (NDMC

Portion). It is anticipated that the switch gears will be imported/supplied by the party some time in 1994-95.

New Works

(a) 66 KV works (Rs. 225.00 lakhs)

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 one bus section 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 1/15 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 66KV circuits from Ridge Valley and 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 DFZ area near Gole Market, like CPWD housing complexes on market road and multi-storied 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.

(6) **33 KV Works (Rs. 108 lacs)**

1. Scindia House Sub-station :- This sub-station has been designed to have 2x16/20 MVA on 33/11 Power Transformers with allied 33 KV Switchgear. 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 the 66 KV circuits, temporarily at School Lane by DESU, one of the 20 MVA Transformers at Scindia House has been energised, The other transformers shall be commissioned during this year.

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-storied building at National Archives. There has been delay in construction of the National Archives Building resulting in delay in the installation. However, CPWD has now provided a temporary sub-station building. The sub-station has been designed with 2x16/20 MVA, 33/11KV Power Transformer and allied 33 KV and 11 KV Switchgear. One of the 33/11 KV transformers has been commissioned on charging of the 66 KV circuits from G.T. to Vidyut Bhawan. The other transformer of this sub-station shall be commissioned this year.
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 etc. 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 work is to be completed during 1994-95.
4. Race Course Sub-station : In order to meet the growing demand of the VIP area of Teen Murti & Race Course, a 33 KV sub-station with 2/16/20MVA 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 33 KV feeds shall be provided from S/S Vidyut Bhawan and S/S Nehru Park. The work is likely to be completed during 1994-95.
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 completed. The procurement of equipment is in progress. The commissioning is likely to be completed in 1994-95.
6. Safdarjung Airport :- To meet the power demand of Jorbagh, Lodhi Road and Airport Area, there was a proposal to upgrade the existing 11 KV 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 for construction of Safdarjung Airport Operational Complex. National Airport Authority was persuaded to give a piece of land for establishing a 33 KV sub-station. The sub-station has been designed with 2x16/20MVA. The building work has been completed. The procurement of equipment is in progress. The 33 KV feeds shall be provided from Vidyut Bhawan Sub-station. The commissioning of the S/S is likely to be completed in 1994-95.

7. Shahjahan Road : It has been proposed to upgrade the existing 11 KV 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 2/16/20MVA . The building is likely to be completed in 1994-95 and major equipment shall be procured and installed in 1995-96.
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 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. The work is likely to be completed in 1996-97.
9. 33 KV Inter connectors/Feeders : For various 66 KV Sub-stations and .33KV Sub-stations, following 33KV Feeders/Inter connectors have been proposed. The work of inter connectors/feeders between the following sub stations are proposed to be undertaken during 1994-95.
 1. Nehru Park to Race Course (two feeds)
 2. Vidyut Bhawan to Safdarjung Airport (two feeds)
 3. School Lane to Hanuman Road (one feed)
 4. Vidyut bhawan to Dalhousie Road (two feeds)

For most of the feeders 33 KV cables have been purchased. Laying works is in progress and shall be completed in 1994-95.

(C) 11 K.V. & L.T. Works (Rs 117.00 lacs)

1. Establishing 11 KV Switching Stations in N.D.M.C. Area.
1. ESTABLISHING 11 KV SWITCHING STATIONS

The ongoing work of establishing 11 KV switching stations at Supreme Court and World Bank Bldg. at Lodhi Estate are likely to be completed during 1994-95. The work of establishing switching stations at Kidwai Nagar (W) CPWD Flats, Guest House complex (Chankya Puri, Bharat Hotel and Bardolie Marg have been initiated during 1993-94 and are likely to be completed by the end of 1994-95. THE initial work for Switching station at Indira Gandhi Art Centre at Janpath shall be taken up during the year 1994-95.

2. ESTABLISHING ELECTRIC SUB STATIONS

The ongoing work of establishment of ESS at 34 Ferozshah Road, 9-B, K. Road, Kotah House, Krishna Menon Lane, Kidwai Nagar (W) CPWD Flats - 2 Nos. Factory Road, Vimay Marg and Mayur Bhawan are likely to be completed during the year 1993-94. However, works of Establishing ESS at Sarojini Nagar Mkt. (D Block), Todermal Lane and Lodhi Estate have been initiated during year 1993-94 and are likely to be completed by the year 1994-95.

The works of establishing ESS at Mayur bhawan, South Avenue, North Avenue, Bhaiveer Singh Marg, Rakab Ganj, Gurudwara, 22-B.K. Road and 6 Jantar Mantar Road shall be taken up during the year 1994-95.

3. AUGMENTATION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The ongoing works of augmentation of Plant and equipment at Keventor Dairy and Rabindra Bhawan are likely to be completed during 1994-95. However works of augmentation of P&E at substation Punjab Woolen, Indian Oil Bhawan and 10-Janpath will be completed during 1994-95.

The augmentation of P&E at S/s Moti Bagh, I-Block Sarojini Nagar and C-Block Sarojini Nagar will also be taken up during the year 1994-95.

4. 11 KV & LT INTER CONNECTORS

For proper transfer of load and better continuity the ongoing works of laying important 11 KV inter connector/feeder from 33 KV S/s Safdarjung Airport, 33 KV S/s Race Course road and between Dalhousie Road and S.P. marg shall be completed during early part of Financial Year 1994-95.

During the year 1994-95, the 11 KV interconnectors from 33 KV ESS at Hanuman Lane shall be radiated to ESS Baird Land, ESS AIR, ESS DIZ area and ESS Rashtrapati Bhawan.

5. HOUSING FOR ESSENTIAL DUTY STAFF.

Since there is acute shortage of vacant land in NDMC area therefore, it has been proposed to construct Essential Duty Residential Accommodation for electric staff above the S/s buildings. This will help in maintaining the continuity of electric supply in NDMC Area.

6. TOOL & PLANTS

Special tools and plants including fault locating machine purchased for the upkeep of electrical system during the year 1994-95.

The above works under 11 KV of T&D have the outlay of Rs. 1300 lacs during Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 250 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 117 lacs is

approved during 1994-95.

D.E.D.A.

1. Integrated Urban Energy Programme (Rs.100 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 improved chullahs, 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.

The achievements during the last 8 years are summarized below:

S.No.	Name of Item	Achievements upto March 1993
1.	Solar Cooker	2750
2.	Energy plantation	51000
3.	Improved Chulha	12815
4.	Wind Mill	5

A. Solar Water Heating System

The Govt. of India, MNES have withdrawn the subsidy from Solar Water Heating System Programme. Keeping this into consideration the implementation of Solar Water Heating System Programme has been discontinued by DEDA.

B. Solar Cooker

The Eighth Plan target is to sell 12,500 solar cookers of which 2500 solar cookers were to be sold during the Annual Plan 92-93. However, 3500 Solar Cookers were sold in the urban area in 1992-93. During 1993-94. 2750 solar cookers have been sold. The Govt. of India (MNES) have discontinued the subsidy on Solar Cooker, hence no target has been fixed in A.P. 1994-95.

C. Improved chulha (Portable)

Portable chulhas are popular in the J.J. Colonies and un-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, 12815 improved chullahs were sold.

Govt. of India is providing 50% subsidy to the general category and 75% to the SC & ST families on the sale of portable chulhas. For 1994-95, a target of 5000 Portable Chullahs is

proposed which need Rs. 0.50 lacs as subsidy share.

D. Solar PV Programme

Govt. of India has recently forwarded the scheme of Solar PV Programme which covers solar PV lantern, PV Pumps, Television and community lighting system. Solar PV Lanterns cost about Rs. 5600/- and under this scheme it is proposed to give 50% subsidy i.e. Rs. 2000/- by Govt. of India and Rs. 800/- by GNCTD. For a target of 2500 Solar PV Lantern, an amount of Rs. 20 lacs will be subsidy requirement.

E. 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 1994-95. Some funds will be required in 1994-95 to make this building functional.

F. 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. During 1994-95, 20 exhibitions will be organised.

Staff requirement for 1994-95

For the VIII Plan, following posts were proposed under the Scheme for implementing various projects in the Urban Areas. The details of the posts are as follows. These posts will also be continued in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

S.No	Name of post	NO of posts	Pay-scale Rs.
1.	Director (Sr. Scale or selection grade IAS Officer)	1	2000-2250 (pre-revised)
2.	Dy. Director	1	3000-4500
3.	Executive Engineer/Project Manager	1	3000-4500
4.	Asst. Engineer	1	2000-3500
5.	Sr. Scientific Officer	1	2200-4000
6.	Scientific Officer	1	2000-3500
7.	Chief Accounts Officer	1	3000-4500
8.	Account Officer	1	2375-3500
9.	Asst. Director (Admn.)	1	2200-4000
10.	Lady Co-ordinator	1	1640-2900
11.	Admn. Officer	1	2000-3500
12.	Private Secy. to Director	1	2000-3500
13.	Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
14.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
15.	Sr. Stenographer	1	1400-2300
16.	Jr. Engineer(Mech. 2, civil 2)	4	1400-2300
17.	Accountant	1	1640-2900
18.	Statistical Asst.	1	1400-2300
19.	Stenographer	3	1200-2040
20.	U.D.C.	4	1200-2040
21.	Draftsman	1	1200-2040
22.	Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
23.	Caretaker	1	1200-2040
24.	Sales Supervisor	2	1200-2040
25.	Vehicle Supervisor	1	1200-2040
26.	Cine Operator	1	950-1500
27.	Mechanic	5	950-1500
28.	L.D.C.	4	950-1500
29.	Surveyor	1	950-1500
30.	Plumber	1	950-1500
31.	Demonstrator	10	950-1500
32.	Driver	11	950-1500
33.	Daftry	1	800-1150
34.	Peon/Helper	6	750-940
35.	Chowkidar	5	750-940

An outlay of Rs. 120 lacs is approved for this scheme for A.P. 1993-94. An expr. of Rs.104.94 lakh in 92-93 and an expr. of Rs. 110.95 lakh has been incurred in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved for this scheme in Annual Plan 1994-95.

2. Plying of Battery Bus (Rs. 100 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. 300 lacs has been approved for the 8th plan of which Rs. 90 lacs has been allocated for 1993-94. An expr. of Rs. 87.94 lakh in 1992-93 and an expenditure of Rs.124.25 lakh has been incurred during the year 1993-94. 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. 1994-95, Rs. 100 lacs is approved for this scheme :

3. Generation of Electricity/Gas from Sanitary Landfil-(Rs. 1.00 lac)

Recovery of energy from sanitary Landfil 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 Admn. flats, in Timarpur since 1986. The Timarpur Project has a capacity to feed about 200 families.

In view of the success of pilot experimentation, there was a plan to set up projects at one more Landfil 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 Landfil sites for energy generation. This includes Rs. 3.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1993-94. An expr. of Rs. 5.06 lakh in 1992-93 and an amount of Rs. 2.07 lakh has been incurred in 1993-94. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved. .

4.. Energy Plantation Scheme (Rs. 14.00 lakh)

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 planted. During 1993-94, 51,000 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 lakh have been allocated for this scheme. An expr. of Rs. 10.60 lakh in 92-93 and an expr. of Rs.

12.05 lakh in 1993-94 has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

Now for 1994-95 under this scheme of Energy Plantation, following main activities are to be undertaken.

- i) Maintenance of the existing plantations
- ii) Replantation in the existing land, necessary on account of 60% survival rate of plants.
- iii) Extension of plantation in Smaspur Khalsa & Ujwa land.
- iv) Civil works including fencing boundary wall, tubewells, and electricity etc. Details of this proposal with financial implication are given below:

Staff under the Scheme

S.No.	Name of post	No. of post	Pay scale
1.	Hort. Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2.	Hort. Asstt.	5	Rs. 1200-2040
3.	Beldars	32	Daily wages (for 1 year)

Annexure - A

**Details of Physical Targets under
Annual Plan 1994-95 for 400 and 220 KV Works.**

I. 400 KV WORKS

a)	Sub-Station works (MVA)	
1.	Bawana Sub-stations	1x315 MVA
2.	Bammanauli Sub-station	1x315 MVA

	Total	630 MVA

b)	Line Works (Ckt. Kms.)	
1.	D/L Tower Line Bawana- Bammanuli	2x37 = 74
2.	D/L Tower Line Bawana-Ballabgharh	2x52.6 = 105.2

	TOTAL	179.2
		(Say 180.0)

II. 220 KV Works

a)	Sub-station Works (MVA)	
1.	Park Street Sub-station	1x100
2.	Kashmere Gate S/Stan.	1x100
3.	Naraina S/Stn.	1x100
4.	Gazipur S/Stn.	1x100
5.	Papan Kalan S/Stn.	1x100

	Total	500 MVA

b)	Line Work (Ckt. Kms.)	
1.	D/C Tewer Line South of Wazirabad - Kashmere Gate	=2x6 = 12.0
2.	Loopin Loopout D/L T/L Narela M/Garh at Bawana	=2x1.2= 2.4
3.	D/L T/Line Bawana-Rohini	=2x10= 20.0
4.	D/C T/Line Mehrauli- Vasant Kunj	=1x6.2=6.2
5.	D/C T/Line Bamanauli- Naraina	=2x20=40.0
6.	Loop in Loop out D/L T/Line N/.Garah Mahrauli at Bamanauli	=2x0.5=1.0
7.	3rd Ckt. Murad Nagar	=1x28 =28.0
8.	D/C Tower line Gazipur- Noida	=2x8.2=16.4
9.	D/C Tower Line bamnauli- Papan Kalan -I	=2x8 = 16.0

		142.0

**Details of Physical Targets under
Annual Plan 1994-95 for 66 KV works.**

III. 66 KV Works

a)	S/Stn. Works (MVA)	
1.	Sarita Vihar-II S/S	1x20
2.	Aug.at Ridge Valley	1x20-1x5=5
3.	Mohan Co. Op. S/Stn.	1x20
4.	Dhallu Pura S/Stn.	1x20
5.	Mangolpuri-II S/Stn.	1x20
	Indl. Area -II	
6.	Pitampura Distt. Centre	1x20
7.	Rohini Extn. S/Stn.	1x20
8.	Papan Kala (East) (Bindapur)	1x20
9.	Narela Dev. Scheme (North)	1x20
10.	Tuglakabad Instl Area	1x20
11.	Rohini-I S/Stn.	1x20

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(Say 200)

b)	Line Works (Ckt. Kms.)	
1.	Loop in Loop out D/C Tower Line Nangloi Rohini-III at Rohini-II	2x0.5=1.0
2.	D/C Tower line Patparganj 220 KV -Mayur Vihar.	2x2.5=5.0
3.	D/C T/Line Mathura Road- Sarita Vihar at Mohan co-op.	2x3.5=7.0
4.	D/C T/Line Mangolpuri Indl. Area- Mangolpuri Phase-II.	2x2 =4.0
5.	D/C T/Line Pitampura -II Pitampura Distt.	2x3 =6.0
6.	Loop in Loop out Pitampura-I- Pitampura-II at Rohini-I.	2x2 =4.0

27.0

**Details of Physical Targets under
Annual Plan 1994-95 for 33 KV works.**

IV. 33 KV Works

a) S/Stn. Works (MVA)	
1. Aug. at Geeta Colony S/Stn.	1x16-1x10 = 6
2. Kingway Camp S/Stn.	1x16
3. Khyber Line S/Stn.	2x16
4. Minto Road S/Stn.	1x16
5. Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar S/Stn.	2x16
6. Aug. at Sarai Jullia S/Stn.	1x16-1x10 = 6
7. G.B. Pant S/Stn.	2x16
8. Fountain S/Stn.	2x16

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b) Line Works (Ckt. Kms.)	
1. Loop in Loop Out U/G cable line RPH -Civil line	2x2 = 4.0
2. S/C U/G cable Rohtak Road - Madipur Paschim Vihar	1x5.4 = 5.4
3. D/C Overhead Shalimar Bagh - SCT Nagar.	2x3 = 6.0

15.4

VII. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

There has been tremendous growth in the number of SSI units in Delhi over the years with around one lakh with it has now emerged as one of the largest clusters of small scale units in the country. Presently, Delhi has around 89,000 industrial units. IN S.S.I. Units, total investment is of over Rs. 1800 crore, turn over around Rs. 4500 crore and employment about 8 lakh. Delhi accounts for around 70% of the all India production of electrical appliances and has also emerged as a major centre for production of consumer electronics. Around 60% of the export garments from the country is from in and around Delhi.

The Department of Industries plays a Pivotal role in the development of industries in Delhi. The Department of Industries help the entrepreneurs in the following manner :-

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 & Die 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 house hold electrical appliances in Delhi of the ISBT building. The laboratory has been activated to test the samples being received voluntarily and as well as through ISI. Hi-Tech Vocational Training Centre for training and production of computerised numerically controlled machines using latest technology in collaboration with the Italian Govt. has been set up at Okhla.

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 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 handlooms goods, the scheme for rebate on sale of handlooms 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 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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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, 1993 persons have been trained till August, 1993.

An outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakh has been approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs, an expr. of Rs. 457.35 lakhs has been incurred during 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 800.00 lacs is approved for A.P. 1994-95.

The sub-head-wise position is as under:-

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	8th Five Year plan 1992-97	1993-94	1994-95 approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
		App. Outlay	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
I. Village & Small Industries				
	Small Scale Indus.	1498.10	222.70	134.77
	Industrial Estates	805.40	178.40	178.26
	Khadi&Village Inds. (incl. Block loan)	275.00	54.74	69.74
	Handloom	170.50	33.15	65.10
	Handicrafts	50.00	10.00	9.48
	Sub-Total	2799.00	499.00	457.35
II. Industries other than (VSI)				
		201.00	101.00	-
	Total	3000.00	600.00	457.35
				800.00

The scheme-wise details are given below:-

1. Strengthening of Industries Deptt. (Rs. 1 Lakh)

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. One post of P.S. to Commissioner in the pay scale of Rs. 1640-2900 is proposed to be created during 1994-95. For the 8th Five year plan there is an approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh for strengthening of Industries deptt. by creating new posts. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved for 1994-95.

2. Renovation and Improvement of Office Building (Rs.5.00 lacs)

2.1 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/improvements 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. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lacs is approved for these purposes during

the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been incurred during 1993-94. For the A.P. 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is approved.

3. Tool Room & Training Centre - (Rs. 65.00 lacs)

3.1 The Tool Room and Training Centre was set up with 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.

3.2 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. 50.00 lakh per year on its training activities which is being partly financed by its Production Department.

3.3 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 lakh is to be received in kind (in the form of spare parts, training equipment and replacement of old machineries 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 lakh 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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi Assistance)

The Centre proposes to go in for the expansion of the activities by way of installation of essential equipment and setting up a "Documentation Centre". The Centre has suffered losses during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 due to fall in the production activities. More efforts will be required to rectify the old tools which are lying in the stocks of finished goods and deliver them to the customers after receiving payment.

Some more efforts are required to consolidate the gains during the coming years and to make the centre self supporting again. It is, however, felt that financial support in the form of recurring grants-in-aid for a minimum period of three years shall also be needed to bring the centre out of financial crisis. Thus under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was released to the centre during 1991-92. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 45.58 lakhs respectively were released to the centre. Thus a sum of Rs. 65 lakh is approved under annual plan 1994-95 for this scheme.

4. Setting up of "High-Tech. Vocational Training Centre" with Italian Assistance (Rs. 57 lacs)

4.1 Vocational Training Centre with Italian assistance has been 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 Hydrodynamic Control.
- v) Automated Production Technician.
- vi) Meteorological Lab. Technician
- 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. Contribution from the Govt. of India/Govt. of NCT of Delhi to cover the expenditure on land and building, custom duty on imported machinery and other equipment, furniture etc. had been estimated at Rs. 372.40 lacs. 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 crore. Out of this, Govt. of NCT of Delhi was to bear an expenditure of Rs. 748.98 lacs and the balance was to be received as assistance from Italian authorities in the form of machines and technical expertise. 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 paid to the custom Authorities is of the order of Rs. 864 lacs (approximate) as against an estimated figure of Rs. 404.99 lacs. 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.

4.3 The machinery has already been installed and the building has been completed. Training staff has been recruited and some of them have also undergone training in Italy and the actual activity shall commence by the end of the year. One of the two Italian experts has already joined the centre and the second

is to join soon. An amount of Rs. 300.00 lacs is approved for the 8th plan to cover, the short fall in recurring and non-recurring requirements. An expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been incurred during 1993-94 under this scheme. For A.P. 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 57.00 lacs is approved.

5. Environmental Education & Clean Process Technology -
(Rs.5.00 lacs)

5.1 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.

5.2 The amount of Rs. 1 Lakh is approved for the annual plan 93-94. The scheme is yet to be cleared by Govt. of India. A provision of Rs. 5 lakh is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

6. Setting up of Product-cum-Process Development Centre for
Electrical Appliances with UNDP Assistance (Rs. 0.50 lac)

6.1 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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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.

6.2 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 & machinery and related technical know-how, while the contribution of Govt. of NCT of Delhi will also to be the tune of Rs. 145 lacs for provision of land, construction of building, office equipment and staff etc.

6.3 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 Industrial Development M/o Finance, for its inclusion in the country Programme - IV (CP-IV) for getting UNDP assistance for the execution of the project.

6.4 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 CO-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. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is approved

for Annual Plan 1994-95.

7. Quality Marking Scheme for Domestic Electrical Appliances
(Rs.2.00 lacs)

7.1 Govt. of India has promulgated Electrical Appliances (QC) Order, 1981 on 18.3.1988 covering 7 items 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 License.

7.2 2450 Manufactures 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.

7.3 Govt. of NCT of Delhi has set up its own Testing Lab at ISB Building and it has started functioning from 31.8.1987.

7.4 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. An expenditure of Rs. 1.68 lakh has been incurred in 1993-94. For Annual Plan 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 2 lacs is approved.

8. Financial Assistance to Small Scale Units for Purchase of Testing Equipment (Rs. 2.00 lacs).

8.1 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.

8.2. On receipt of a number of representations from the manufacturing units about rising cost of the testing equipments and the poor financial position of the unit holders, it was decided to formulate a scheme of financial assistance to such units @ 25% of the total cost of the equipment or Rs. 10,000/-. For eighth five year plan an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved. An expenditure of Rs. 1.80 lakh has been incurred in 1993-94. For A.P. 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved.

9. Scheme for Computerisation of Records of Industries Deptt.
(Rs. 2.50 lacs)

9.1 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 Industrial Census, etc. The deptt. intends to extend this facility to other areas such as Quality Marking Scheme, Registration of 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 (Rs. 2200-4000), two Key Punch Operators (Rs. 1200-2040), one Steno-typist and one Manual Attendant have been filled up. The EDP Cell has started functioning w.e.f. July, 1989.

9.2 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 Record
3. Quality Marking Scheme
4. Pay-roll System
5. Compilation of manual of Instructions and Guide lines.
6. Registration of Societies
7. R.M.G. Data relating to candle manufacturing unit
8. Computerisation of polluting and Hazardous industries.

9.3 During the last financial year 1992-93 with the approval of National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Planning/Finance Department, the Industry Department has augmented its Computer System with one 80 MB Head disk, one 40 MB cartridge Tape drive and purchase of two 132 column Dot Matrix printers. This was time gap arrangement as the storage and processing capacity of Hard disk was insufficient for the above applications and the system was giving frequent problems and breakdowns. However, no additional staff was created during annual plan 1992-93.

9.4 To implement effectively and efficiently the existing and proposed applications, the department proposes the following posts for their creation during Annual Plan 1994-95, so as to attend to wide variety of work connected with accurate flow of input to generation of various reports.

<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>	<u>No.s</u>
1. System Analyst	Rs. 3000-4500	1
2. Assistant Programmer	Rs. 1640-2900	1
3. Console operator	Rs. 1400-2300	1
4. Punch Supervisor	Rs. 1400-2300	1
5. Data Entry Operator	Rs. 1200-2040	4
6. Mannual Attendent	Rs. 750-940	1

To meet the expenditure on salary of the staff, maintenance of machinery and equipments, purchase of computer media and stationery, training of staff and other miscellaneous expenditure, an outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is approved for eight plan for A.P. 1994-95, Rs. 2.50 lakhs is approved.

10. G.I.A. for Industrial Pollution Control - (Rs. 5 lacs)

10.1 This scheme provides for payment of subsidy to SSI/Medium Scale units who intend to install pollution control equipments. The subsidy is to be paid after such equipments are installed @ 50% of the actual cost of pollution control equipment subject to maximum of Rs. 50,000/-.

10.2 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 under taking.

10.3 On experimental basis in the 7-th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 250 lacs was made for individual subsidy as well as common effluent treatment plants. It is to be started on the request of the polluting industries of Wazirpur industrial Area and on suggestion from Central Pollution Control Board. A scheme for common effluent treatment plant at Wazirpur Industrial Area was prepared. The funds of Rs. 50 lacs were made available to water supply & sewage disposal Undertaking which included Rs. 9.09 lacs paid during 1983-84.

10.4. Govt. of India, has also introduced a scheme for subsidising the common Effluent Treatment Plant for the cluster of industries 25% of the share of the Capital cost is to be subsidized by the State Govt. and 25% by the Central Govt. (subject) to maximum of Rs. 25 lacs in each case). In certain cases Central Govt. share can also be enhanced to Rs. 50 lacs on matching basis. For CETP at Wazirpur Industrial Area Government has already released 50 lacs and same was transferred to MCD (W.S.&S.D. Undertaking). The total cost of the plant at Wazirpur Industrial Area is likely to go beyond Rs. 2.70 crore. The Share of the polluting Industries would be about Rs. 1.5 crore, out of which only Rs.23 lacs has been contributed. Efforts are being made to persuade industries for payment of the balance as early as possible.

10.5 For the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, there is a provision of Rs. 140 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for providing subsidy to industrial units.

11. Contribution to Society for Self Employment (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

11.1 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 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.

11.2 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., Refrigeration & Air Conditioning, Household electrical appliances/fittings and plumbing are run at Flatted Factories Complex in Jhandewalan. Fashion Designing programme for 25 women candidates is run at Sunder Nagri Training Centre.

11.3 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 belong 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. Till August 1993, training has been imparted to 1931 unemployed youths.

11.4 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 conducted in June, 1990 indicates that over 69% persons have been benefited 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.

11.5 A sum of Rs. 110.00 lacs is approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. To provide grant-in-aid to the Society an expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lakh is incurred during 1993-94. For Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs is approved.

12. Publicity, Promotion and Exhibition - (Rs. 25.00 lacs)

12.1 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 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 Corporation 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, hoarding and other publicity literatures etc.

D. Any other legitimate expenditure on publicity for promotion of the industrial products of Delhi.

12.2 To continue publicity, promotion and participation in various Trade Fairs/Exhibitions/Expose and to meet all expenditure related to various above activities an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. For A.P. 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lacs is approved.

13. Export Promotion Cell - (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

13.1 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 garments, handloom and handicrafts and products of light engineering Industries. There is substantial scope for augmenting exports from Delhi.

13.2 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.
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- iii) Preference to exporting industries in the matter of allocation of controlled, scarce, imported raw materials.
- iv) Grant of awards, shield, to meritorious 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.

13.3 An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 2.12 lakh was incurred during 1993-94. For Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved.

14. District level awards to Small Scale Entrepreneurs -
(Rs. 5.00 lacs)

14.1 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 co-terminus with municipal zones in the city.

14.2 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. 7500/- (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

14.3 An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97, An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

15. SETTING UP OF AUTO PARTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE WITH U.N.D.
ASSISTANCE (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

15.1 It is proposed to set up "Auto Parts Development Centre" in Delhi with the objective of promoting the development of small scale and ancillary auto parts Manufacturing, through provision of testing facilities, consultancy service and trained manpower. The Ministry of Industry have agreed in principle, for setting up the proposed centre.

15.2 The proposal of the project was referred to the Govt. of India for approval. The matter was subsequently discussed with the Ministry of Industry and UNDP and it was decided to recast the project so as to implement the same into two phases. The first phase is proposed to be implemented with UNIDO assistance and the second phase with UNDP assistance. Accordingly, the project reports in respect of phase one and phase two have been prepared and referred to the Govt. of India for clearance. The clearance is still awaited from G.O.I. Govt. of Delhi's contribution to implement this project is estimated at Rs. 400 lakh. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh was kept as token provision for 8th plan period for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is approved for the year 1994-95.

16. SETTING UP OF A POLYMER AND PLASTIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE IN DELHI (Rs. 1 lakh)

16.1 The main objectives of the Centre are to upgrade the production and technology level in polymer and plastic processing industries through induction of improved and new processes, new products and product designs, better production techniques, improvement in quality and generating of trained manpower particularly for the small scale industries.

PROJECT COST:

16.2 The total cost of the project at the time of preparation was of the order of Rs. 437.00 lakh. But due to revised cost of land and building and also the cost of machinery and custom duty etc. The cost of project has increased. Govt. of NCT Delhi's contribution to implement the project is estimated at Rs.400.00 lakh.

16.3 An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was kept as a token provision for the 8th plan period under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lacs is approved for the year 1994-95.

II. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

1. Seven Flatted Factories at Rani Jhansi Road - (Rs. 17.00 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 allotment to 100 % export oriented gem and jewelry entrepreneurs. 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 may 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. For Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 17 lacs is approved.

2. Badli Industrial Estate (Rs. 31 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. 60 acres of land has 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, the 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 49 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 The sewage arising in Badli Industrial Estate would be pumped out by a sewage pumping station which will be constructed at sector XIX Rohini and it will be treated in the Rithala Sewage Treatment Plant. Industries Deptt. has already released an amount of Rs. 53.43 lakh to DWS and SDU during 1992-93. Work on this project has yet to be commenced by DWS and SDU. Further an amount of Rs. 31210 has also been deposited/sanctioned during the financial year 1992-93 for reconstruction of boundary wall demolished by trespassers in Badli Industrial Estate. The construction work of boundary wall is yet to be taken up/completed by DSIDC. In addition to the above amount of Rs. 3,34,878 for raising ground level in order to improve the surface drainage/ storm water drainage system of the Admn. Block building of the estate and Rs. 1,24,897 for providing security lights and addition and alteration of E.I. and Fans in Admn. Block Building at Badli Industrial Estate was also sanctioned during the year 1992-93. The work is to be executed by PWD.

2.4 DWS and SDU (MCD) has also demanded the share cost amounting Rs. 9.87 lacs in respect of Phase III, Badli Industrial estate regarding sewage disposal facility i.e. sewerage pumping station.

2.5 The following works are proposed to be carried out during annual plan 1994-95.

<u>Capital</u>	(Rs. in Lacs)
i) Removal of Jhuggi from Plot No. M-10 and park site of BIE	10.00
ii) Payment of deficiency charges to MCD in respect of civic services of Phase III of Badli Industrial Estate	20.00

Revenue

Expenditure on account of Printing of application forms publicity charges for allotment of plot in phase-III	1.00
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2.6 A sum of Rs. 260.40 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97). An amount of Rs. 9.87 lacs has been incurred in 1993-94. For the year 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 31 lacs is approved.

3. Functional Industrial Estate for Electronics, Okhla - (Rs. 65.00 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 by 1994-95. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lacs is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 25.00 lacs for 1993-94. For A.P. 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 65 lacs is approved.

4. Improvement of Industrial Sheds constructed by DSIDC - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

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. 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. For A.P. 1993-94 Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved and no expenditure has been incurred. for A.P. 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh 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. The rate of land is yet to be decided by DDA.

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. 10450 lacs instead of the original estimate of Rs. 3000 lacs. Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi's share will herefore be Rs. 1045 lacs instead of Rs. 300 lacs. Rs. 195 lacs as already been paid. However, it may not be possible for Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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. For A.P. 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 1 lac is approved.

. Improvement of Okhla Industrial Estate - (Rs. 10.00 lakh)

Industries Department had developed two more phases at Okhla by the end of 1988-89. The fourth and final phase has also been developed. This phase consists of 80 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. Estimates in respect of these works are yet to be prepared by the PWD. An amount of Rs. 35 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. In A.P. 93-94, an amount of Rs.

2.96 lacs has been spent. For A.P. 94-95, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved.

7. Six Flatted Factories for Group Industries, Okhla -
(Rs.25.00 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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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 subjudice 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 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan Rs. 12.00 lacs have been spent during 1993-94. For A.P. 94-95, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lacs is approved.

8. Functional Industrial Estates at Patparganj (Rs. 115.00 lacs)

8.1 160 acres of land was acquired from DDA for a sum of about Rs. 1.60 crore. 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, where after 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 installment of premium. Since then 2nd installment of premium consisting of balance 50% has also become due. The 2nd installment 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 and 8 toilet blocks.

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 lacs is approved for the scheme for the 8th Plan. An amount of Rs. 110.90 lacs has been spent in 1993-94. For A.P. 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 115 lacs is approved.

9. Flatted Factories for leather goods, Wazirpur -
(Rs. 12.00 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 .

(i) Common Facility Centre, Wazirpur

The leather artisans 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 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 20.53 lacs has been spent in 1993-94. For A.P. 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 12 lacs is approved.

III. Khadi & Village Industries.

1. Grant-in-aid to Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board (Rs.45.00 lacs)

1.1 The Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Industry Board Act, 1966 was extended to the National Capital Territory of Delhi on 1st May, 1983.

1.2 Delhi KVI Board implements the following schemes:-

- i) Village Industries under KVIC Schemes
- ii) Block Loan Schemes
- iii) Incentive for Khadi Productions:-

1.3 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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi
- 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 loanees 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 references to KVIC outlets.

1.4 In order to implement KVI programmes, the Board has been receiving financial assistance from two sources.

i) Govt. of NCT of Delhi provides 100% grants-in-aid to meet the administrative expenditure of the Board and loan for Block Loan Scheme.

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.

1.5 KVI Schemes

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 youths as the service sector is not 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 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

1.6 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 to be filled up the vacant posts. A.R. Department has been assigned the job to have a review of staffing pattern.

1.7 Incentive on Khadi Production

The Board has been providing grant to 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.

1.8 A sum of Rs. 225.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 44.74 lakhs was spent in 1993-94. For Annual Plan 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 45 lacs is approved.

2. Block Loan Scheme (Rs. 15.00 lacs)

2.1 Block Loan Scheme was being implemented by the Department of Industries, for advancing loans to Small Scale Industrial Units.

2.2 In pursuance of a decision taken by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi implementation of this scheme was transferred to Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board from 1.4.90. The rate of interest on loans being advanced under the scheme is charged as prescribed by Govt. of India from time to time.

2.3. For implementation of this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved. An expenditure of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been incurred during 1993-94 under this scheme. For Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved for giving loan assistance to 150 units.

IV. Handloom Industries

1. Construction of Weavers' Work-sheds-cum-Residential Accommodation at Nand Nagri (Rs. 0.10 lac)

1.1 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 lacs has already been released to DSIDC as deposit work for completing the construction. 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 environmental 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. For A.P. 94-95, 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 of the societies are eligible to avail of the above rebate facilities through their respective federations/APECS societies/DSIDC. 818 Cooperative Societies registered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies will be benefited by this scheme and the incidence of rebate will increase every year.

2.2 Rebate policy for the current financial year being declared by the Govt. of India. Expenditure on the rebate scheme will be met from outlays for this scheme. A sum of Rs. 125 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 48.85 lakh has been incurred during 1993-94. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is approved.

3. Weavers' Colony at Bharat Nagar (Rs. 11.40 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, Work sheds were allotted to 21 selected Cooperative Societies and 8 worksheds to the Govt. of India, for running the Weaver's 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 already been completed and the remaining 8 dye houses are yet to be constructed.

3.3 Further, to provide for safety and security measures the Fire Deptt. surveyed the complex and submitted their reports. The said report of Fire Deptt. has been sent to PWD authorities to make the necessary provision, an outlay of Rs. 10.50 lacs is approved for the 8th five year. An expenditure of Rs. 6.74 lacs has been incurred during 1993-94. For A.P. 94-95, an outlay of Rs. 11.40 lacs is approved.

4. Promotion of Handlooms (Rs. 0.30 lacs)

4.1 For promotion of handlooms the following programmes are being implemented during Eighth Plan:-

(i) Design Cell for Handloom Cloth

4.2 The Industries Department has set up a Design Cell for Handloom Cloth at Weaver's 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.

4.3 In this cell, design patterns are transformed from paper/graph paper to fabric stage. This involves various stages, process and raw materials, equipments and some skilled labour to carry out these functions. For this purpose it is proposed to appoint 3-4 skilled laborers, purchase modernised looms with other related accessories and require raw material etc. For popularising the use of these modern looms and the use of polyester 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.

4.4 Work in the Handloom & Textile Section has increased considerably.

4.5 Industries Deptt. has been assigned the additional responsibility of enforcement of Handloom (Reservation of Articles of Production) Order, 1985 and Textiles (Development and Regulation) order 1993. In addition the above, the Deptt. is implementing many plan schemes relating to handloom & handicrafts.

4.6 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	1640-2900
2.	J.A.O	1	1640-2900
3.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
4.	Handicrafts Promotion Officer	1	1400-2300
5.	LDC	1	950-1500
6.	Messenger	2	750- 940

(iii) Handloom Export Production Projects

4.7 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 818 handloom weavers cooperative societies in Delhi. There are ample opportunities for this sector to increase its exports.

4.8 It is proposed to set up an Export Production Project in Bharat Nagar Weaver's Colony. The sub-projects at Weaver's 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 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 Powerlooms, 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

4.9 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 toward the projects is 75% loan and 25% grant.

4.10 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

4.11 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/-

4.12 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 State sponsored students of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year class 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

4.13 Under the scheme, the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd. can advance loan for working capital to handloom cooperative societies at subsidised rates of interest. The Cooperative Bank can get refinance facility from NABARD. The subsidy on interest will be reimbursed to Corp. 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.

4.14 An outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 0.23 lac has been spent during 1993-94. For A.P. 94-95, an amount of Rs. 0.30 lacs is approved.

5. Grant-cum-Loan for Modernisation of Handlooms (Rs.1.50 lac)

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. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs (Rs. 10.00 lacs loan) and (Rs. 5.00 lacs grants) is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. For A.P. 94-95 an amount of Rs. 1.50 lacs (including Rs. 0.50 lac as Revenue) is approved for providing assistance to 100 SC Weavers members of the Co-operative Societies.

6. Handloom Development at Nand Nagri (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The Industries Department has set up a Weavers Colony at Nand Nagri resettlement Colony on a piece of land measuring 6318 sq. meters at an estimated cost of about Rs. 20 lacs. Six large weavers work sheds have been constructed and allotted to selected Handloom Weaver's Cooperative Societies on economic rent. There was a provision in the site plan for construction of two more work sheds in 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 they have also been requested to provide necessary fire fighting equipment as a fire safety measure in the said complex. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs (Rs. 3.00

lacs Revenue and Rs. 2 lacs Capital) is approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 7.39 lacs has been utilised during 1993-94 for providing Fire fighting equipment & construction of common Toilet block. For A.P. 94-95, an outlay of Rs. 2 lacs is approved.

7. Handloom Weavers Welfare Scheme (Rs. 1 lac)

7.1 At present there are 818 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 fulfills the eligibility conditions is proposed to be insured for a sum of Rs. 5,000/- renewed annually. The rate of premium for each assured 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 contribution of Rs.45/- as annual premium towards the policy of Rs. 5000/- for each assured 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 of contribution by the weaver/worker member of the cooperative society. i.e. 3 paise per rupee of wage as Govt. contribution taking into account Rs. 300 as an average monthly wages per weaver at 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 assistance to 100 SL weavers members of Co-op Societies. the cooperative society with a maximum ceiling limit of Rs. 90 per annum per weaver/worker member as Central Govts 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 31.3.93. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lac has been incurred under this scheme during 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for 94-95.

8. Group Insurance Scheme for Powerlooms Workers in the decentralised sector - (Rs. 0.70 lacs)

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 and the job is strenuous and 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 stage is worked out as under:

Govt. of NCT of Delhi Share	@Rs.40/- per worker per annum for 821 workers	821x40 = Rs. 32,840/-
Central Govt. share	@Rs.40/- per worker per annum for 821 workers	821x40 = Rs. 32,840/-
Total Provisions per annum		= Rs. 65,680/-

For 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh has been approved.

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 Master craftsmen 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 Master craftsmen are being paid rent for training premises, electricity, water charges, wastages of raw material etc. during the training period. At present there are training schemes in operation under different Master craftsmen in the trades of metal engraving, meenakari, bone and sandalwood carving, artificial jewelry, clay modeling, wire jewelry etc. Besides the above training scheme, it is proposed to increase the number of training programmes to train more and more raw hand with a view to preserve traditional art and crafts.

1.2 Apart from the above, a paper craft and repair machine course is run by Industries Deptt. which is exclusively meant for

girls. Training in this centre is being imparted in paper craft and papier machine clay modeling, 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

The above said proposal is under active consideration of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Govt. of India.

With a view to encourage the crafts persons state awards are given every year. The detailed category of state awards and amounts given are as under.

Category of Prizes	No. of awards	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 meeting expenditure of 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.

The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Govt. of India, has advised the State Government to undertake the survey/census of handicraft industry in NCT 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 handicraft industry and to prevent the traditional heritage of handicrafts. Necessary provision has also been made under this scheme to undertake the survey/census of handicrafts in NCT of Delhi.

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. An amount of Rs. 4.78 lakh has been incurred during 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh is approved

for 1994-95.

2. Handloom and Handicraft Bazars in the NCT 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 NCT of Delhi and to eliminate middlemen. The 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 contract with customers and will know their preference. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for in the 8th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 4.70 lakh has been spent during 1993-94. For A.P. 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved for the above activities.

VI. 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 lakhs)

8th Five Year Plan	Sanctions	Disbursement
1992-93	3600	2000
1993-94	4400	2400
1994-95	5300	2880
1995-96	6400	3460
1996-97	7700	4150
Total	27400	14890

1.3 The Corporation has recently adopted various new Schemes :-

(i) Mahila Udhya 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 promoter'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 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.

An amount of Rs. 200.00 lacs has been earmarked for 8th Plan. However, during first two years of the 8th plan, an amount of Rs. 2.00 crore was released to DFC. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is approved.

New Scheme

Industrial Infrastructure in NCR area by DSIDC (Rs. 100 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95. The Govt. of Delhi has proposed to set-up a Committee for preparation of draft Industrial policy for Delhi. The Committee would consider such issues. The scheme would be finalised after the receipt of the recommendations of the committee.

VIII. 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 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.

The following table indicates the agency-wise financial position for the 8th Plan and Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95:-

		Rs. in lacs				
S. No.	Agency	Appd. Outlay	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
		8th Plan 1992-97	Expendr.	Appd. Outlay	Expr.	Approved Outlay
1.	PWD	21800.00	3381.67	4500.00	4039.49	5500.00
2.	M.C.D.	36800.00	5655.00	6700.00	6547.00	7500.00
3.	N D M C	2500.00	764.00	845.00	725.00	800.00
4.	Traffic Police	1500.00	324.83	400.00	358.59	300.00
5.	Transport Deptt.	3400.00	1595.47	2041.00	2192.27	6800.00
Total		66000.00	11720.97	14486.00	13862.35	20900.00

Annual Plan 1993-94: Major physical achievement during 1993-94 are:-

Two ISBTs, one at Sarai Kale Khan and another at Anand Vihar were commissioned with minimum facilities on 5.7.93 and 2.10.93 respectively. Two new zonal offices of Transport Department were opened at Sarai Kale Khan and Ashok Vihar. 4 line portion of Shahdara Chowk flyover was opened to traffic on 12.11.93. Parking site at Church Mission Road was opened on 26.11.1993.

Annual Plan 1994-95:

To ease the traffic pressure on Delhi road, widening improving & strengthening of roads will be continued along with construction of bridges /flyovers at important, busy intersections during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The following projects are likely to be completed during the Annual Plan 1994-95:-

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 1994-95. Work for the construction of Punjabi Bagh flyover is also likely to be started during 1994-95.

The construction work of ISBTs at Anand Vihar and Sarai Kale Khan is proposed to be speeded up.

Agency/scheme-wise details are as follows:-

1. P.W.D.

An outlay of Rs. 55.00 crores is approved for implementation of Roads & Bridges schemes of P.W.D. during 1994-95. Details of some major /important Schemes are as under:-

1. Road No.3-(Rs. 30 lacs)

This is presently a 4 lanes road connecting ROB-22 under construction of Nehru Place. The estimate for widening the road from 4 to 6 lanes has already been sanctioned, and the scheme has been completed in approach road of the ROB 22. Remaining work is being taken up separately and is likely to be completed in 1994-95. Approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 30.00 lacs.

2. Road No.4 (Capt. Gaur Marg)-(Rs. 40 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, drains and widening of 2 culverts. Additional land is required for DWS&SDU. Estimate amounting to Rs. 5 lacs is approved and has been submitted to Secy.(PWD).The approved outlay for 94-95 is Rs. 40.00 lacs.

3. Road No.5, 5-C and 5-D - (Rs. 40 lacs)

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 1994-95. Estimate of rS. 43.52 lacs was sanctioned on 16.3.93. The approved outlay for94-95 is Rs. 40.00 lacs.

4. Road no. 13,13-A- connecting Guru Ravidas Mard and Okhla Industrial area Phase-II (Rs. 50 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 for Rs. 80.55 lacs has already been accorded for widening the same to 6 lanes including Construction of footpath and drains. The work of 75% is likely to be completed during 1994-95. The approved outlay for 1994-95. is Rs.50.00 lacs.

5. Road No. 14,14-A and 14-B - (Rs.15 lacs)

It is proposed to complete the strengthening which is already in progress. It is also proposed to improve the drainage along the road. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.15.00 lacs.

6. Link Road from NH-24 to Chilla Regulator - (Rs. 70 lacs)

The work of widening the road from 4 to 6 lanes including construction of footpath and strengthening is already in progress. It is likely to be completed in the first half of 1994-95. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 70.00 lacs.

7. NH-2 bye-pass - (Rs. 150 lacs)

The work of strengthening of the road, from Bhairon Road junction to Ashram is already in progress and is likely to be completed during 1994-95. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 150 lacs. Provision for improvement of foot path and drains, construction of service road and strengthening etc. is included.

8. Other PWD Roads- (Rs. 190 lacs)

Provision has been made for taking up works on those roads which do not appear in the list of specific approved schemes. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 190.00 lakhs.

9. Roads in new developing colonies - (Hindon Cut, Kondli Complex and Papan Kalan) - (Rs. 75 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, the feasibility report is being submitted to DDA for finalisation of alignment of the road. Construction of Roads in New Egg and Fish market complex developed on the site of NH-24 is also included under the scheme. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 75.00 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 1994-95. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 60.00 lacs.

11. Road no.37 connecting Ring Road to Road no.40-(Rs. 15 lacs)

This road has been fully developed upto six lanes. 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. 15.00 lacs in 1994-95. It is also proposed to construct a 4 lane road of 200 m. length under road no. 37 interstate. First only 2 lanes road is proposed to be constructed.

12. Road no.38 along N.G.Drain -(Rs. 30.00 lacs)

Construction of bridge over N.G.Drain is to be done 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. 58% of the road is developed at present and remaining work is targeted for 1994-95. Service road and footpath are yet to be constructed. For 1994-95 Rs. 30 lacs is approved.

13. Road no.40 Phase-I and II from the Zakhira to Azadpur Market-(Rs. 40 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 1994-95. The road has not been fully developed due to non completion of the culvert and encroachments. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 40 lacs for this work.

14. Road No.43 connecting Outer Ring Road no. 26 to Ring Road at Rani Bagh- (Rs. 100.00 lacs)

The road is being widened from 4 to 6 lanes in some areas about 2.2 km. length. Efforts are being made to take over land from Ordinance depot and Railways to complete the missing link. The approved outlay is Rs. 100 lacs for the scheme in 1994-95. Further estimate for Rs. 130 lacs is under process for service road, drainage.

15. Road no. 44 connecting Road no. 41 to Road no. 43 - (Rs. 8 lacs)

This link road in Pitampura area is nearly at a completion stage and is likely to be completed by 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 8 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

16. Road no.48 along N.G. Drain connecting G.T. road to Mall Road-(Rs.40 lacs)

The construction work of this road has been taken up starting from Mall Road in the land available. The work shall continue during 1994-95, depending upon the removal of the encroachments/obstructions. It is also proposed to widen this road from 2 lanes to 4 lanes between Vijay Nagar and Maurice Nagar crossing costing Rs. 55.09 lacs. The outlay approved for 1994-95 is Rs.40 lacs.

17. Road no.51 connecting Ring Road at Azadpur to Road No. 50 - (Rs.50 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. Further widening of footpath and service road are to be taken up. The approved outlay for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 50 lacs.

18. Road no. 56 connecting NH-24 Bye-pass to G.T. Ghaziabad Rd.- (Rs.60 lacs)

This 5.5 km. long road running along U.P. border is part of Outer Ring Road and proposed Ring Road in Trans-Yamuna area.

The road is to be widened from 4 lanes to 6 lanes costing Rs. 2 crores. The foot-path starting from NH-24 upto Maharaj PWD Chowk is to be constructed. The work of providing service road near Ghazipur is in progress. The approved outlay for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 60 lacs for widening /construction of footpath and service road.

19. Road no.57 connecting G.T.Ghaziabad Road to Road no.56-(Rs.75 lacs)

This 5.5 km. road in Trans Yamuna area is to be widened from 4 lanes to 6 lanes with foot-path and service road. 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 1994-95 is Rs. 75.00 lacs to widen the road and the bridge.

20. Road no.58 from Marginal Bund to Jhilmil Colony and Road No 58-A(Rs.50 lacs)

The road is to be widened and service road, foot-path etc. are to be provided. A sum of Rs.50.00 lacs is approved for the year 1994-95. The work is in progress for foot paths and drains.

21. Road no. 59 connecting Wazirabad barrage to Loni Road-(Rs.70.00 lacs)

This road has been widened to 6 lanes. Construction of

foot-path, service roads and drainage work is yet to be taken up in most of the length of the road. Improvement work of junctions and construction of service road are proposed to be taken up during 1994-95 including strengthening work.

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 1994-95 is Rs. 70 lacs.

22. Road no.62 connecting ROB 17 with U.P.Border-(Rs.50 lacs)

This road is a part of Ring Road in Trans Yamuna Area and its construction is in hand and continue in 1994-95 in the available roads after removal of Juggies. Payment has to be made for the removal of Jhuggies to Slum Department of MCD. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

23. Road no. 63 connecting Loni Road to U.P.Border - (Rs. 75.00 lacs)

The work of widening of this road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes costing Rs. 130.36 lacs was sanctioned on 24.2.94. The work is in progress and is likely to be completed in 1994-95. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 75.00 lacs for widening work.

24. 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 C/o Foot path and service road is in progress. The approved outlay for the year 1994-95 is Rs.25 lacs for these works.

25. Road no. 66 connecting G.T. Ghaziabad Road to Road no.59 - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The sanction has been received to provide foot-path, improvement of drainage and central verge including provision of railing. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved.

26. Road no.68 connecting Road no.69 to Road no.66-(Rs.50 lacs)

The work of construction of side drain is in progress. The sanction has been received for providing foot-paths, The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 50 lacs for widening of this road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes and construction of footpaths and service road.

27. Road no.69 connecting Road no.63 to Road no.64-(Rs.15 lacs)

Widening of this road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes is in progress and will be completed in 1994-95. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.15 lacs for widening and strengthening work..

28. Road no.70 connecting Road no.62 & 63-(Rs. 50 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 1994-95 is Rs. 50 lacs.

29. Road no. 71 connecting Road no. 59 to road no. 56 and Road No.71-A-(Rs. 30 lacs)

Widening of this road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes has been started and the work shall continue in 1994-95. One culvert on the road is also to be widened. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.30 lacs.

30. Road no. 75-A from Marginal Bund to Patparganj Road/ Road No. 75-B and 75-B Extension - (Rs. 50 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. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved for the scheme for 1994-95.

31. First Ring Road all reaches (Ring Road Phases - I, II, III, IV & V) - (Rs. 300 lacs)

Ring Road is called the back bone of Delhi. Except for a small stretch near Naraina Village, the road is already widened to 6 lanes. It is proposed to improve, resurface and strengthening the road from Ashram to Punjabi bagh in a phased manner. Beautification of certain streets is also included.

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 intersections with mastic treatment, foot-path, drainage, central verge, railings, road signs, bus bays resurfacing and service road is also required. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.300 lacs for the scheme.

32. Second Ring Road all reaches (Outer Road no. 7, 8, 10 and 26) - (Rs. 200 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 in 1994-95. 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. Construction of SW drains, railings and improvement of central verge etc. are also needed. To implement the above works an outlay of Rs. 200 lacs

is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

33. 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. Strengthening is also needed. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is 15 lacs.

34. Marginal Bund Road-(Rs. 150 lacs)

The road from I.T.O. Chungi upto G.T.Road (NH-24 bye pass) 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. Portion from Road No. 59 to Loni Road Border is proposed to be widened from one lane to 2 lanes. The approved outlay for the year 1994-95 is Rs.150 lacs.

35. Mall Road (NH-1 Bye-pass) & Mall Road Extn.-(Rs. 60 lacs)

The strengthening work is to be done on the Mall Road Extn. including improvement of drains and foot-paths. An outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved for improvement of central verge and drainage system on this road. Sanction for widening of this road from I.P. College to Khyber pass from 4 lanes to 6 lanes has been issued recently.

36. Construction of Slip Road at Junction of Vikas Marg and Marginal Bund Road Delhi-(Rs.20 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 meter radius is proposed to be provided to divert the traffic going to Gandhi Nagar/Krishna Nagar via Pushta Road before the intersection. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 78.18 lacs, due to rise in cost index and revision of rate of renewal of juggies from Rs. 10000 to 29000 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. 20 lacs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

37. Rao Tula Ram Marg (Rs. 50 Lacs)

It is proposed to take up C/o Service Road from Jn. with Gurgaon Road to Jn. with Benito Juarag Marg for which estimate for Rs. 46 lacs has been prepared. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

38. 45 M. wide Mater plan roads to Rohini (Rs. 275 lac.)

Under the scheme sanction for improvement of road no. 211-A and Road between Sector 14 and 15 were received. Both these works will be taken up in 1994-95. Three more sanctions amounting to Rs. 60 lacs were also received for Rohini Road.

An outlay of Rs. 275 lacs is approved for the scheme in the A.P. 1994-95.

39. Fencing and landscaping of space below ISBT Bridge - (Rs.30 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. 30.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

New Scheme

41. Construction of Approach roads to Dwarka City from NH-8 and flyover on Rly. line (Rs. 0.50 lacs)

Dwarka City has been developed by the DDA. Internal roads and approach roads have also been so far, constructed by DDA. PWD has been requested to take over the roads from DDA during Feb.94. PWD has clarified to DDA that the approach roads will be taken over after the total stretch is made available.

DDA has requested PWD to take up two approaches to Dwarka City viz. (a) Approach from NH8 to Dwarka city and (b) Flyover on Rewari line to connect Dwarka City.

(a) Approach from NH8 to Dwarka City :

This forms part of the urban expressway (Peripheral road). It is proposed to take up the portion of the express way forming part of approach to Dwarka City in Phase-I.

(b) Flyover on Rewari Line for approach to Dwarka city.

Construction of this approach involves (i) Construction of elevated road through built up area (ii) Construction of 60 meters wide road in the Cantt. area for a length of about 3 km and (iii) construction of overbridge on Rewari railway line.

During the meeting held in Lt. Governor's Chamber on 18.4.94, it was decided that a joint survey has to be conducted by DDA and Army authorities in the cantonment area for checking the feasibility of providing the proposed elevated road.

Scheme for this approach road can be worked out after the joint study by DDA and Army authorities is completed and feasibility established and land handed over to PWD. However, the likely cost of the project is Rs. 45 crore. (Rs. 5 crore for cost of Roads, Rs. 30 crore for cost of bridge and Rs. 10 crores for cost of land. A token provision of Rs. 0.50 lacs is made for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

42. Construction of Peripheral road (Urban Express way South of Mehrauli-Mahipalpur road). (Rs. 0.10 lacs)

This is a new scheme included in the Annual plan 1994-95. This proposed road starts from NH 2 near Badarpur and Joins G.T. road near Alipur and passes near Devli, Chhattarpur, Sultanpur, Bharthal, Majra, Bawana and Holimbi Kalan. Total length of this road will be approximately 85 Km.

DDA has supplied a plan showing the tentative alignment for this road. Preliminary estimate amounting to Rs. 21.88 lakhs for carrying out the survey has been prepared and sent to the Secretary P.W.D. for accord of administrative approval and Expenditure sanction. The Deptt also requested the DDA to suggest final alignment on which survey is to be carried out. Approval to the alignment plan sent by PWD to DDA is awaited.

On a very rough estimated, cost of construction of this road is worked out as Rs. 85 crores excluding the cost of land, which DDA has to arrange and handover to P.W.D. without any charges.

Physical and Financial target for this work are expected to be as follows:

YEAR	ESTIMATED FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE (RS. IN LACS)	PHYSICAL TARGET
1994-95	10.00	Survey of the road.
1995-96	13.00	Survey of road and identification of land to be acquired. Acquisition proceeding to be started.
1996-97	1500.00	Acquisition of land by DDA & start construction work in stretches where land will be available.
1997-98	2000.00	Construction of road and acquisition of land.
1998-99	2000.00	Construction of road.
1999-2000	2000.00	Construction of road.
2000-2001	1000.00	Construction of road.
Total	8523.00	

A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lacs is made for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

B. Bridges/flyovers/grade separators/subways.

1. ROB 21 at Punjabi Bagh Crossing-(Rs.300 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 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 approved by the EFC. The detailed design for construction work has already been awarded recently. The project is targeted to be completed by Oct.1996. The 8th Plan approved outlay for the project is Rs.38 crores. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 300 lacs is approved. W/o Roads and shifting of services will be take up in 1994-95.

2. Flyover at Safdarjung Crossing - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The project costing Rs. 15 crores envisages flyover along road and under-ground Plaza for pedestrian traffic at the intersection. The proposal was cleared by the Technical Committee of DDA in May,89. The DUAC considered the project in the meeting held on 11.12.92 but it had not finally approved the proposal. It has now been decided by GNCTD to invite competitive design for the proposed grade Separator from reputed consultants. Action in

this regard is in progress. An outlay of Rs.15 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

3. Flyover at Dhaula Kuan - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The proposal envisages an underpass along ring road (in Phase-I) and a flyover along S.P.Marg (in Phase-II). The proposal was discussed in the meeting held on 9-12-92 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The proposal of PWD has not been approved by DUAC. It has now been decided by GNCTD to invite competitive design from reputed consultants. Action for this is in progress. The project costs about Rs.25 crore. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved.

4. C/o Pedestrian subways at Imp. Roads - (Rs. 280.80 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 were identified in the first Phase.

- ((i) Across Ring Road at I.P.Station.
- ((ii) Across Ring Road at Nauroji Nagar.
- ((iii) Across Palam Marg at Munirka.
- ((iv) Across Ring Road at Wazirpur Depot..
- ((v) Across Vikas Marg near Laxmi Nagar.

All the five subways was sanctioned for Rs. 645.67 lacs. Two sub-ways near ISBT across Buleward Road and another at Sham Nath Marg were also sanctioned for Rs. 1.83 crore. One more sub-way across Bhairon Road near Pragati Maidan is in planning stage. Construction of subways at I.P. Power Station, Nauroji Nagar, Laxmi Nagar and Wazirpur Depot had been started and are likely to be completed during 1994-95. It is also proposed to construct pedestrian sub-way near Nizamuddin Railway Station. The completion time is one year for each subway. The subway at Munirka is in advance stage of planning. The 8th Plan approved outlay is Rs. 600 lacs. For construction of subways on an outlay of Rs. 280.80 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

5. Construction of Road Over Bridge-22 and Flyover on Outer Ring Road near Okhla Industrial Estate - (Rs. 110 lacs)

The existing railway crossing on Outer Ring Road near Okhla Industrial Estate has been a bottleneck for smooth flow of traffic due to high frequency of fast trains on this main Railway Line connecting Delhi and Mathura.

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 meters consisting of 8 lanes divided carriageway with 1.2 meter central-verge and 1.5 meter footpaths on either side.

The work was sanctioned by MOST in March 1988 the work was awarded in 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. One carriage way of the main flyover was opened to traffic in May, 1993 and the entire project is likely to be completed in 1994-95. The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1994-94 is Rs. 110 lacs for this project.

6. Reconstruction of Monkey Bridge (Yamuna Bazar Flyover) - (Rs.300 lacs)

The Monkey bridge across ring road near Yamuna Bazar is a bottleneck to the movement of traffic along Ring Road particularly to heavy traffic vehicles due to insufficient horizontal as well as vertical clearance. For smooth flow of traffic it is proposed to increase the vertical height by suitably lowering the ground level.

The work was sanctioned in 1990 for Rs.500 lacs 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 work is being taken up in phases as there is limited space for diversion of traffic. The work is in progress and is likely to be completed by March 1995. The 8th Plan provisions for the scheme is Rs.300 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 300 lacs is approved.

7. Road Over Bridge on Road no.63 approved on Delhi-Shkurpur Railway line -(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. Approximate 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 proposal was submitted to DDA and MOST. Both have asked for certain additional data and give some suggestion. Minor modification in the proposal is required before submission to DDA again for their clearance.

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.

To take up the scheme an outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97 The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.50 lacs.

8. C/o New bridge at I.T.O. parallel to the existing bridge-
(Rs. 850 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. 25.78 crore. The scheme was approved by the MOST in Jan.,1992. The project consists of a 4 lane road bridge over 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 7-5-1992 is likely to be completed by June,1996. Sinking of 10 piers well out of 15 piers has started. Well cap and bottom pugging of one well has been done. Removal of encroachment is needed for C/o eastern approach road. An outlay of Rs. 8.50 crore is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

9. Construction of Parallel Bridge over Yamuna at Wazirabad-
(Rs. 10.00 lacs)

Construction of bridge at Wazirabad over Yamuna 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 likely cost of the project is Rs.50 crore.

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 and preliminary soil investigation work were done. These are under examination. 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. The outlay approved for 1994-95 is Rs. 10 lacs.

10. Construction of two clover leaf bridges connecting Vikas Marg with I.P Flyover - (Rs. 125 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 flyover 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 ITO 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 by Dec. 1995.

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.

Land for this project is being taken over from Sports-Authority of India (SAI) after a lot of persuasions. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 125 lacs is approved.

11. Rehabilitation of ITO Bridge - (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

The objective of the scheme is to make good the observed deterioration and increase the service life of ITO bridge. The Program contents are rehabilitation of superstructure as per detailed report prepared by M/s ICT Ltd. Preliminary - Estimate is under finalisation. The total cost of the project is Rs. 284 lacs. To take up the work an outlay of Rs.30 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

12. Bridge on N.G. Drain at Basai Darapur - (Rs. 25 lacs)

The construction of new bridge which was abandoned by the contractor at foundation stage, is expected to be resumed through another agency during 1993-94. The approved outlay for the Scheme for 1994-95 is Rs.25 lacs to start the balance work.

New Schemes

13. New Bridge over River Yamuna near Geeta Colony. -
(Rs. 0.10 lac)

This bridge has been included for the first time in the Annual Plan for 1994-95. Traffic studies and physical survey will be taken up to assess the requirement of the bridge, its alignment and economic viability for the complete project to arrive at a final technical proposal. This planning work will be taken up during 1994-95 and the scheme, as conceived by PWD, will be submitted to the Min. of Surface Transport and DDA. Once the tentative alignment is decided the work of Hydraulic Model Studies will also be taken up.

Assuming that this project will be for 4 lane bridge, the approximate cost of the project including the River Training works and approach roads has been very roughly estimated as Rs. 60 crores. The completion period of the project once the alignment and dispersal plan is approved by MOST and DDA, has been assessed as 5 years i.e. from 1.4.1995 to 31.3.2000.

The physical and financial target for this work are expected to be as follows:-

	Estt. financial expr. (Rs in lacs)	Physical target
1994-95	15	Traffic studies, decision of alignment and preparation of conceptual drgs. and also presentation of the same to MOST and DDA.
1995-96	50	Detailed Hydraulic Model Studies, soil investigation, design preparation of tender documents and invitation of tenders.
1996-97	10	Construction of Foundation, guide bund and River Training Works etc.
1997-98	1750	Construction in progress.
1998-99	1800	-----do-----
1999-2000	1400	Completion.

This project estimate and time frame has been prepared based on the assumption that DDA will make available to PWD encumbrance free land, free of cost, for the construction of the approach to flyovers to PWD by 1.4.1995. Further, the scheme do not include development improvement of any other road net work beyond the Ring Road in the west and marginal bund road in the East.

For the Annual Plan 1994-95 a token provision of Rs. 0.10 lacs is provided for this scheme.

14. Construction of bridge across Hindon Cut Canal and Ghazipur Drain - (Rs. 0.50 lac)

This is a new scheme included in the Annual Plan 1994-95. This road is with DDA at present. It was decided during January 94 that this road is to be taken over by PWD from DDA and the bridge work and approaches are to be constructed by P.W.D. Length of this road is about 300 meters and the Right of way is 24 meters.

Detailed survey, design and detailed drawings work is being entrusted to a consultant for which bids are being invited. After receipt of the consultant's report. The DUAC's approval will be sought and estimate will be prepared for getting sanction of the competent authority. It is expected that the above exercise will be completed by end of 1994-95. Period of construction is estimated as 2 years for this work and including 6 months time for planning and awarding the work to contractor, the work can be completed within 2 1/2 years after receipt of expenditure sanction.

On a very rough estimate, the cost of the projects worked out as Rs. 600 lakhs.

Physical and financial target for this work are expected to be as follows :

YEAR	ESTIMATED FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE (Rs. in lacs)	PHYSICAL TARGET
1994-95	5	Physical Survey, soil investigation, project report, approval by DUAC and preparation of estimate for expenditure sanction.
1995-96	100	Receipt of expenditure sanction, call of tenders and start construction.
1996-97	300	Construction
1997-98	195	Completion of construction.
	Total 600	

For the Amount from 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lacs is provided for this scheme.

II. Municipal Corporation of Delhi - (Rs. 7500.00 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 walk ways, Foot-over bridges, elevated roads and development of parking sites. It is also proposed to develop Transport Nagar near the entry point of each National Highway in the capital to decongest the city roads.

To implement these programmes in the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 7500 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. 85.00 lacs)

(i) Road from Raja Garden X-ing to Tilak Nagar X-ing:-

An estimate for Rs. 128.40 lacs was approved by MOST on 19-2-88. The ROW of this road is 60.76m. 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, improvement of drainage system and intersection and for

const. of bus-bays have been made.

The road widening & drainage and 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 RD 0 to 1500 to take traffic of DDA colony Dwarka and to 6 lanes from road RD 1500 to 4920. The schemes also include underground drainage and side walks on either side. Work is in progress.

(iv) W/I of Najafgarh Road from Kakrola Regulator to Najafgarh:
- 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. The scheme also provides for construction of a culvert on Nallah NG Rd. and widening of the culvert near NG Rd. and Pankha Rd. intersection.

For all these works under the scheme an outlay of Rs.400 lacs is provided for the 8th Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 85 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

2. Imp. of City Roads and C/o of New Roads - (Rs. 500.00 lacs)

Imp. and reconditioning of roads by removing the existing old bituminous surface and relaying the material by recycling method PH.III on various roads. Some of the roads are:

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 form Chandni Chowk to Lothian Bridge.
 5. Najafgarh road from Moti Nagar to Raja Garden.
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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 1994-95, Rs. 500 lacs is approved.

3. W/I of Mehrauli Badarpur Road (All Reaches) - (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

The length of this road is 10.48 km. The existing road has already been widened to 6 lanes divided carriage way in most of the reaches.

During 1994-95, it is proposed to complete the work of widening to size lanes in the left out roads, near Lal Kuans, Kaya Maya Mandir, Tugalkabad etc. The scheme for further widening to 8 lanes has also been approved by MOST in certain reaches due to increased traffic. An outlay of Rs.400 lacs has been provided in 8th Plan. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.50 lacs is approved for this scheme.

4. W/I of approach Roads and Bus Route of Resettlement colonies-(Rs. 120 lacs)

(i) W/I of main roads of Mangalapuri resettlement colony:

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 in 60 row. Some position of 100's Row was also completed. The balance work is to be completed in 1994-95.

(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 verge of 1.20m wide on 100' wide road, two 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 in Mangolpuri resettlement colony.

The balance work of B.M. and A.C. and Central verge and roads is proposed to be take up in 1994-95.

There are more roads in resettlement colonies which are to be improved. To implement all these works an outlay of Rs.515 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 120 lacs.

5. W/I of colony Main Roads & Peripheral City Roads -
(Rs. 170 lacs)

(i) Widening and imp. of Magazine Road from Khyber Pass to Ring Road:

This is the major link road between Mall Road 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 7.50m 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. Widening and drainage work in in progress. Land is required for DWS&SDU by PWD for widening of some portion of the road.

(ii) Widening of road passing in front of Sudarshan Cinema, Gautam Nagar.

The scheme was approved by MOST for Rs. 84.95 lacs in January, 1991. The widening has been completed in available areas. For the remaining stretch efforts are being made to remove encroachment.

(iii) W/I of Roads in Karampura:

The scheme for widening and imp. of roads in Karampura was approved by MOST on 5-12-89. Expr. sanction was also 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.

There are many such roads to be improved. For all these works an outlay of Rs. 170 lacs is approved in 1994-95.

6. Widening and Imp.of Roads in Okhla Indl. Estate-(Rs.50 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. The work is to be started shortly.

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.

It is necessary to widen the remaining roads in the Okhla Industrial area. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Urban Roads-New Schemes of the 8th Plan

7. Widening of Colony Main Roads and peripheral roads. -
(Rs. 250.00 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 7.00 m to 14.00 m with 2.00m footpath on both sides. It is proposed to take up widening. Storm water drainage and shifting of electrical service during 1994-95.

(ii) W/I of Gokhale Road from Hamilton Road to Kashmere Gate.

Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 100.35 lacs. The work of widening and drainage is in progress.

(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 1994-95.

(iv) Widening of 80' roads in Pitampura.

Estimate amounting to Rs. 453.73 lacs was approved by MOST.

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.250 lacs is approved for all these schemes during 1994-95.

B. Rural Roads ongoing Works

1. Imp. & stg. of existing rural roads - (Rs. 130 lacs)

(i) Imp. & Stg. of Road from Najafgarh Bijwasan Road to Geola Dairy:

The road starts from Najafgarh Bijwasan Road near village Deen pur and ends at Najafgarh drain near Geola Dairy. The total length of the road is 4.50 km and existing width is 7.00m. ROW of the road varies 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/widening of carriageway, culvert etc. Work on culvert has been completed. Improvement to drainage system and brick pavement is in progress.

(ii) Imp. & Stg. of Road from Pankha Road to Mangla Puri (Palam):

This road starts form Pankha Road and passes through various residential colonies like Indra Park, Sadhnagar, Nasirpur and ends at Manglapuri near village Palam. The total length is 3.50km and existing width is 7.50m. ROW of the road varies from 10m to 20m. The existing road surface 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. The work of strengthening of carriage way and improvement to drainage system is completed. Street lighting is to be provided.

(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 8.50 km. and width is 3.75 m. 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. The work of retaining well is in progress and widening of carriage is under allotment.

(iv) Imp. & Stg. of Palam Bagrola Road:

This 5.4 km. long road starts from Palam and ends at village Shehbad Mohd. Pur via village Bagrola and is single lane

carriageway at present. It is proposed to imp. and strengthen Palam Bagrola road as per traffic requirement. The scheme includes provision of two coats of W B M premix and seal coat, 1.20m. wide brick flooring on either side of single lane carriageway, const. of footpath 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:

This road of 3 kms. starts from Pankha road and ends at village Palam via village Dabri. The existing road is of two lanes carriageway. Due to increased traffic intensity 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 parking, intersections etc. Work of widening is completed. Construction of drains and strengthening work will be taken up during 1994-95.

Apart from above there are several more roads under the general scheme for which an overall outlay of Rs. 130 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

2. C/o Approach Roads to Rural & Urban Villages-(Rs. 124 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. Length of the road is 1.95 km. Traffic on this road has increased manifold. This 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 from the existing 3.60m. It also provides for 2m wide footpath on either side of the road. The road has been widened to 7.00 m. against the existing 3.6 m. Drains have also been constructed except a small portion which will be completed during 1994-95.

(ii) Const. of approach road from Johripur Road to village Dayalpur, Tukmirpur and Snerpur:

Village Dayalpur, Tukmirpur and Snerpur 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 silage of the area. The final disposal will be at Gokulpur escape.

Accordingly, a scheme amounting to Rs. 99.87 lacs was approved by MOST on 10-4-91. Work is in progress.

Apart from above, there are several more roads which are to be taken up under this scheme. An overall outlay of Rs. 124 lacs is approved for all these schemes for 1994-95.

3. W/I of Patparganj Road - (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

This is the main bus route from Jheel Chowk to village Patparganj. 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.

This scheme costing Rs. 130.55 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 17-3-88. This amount has now been revised to Rs.211.39 lacs due to street lighting and shifting of LV Mains, work of widening of carriageway, central verge and footpath & drainage is almost complete. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

4. W/I of Najafgarh Dhansa Road(All Phase) - (Rs. 70.00 lacs)

Dhansa road is two lane carriageway linking the villages like Mettras, Surehra, Jaffarpur, Mundela Kalan, Mundela Khurd, Bakhargarh, Kazirpur, 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.

(i) Phase-I from Najafgarh to Surhera 'morh' for a length of 3.70 kms. costing Rs. 124.82 lacs.

(ii) Phase-II from Surhera turn to Mundela turn for a length of 4 km. costing Rs. 246.083 lacs.

(iii) 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. 70 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

5. Widening & Imp. of Najafgarh Jharoda Road (All Phases) - (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

The length of Najafgarh Jharoda road from Najafgarh to Haryana Border is 7.5 km. ROW is 2m. The traffic on this road has increased manifold 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.

Widening and strengthening of carriage way and extension of existing culverts was completed. Drainage in phase III is in progress. Advance payment for street lighting under phase IV is being made. An outlay of Rs.50 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

6. W/I of Narela-Bawana Road - (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

Narela-Bawana road is 7.5 km. and is two way carriageway. The traffic on this road has increased manifold 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:

MOST sanctioned the work on 15-7-92 for Rs. 282.855 lacs. The scheme is likely to start during this year.

To implement the scheme in 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved.

7. Widening & Imp. of Road No.3 (All Phase) - (Rs. 50.00 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 areas and villages falling along the road 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, 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 and strengthening of road and extension of culverts were completed, while the const. of c/verge, imp. to drainage system, const. of footpath and shifting of poles are in progress.

(ii) From Kanjhawala Chowk to Auchandi Road:

The total length of the road from Kanjhawala Chowk to Auchandi Road is 14 km. ROW is 25m. The traffic on this road has increased manifolds. Accordingly, the scheme for w/imp. from two lanes to four lanes carriageway was 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. 241.31 lacs.
2. Phase II: From Jaunti to Jat Khora turning for Rs. 231.02 lacs.

3. Phase III: From Jatkhora turning to Auchandi for Rs. 283.46 lacs. The construction of drain is in progress. Widening work will be take up in 1994-95.

To implement the scheme during 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved.

8. W/I Rawta Road (All Phases) - (Rs. 60.00 lacs)

Rawta road is two lane carriageway linking the villages of Samaspur Khalsa, Ujwa, Daryapur Khurd, Rawta, Daurala 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.

Phase-II: From village Ujwa to Daryapur Khurd for a length of 2.5 km. for Rs. 124.31 lacs sanctioned.

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 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved.

9. Widening & Imp. of Najafgarh Nangloi Road (All Reaches) - (Rs. 60.00 lacs)

The length of Nangloi Najafgarh road is 12.2 km. ROW is 25.m. The traffic on this road has increased manifold due to dev. of the adjoining area and village 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, of culverts, const. of drain, shifting of electric lanes and street lighting, horticulture and center line marking and road sign boards etc.

The work of widening of carriageway has been completed. An outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved for this scheme during 1994-95 for dense carpeting which is progress in phase II & III.

10. I/S of Existing Rural Roads New Works - (Rs. 140.00 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 playing 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 D/Corpn. On 3-2-92 for Rs. 263.80 lacs. Tenders for widening are called and work will be taken up in 1994-95.

(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. 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, center line marking/ sign boards etc. The work of imp. to carriageway and side berms was completed. The drainage work is in progress.

Besides the above roads there are some more roads under this general scheme. To implement all works under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 140 lacs is approved in 1994-95.

11. Const. of Roads to Urban & Rural Villages - (Rs. 100.00 lacs)

(i) W/I of road from Marginal Bund to village Tukmirpur:

Tukmirpur is a rural village of Shahdara Zone. This only approach road from Marginal bund to this village is inadequate to cater to 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. Work is in progress.

(ii) C/o roads from Pindwala Kalan to Hasanpur

The length of this kaccha approach road is 2 km. MOST sanctioned the work for construction of pucca road, brick beams, street lighting, drainage etc. for Rs. 48.8 kms. The work is likely to start in 1994-95.

(iii) C/o Road from Paprawat to Pindwala Kalan.

The length of this kaccha approach road is 2 kms. MOST sanctioned the work for Rs. 74.152 lacs for construction of road, brick flooring, street lighting, drainage, c/o culverts etc.

Apart from above there are few more roads under this general scheme. An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved for 1994-95 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. 100.00 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 was 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 was completed. The work of widening of Pul Mithai and raising work is in progress. The remaining work has spilled over to 8th plan. Rs. 150 lacs is provided in 8th plan 92-97. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved for payment to Rlys. and for completeness of the work of raising of roads.

2. Widening of Lothian Bridge - (Rs. 100.00 lacs)

The bridge costing Rs. 18.59 crore was opened to traffic. Main work was executed by Northern Rly. as a deposit work. An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved for 1994-95 to meet the outstanding liabilities.

3. RUB-23 Connecting Mathura Road and Mehrauli Badarpur Road - (Rs.200 lacs)

The scheme envisages to remove hurdle in the existing level crossing near Tughlakbad Marshaling Yard. This level crossing remains closed for road traffic for nearly 20 hours in a day. The scheme was approved by MOST for Rs. 1824.73 lacs on 31-12-85. Estimate was revised to Rs. 3310 lacs including Rly. share of Rs. 2145 lacs. The bridge will be of 75m in length with 300m long approach road on Mathura Road side & 813m long approach road, towards M B Road side total length being 1188m. The scheme includes (i) const..of road under bridge consisting of 4 boxes of 7.5m width each & 2 boxes of 9m width each (ii) const. of 2 Nos. carriageway of 14m 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 under bridge and approaches from Mathura Road side have been completed. The project is likely to be completed on Dec. 1994.

The approach from Mehrauli side could not be widened to full Row for 250' due to acquisition of land shifting of Rly. Baskast yard. For the annual Plan 1994-95 and outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is approved.

4. Const. of two addl. openings by the side of existing RUB-12 near Zakhira-(Rs. 230 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 Rly. The work is in full swing. Advance has been paid to Rlys. An outlay of Rs. 800 lacs is approved during 8th Plan 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 230 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

5. Flyover on S S Light Rly. Line on G.T.Road Shahdara-(Rs. 550.00 lacs)

This flyover-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 traffic generated with the dev. of large no. of new colonies in Trans-Yamuna area near the border and Institutional Complex & Jhilmil Industrial area. The following provisions are made in this scheme:-

1. Elevated road having 4 lanes 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 of 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 around for the service roads between the elevated roads.

The project costing Rs. 1936.01 lacs was approved by MOST on 24-4-87.

Owing to extension of alignment of bridge by about 318m to have direct link of Master Plan roads. Nos.58 and 64 through G.T.Road, on the request of GNCTD, the revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 4762.38 lacs. The revision is also due to the increased cost of shifting charge by DESU, WS&SDU & compensation of affected properties and increased price index. The revised cost was approved by MOST on 30.4.93. The work started in Oct.89 and 92% work has been completed. Middle 4 lanes for through traffic was opened on 12.11.93 and the remaining work is likely to be completed by 31.3.95.

The 8th Plan approved outlay for the project is Rs. 3070 lacs. Rs. 700 lacs was provided in 1993-94. Actual expenditure upto 91-92 was Rs. 1731.26 lacs and Rs. 713.52 lacs during 1992-93, Rs. 500 lacs is approved for 1994-95 .

6. C/o of RUB Connecting Ashok Vihar with Wazirpur Indl. Area - (Rs. 80 lacs)

The existing level crossing is a big bottleneck for traffic. It was proposed to construct a road under bridge at this site. An estimate for Rs.297.82 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 30-3-88 including c/o approaches & RCC retaining walls. There is a provision of 2 c/way of 11m with central verge of 1.2m & 1.5m wide footpath on either side. The revised estimate at a Cost of Rs. 601 lacs was sanction by MOST on 7.1.93. The work is in full swing and is likely to be completed by 31.3.1995. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is approved for 1994-95 to complete the ongoing works.

7. Const. of Road Under Bridge at level crossing on Patparganj Road near Madhuban, Shahdara - (200.00 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. Provision of RUB at this location will provide much needed relief to the public in general.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 4.93 crores was approved by MOST for const. of RUB and its approaches. RUB in the Rly. portion will be constructed by Rly. with Box-pushing technique to minimise the dislocation of traffic during the construction period. Salient features of the scheme are as under:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Length | 475m including the Rly. portion. |
| 2. Right of way | Vikas Marg side-80 ft.
Mother dairy side-1100 ft. |
| 3. Under bridge in Rly. and Portion | Two No. RCC Boxes each of 35m. long
9 m wide. |
| 4. Clear height of bridge | 5.5 m. |
| 5. Approaches | Two divided carriageways of 7.5m each with 1.2m wide central verge and 1.5m wide footpaths on either side of the level crossing. |

Rlys. was paid Rs.206.32 lacs against the demand of Rs. 474.23 lacs, The Rlys have awarded the work.

An outlay of Rs. 500 lacs is approved in the 8th Plan. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, the approved outlay is Rs. 200 lacs for payment to Rly. and C/o approaches.

8. C/o Grade Separator at the Intersection of Outer Ring Road and Road Leading to G K II Near Savitri Cinema-(Rs. 50 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 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved.

9. Construction of Grade Separator in Jail Road Najafgarh Road intersection of Tilak Nagar; (Rs. 148 lacs)

A scheme amounting to Rs. 1656.23 lacs was approved by MOST on 15.2.93. The proposal consists of const. of Grade Separator (Flyover) with a restricted 6 lane width (2 c/way) of 9 m width each 597.50 m long consisting of 371 m portion on stilts and balance on earth fill enclosed by retaining wall and rotary junction of 69 m diameter at ground level, a pedestrian walkway along the rotary at a depth of 3.50 m. below the rotary level to be joined at all 4 corners by subways and two pedestrian subway one on either side of the proposed Grade Separator.

The outlay approved for this scheme in the 8th plan is Rs. 700 lacs. Proposal to award this work to UP Bridge Corporation was approved by MCD. The work of test piles has been allotted to U.P. Bridge Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 148 lacs is approved for 1994-95 for diversion of traffic, payment to service deptts. for shifting and foundation work.

10. Construction of Grade Separator at B.S. Zaffar Marg & DDU Marg intersection (Rs. 130.00 lacs)

Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg is one of the most busy roads in Delhi. The intensity of traffic on this road is heavy. There are number of govt. office buildings and commercial offices in the surrounding institutional area and very heavy traffic is generated on this inter section.

The approximate cost of this project is Rs. 800 lacs. The length of the grade separator is 335 m. having two c/way of 7.50m. each separated by 1.0m. wide wheel guard on either side of the c/way with RCC decking and railing. The surface c/way is of 9.0 wide towards MSO bldg. and 12.0m. wide towards Institute of Engineers with 2.5m. wide cc footpath on either side. It has also been proposed under this scheme to construct 4 pedestrian subways i.e. on DDU marg two on IP Marg and one on BBZ Marg near Link House besides providing improved type of street lighting.

The estimate for the consultancy services and consultancy has been appointment to prepare detailed project report for 1994-95, and outlay of Rs. 150.00 lacs is approved for payment to service reports for shifting of services and for diversion of roads.

11. Widening of Under Bridge on Rohtak Road near Kishan Ganj to 6 lanes with Cycle Tracks and Foot paths - (Rs. 75.00 lacs)

Kishanganj RUB is located on the West of Delhi main Rly. station on road No. 40 near Azad Market. The objective of this scheme is to remove the existing steel girder bridge increasing its width and clear headway by lowering the road. It is an important link between Central Delhi and West Delhi. At peak hours, this bridge is a bottleneck for traffic. This scheme covers the stretch of a road from Rani Jhansi Road near Azad Market to Mehta Bldg. The proposed R/W of this stretch is 150' and provides for construction of two carriageway of 8.5 each, two service road of 4.5 m. each, two footpaths of 3.0 m. each, two separators of 2.4m. each and central verge of 1.20m. two service lane of 3.86m each.

The project was approved by MOST for Rs.2436.35 lacs on 25.11.92. The expr. sanction from corporation is still awaited. The approved outlay for 8th plan is Rs. 10 crore. Approved outlay for 94-95 is Rs. 75 lacs for payment to Rlys, shifting of services and approaches.

12. Wid. of Calcutta Bridge on SP Mukherjee Marg Yamuna Bazar (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

The scheme envisages to remodel the existing arch bridge on SP Mukherjee Marg which is a bottleneck to the huge bridge on the huge traffic between central Delhi and East Delhi near Yamuna Bazar chowk. This scheme provides for 4 nos. of 7.5 m. span and

improvement to approaches of the bridge with 3 lanes divided carriageway with 1.2 m. central verge and footpaths on both sides.

The project was approved by MOST for Rs. 946.94 lacs on 26.11.92 and by Corporation vide resolution No. 2941/GN/Corp. dated. 26.4.93. Approved outlay for 8th plan is 725 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved for 94-95. The scheme is likely to start in 1994-95. It is proposed to made payment to Rlys, Services deptt. for siffiting of services.

13. WID of Bridge over Barapulla Nallah on Mathura Road near Nizamuddin - (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

Mathura road consists of two c/way of 11m each, central verge 1.2m wide with footpath and service road on either side. But over the existing bridge on Barapulla Near Nizamuddin the road has two c/way of 7.20 m wide road to cater very heavy intensity of traffic. Scheme amounting to Rs. 219.68 lacs was approved by MOST on 27.3.93. The scheme provides for widening of existing bridge from 21.60 m. wide to 45.0 m wide and widening of approaches and connecting service roads on either road of the nallah. An expr. of Rs. 12.86 lacs was incurred during 92-93. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved for 1994-95. The wall off approaches is available space has been awarded. For, main bride tender are being invited.

D. Subways/Walkaways/Foot Over Bridges

1. C/o subways on various important roads - (100.00 lacs)

(i) 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. The length of the subway will be 50 ms. with 5.5 m. clear width.

This project estimate was approved by MOST for Rs. 55.34 lacs on 20-11-90 and approved by Corporation on 12-7-1991. The work is progress and is likely to be completed by 31.3.1995.

(ii) C/o Pedestrian Sub-way on N.G. Road near Kirti Nagar.

N.G. Road is 8 lane road catering to fast moving traffic of very high intensity near Kirti Nagar market. The bus stops are located on either side of the road. It is proposed to construct a pedestrian sub-way 5.5 m. width near the existing bus stop. MOST approved the proposal. Tenders were received and work will be started soon.

(iii) Sub-way across N.G. Road near Jafar pur.

The estimated cost is Rs. 70 lcs. The work has been started and likely to be completed by 31.3.1995.

(iv) C/o subway on Rohtak Road near Rampura crossing.

Estimates for Rs. 99.13 lacs were sent to MOST for approval. It is proposed to start the work in 1994-95.

For construction of pedestrian subways on important roads an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

F. Development of Parking sites (Rs. 975 lacs)

I. Improvement of parking sites & garages-(Rs. 915 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 400 cars & 400 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 scooter and cars. On the terrace there will be terrace garden.

Most approved this scheme for Rs. 682.27 lacs on 26-11-87. Corporation accorded expenditure sanction on 14-10-86. Most of the work has been completed. It was opened for operation on 26.11.1993. Work on the exist portion is yet to be completed. Upto 1992-93, an expenditure of Rs. 259.86 lacs was incurred.

(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 and completed on except some allied works. The parking has been started w.e.f. 1.4.1993.

(iii) Construction of parking lot at J.L.N. Marg opp. L.N.J.P. Hospital.

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. There is a provision for parking of 700 cars and 255 scooters & 360 cycles. Work is in progress since 16-6-91 and is likely to be completed by 31.3.1995. The cost is now being revised to Rs. 2211.29 lacs due to increase in cost index and other improvement and additional facilities.

For all the above three parking projects an outlay of Rs. 1400 lacs is made in the 8th plan 1992-97. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 915 lacs is approved for these three parking sites.

Transport Nagar - (Rs. 25.00 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, Dabas, 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 Govt. in mobilising additional sources of income.

The outlay approved for the scheme in the 8th Plan is Rs. 10 crores. An outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 to purchase land from DDA.

Elevated Road (Rs. 25 lacs)

- i) Construction of Elevated Road on Ring Road in front of NDSE Market Part I & II - (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

Traffic congestion on ring road in the reach passing through NDSE Part I & II Market has reached its peak. The confusion is created with mixing of local traffic from NDSE Part I & II colonies.

This is a posh market with fast moving traffic on Ring Road. Two opening in the central verge for cross traffic movement to and from NDSE Part I and II (which is very heavy for most of the time during the day and evening) exist at interval of about 220m.

To maintain the flow of traffic on Ring Road it is essential that through traffic of Ring Road is segregated from the local traffic (vehicular as well as pedestrian) of colony and market. Some additional parking facilities is also needed to be created

in the area.

To achieve the above object it is proposed that level of Ring Road is elevated in the reach in front of the market which is about 220M by 2.5M. The space under the raised Ring Road will provide for parking of about 150 cars and shopping, cross movement of light vehicles (cars and scooters) and pedestrians. The space will have natural ventilation and drainage. Proper circulation for both the markets have also been provided. Chief Secretary GNCTD decided to entrust this project to MCD. Project amounting to Rs. 763 lacs has been approved by MOST.

A token provision of Rs. 20 lacs is approved for this scheme in the annual plan 1994-95 to take up the work.

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 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 800 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. 40.00 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 colony roads. Besides certain repair works including restoration of roads are also carried out departmental. 'Mix' capacity of the existing H.M.P. is about 30,000 tonnes per annum against the approximate requirement of 50,000 tonnes per annum. The existing machinery such as trucks, trippers, road rollers which outlived their lives need replacement and supplemented. Special T & P such as paver fisher plant, tools are needed for road making. Rs. 40.00 lacs is approved for 2nd and other allied road making machinery equipments.

2. Strengthening & Resurfacing of roads in NDMC area - (Rs.170.00 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 continues process and will continue during the plan period. Some of the schemes, taken up during the last year are yet to be completed 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 strengthening in 1994-95 are as under:

1. Rakab Ganj Road
2. Ashoka Road
3. Shankar Road
4. Man Singh Road
5. Jai Singh Road
6. Aurbindo Marg
7. Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg
8. Lodhi Road
9. Subramaniam Bharti Marg
10. Coper Nicus Marg
11. Moti Lal Nehru Marg
12. Dalhousie Marg
13. Lanes/By lanes service Road in various colonies in NDMC etc.

An outlay of Rs. 170 lacs is approved for 1994-95 for these works.

3. Construction of Parking lots in Metropolitan City Center/ N.D.M.C. area-(Rs. 141 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 queue shelters/recess shall also be provided. There is also a scheme of comprehensive development of Baba Kharak Singh marg which would provide a two tier parking, construction of underground and multi storeyed parking garage at two places. The scooter parking in front of Mohan Singh Palce is proposed to be shifted across the road in front of the Emporia. Construction of two tier parking which would caters to the needs of parking essentially required for the people who visit Mohan Singh Palace, Emporia and surrounding areas for shopping. The two tier parking will accommodate scooters in the underground parking with a taxi stand and car park at the ground level.

Another parking lot is proposed in Baba Kharak Singh marg near Petrol Pump. The matter for the allotment of land is already in process and physical possession of land is to be given by the Ministry of Urban Development. An outlay of Rs. 141 lacs for 1994-95 is approved for development of parking plots.

4. Widening of Shanti Path between Diplomatic Enclave - (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

This is a part of VVIP Road providing road from Rashtrapati Bhawan to Indira Gandhi International Airport. It also connects South Delhi with Central Secretariat etc. There is very heavy

rush specially during peak hours. It is proposed to widen and strengthen the existing carriageway for pedestrians. Accordingly, an estimate of Rs. 111.30 lacs was approved by the Committee. The scheme is being implemented in phases.

A token provision of 3 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

5. W/Improvement to roads in Connaught Place including Radial Roads, K.G.Marg etc. - (Rs. 18.00 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 & 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 geometric including signages etc. A number of estimates for improvement of intersections, railings, walkaways etc. are approved/under finalisation. after study in this connection is completed. A provision of Rs. 18 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for these works.

6. Construction of Pedestrian sub-ways in NDMC area - (Rs. 300 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 11 sub-ways have been completed out of which 4 sub-ways were completed during 1992-93. The subway at Church Road is in progress. Besides this the sub-ways at Rafi Marg and in front of Super Bazar is also proposed to be taken up during 1994-95.

A fresh study was got conducted for India Gate by M/S CRAPHTS and four subways have initially, been recommended. Two are proposed to be taken up in 1994-95, and the remaining two in 1995-96. Subject to the approval by GOI as a comprehensive plan for August Kranti park is being envisaged by the M/o UD. As such an allocation of Rs. 300 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

7. Widening of other roads - (Rs. 75.00 lacs)

With the increase of traffic on major roads in the colonies it has become essential to carry out the improvement of roads, intersections, footpaths etc. The roads proposed to be taken are Bhagat Singh Marg, S.P. Marg, roads in Netaji Nagar, MotiBagh, DIZ area and other roads of NDMC colonies. Bus queue shelters etc. are also proposed to be provided. An outlay of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

8. Widening of Tolstoy Marg, Jantar Mantar Marg at Ashoka Road (Rs. 25.00 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 by acquiring the same from private properties costing about Rs. 1005 lacs. A sum of Rs. 275 lacs (Rs. 200 Lacs in 1990-91 and Rs. 75 lacs in 1992-93) had already been deposited with L & D department. and the balance amount is to be deposited by NDMC from their own resources or accommodate the requirement within the total allocation of roads after prioritisation as per the plan review meeting taken by C.S. on 21.10.1993. A final decision regarding payment of cost of land for widening of Tolstoy marg is yet to be taken.. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is approved for widening these roads.

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. 4.00 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 outlay of Rs. 4 lacs is proposed for 1994-95 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 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. NDMC may charge its cost of construction from user departments as suggested by C.S. in the Plan Review Meeting. An outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

11. Setting up of New Casting Yard - (Rs. 4.00 lacs)

In the discussions at various levels in the office of L.G., GNCTD and other organisations of GNCTD 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 etc. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 4 lacs is approved.

12. Construction of Grade Separators and Flyovers - (Rs. 10 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 intersection 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, GNCTD. Traffic studies have been conducted. The draft recommendations are to be discussed with MOST. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, a token sum of Rs. 10 lacs is approved.

IV. Delhi Traffic Police- (Rs. 300 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 centers 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 set up a Road Safety Cell in 1975. Since then the Traffic Police has 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, four more traffic training parks are to be constructed in four traffic districts like 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. Road safety literatures are distributed in schools also.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 15 crores is approved to implement three schemes of Delhi Traffic Police. In the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 300 lacs is approved for the following three schemes:-

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Road Safety Education of Publicity Cell and Moderanisation of Delhi Traffic Police	70.00
2. Installation of Traffic Signals/Blinkers on Delhi Roads	200.00
3. Area Traffic Control System in Delhi	10.00

The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are as Under:-

1. Road Safety Education & Publicity Cell & Moderanisation of Traffic Police- (Rs. 70 lacs)

The following are the main progremmes :-

1. Road safety education and its publicity through newspapers and electronic media including purchase of its related material.
 2. Preparation of road safety films for traffic education including purchase of Slide/Video Projectors/PA Equipments/Megaphones/TV/VCR etc.
 3. Purchase of Hand Gloves/Fluorescent/Reflective Cross Belts/Jackets/Traffic Cones/Bollarads etc. for Independence DAY and Republic DAY, grand finale and other functions including its related material.
 4. Purchase of Art/Draft/Photo/Printing of road safety materials and machines including accessories for lamination. Binding and Installation of Traffic Hoardings, etc.
 5. Construction of Traffic Training Parks for education of school children and road users. (Four No.s one each in East, North-East, South and North-West Districts including their maintenance during the plan period (Construction of T.T. park in premises of Bal Bhawan Society of India Ltd. will start by the mid of August, 1994.)
 6. Installation /Upgradation and extension of CCTV Cameras to monitor and regulate traffic in congested areas of Delhi including bridges and its maintenance during Plan period.
 7. Construction of 6 Mini Mobile Exhibition Vans. To achieve the target of construction of 6 mini mobile exhibition vans, it is proposed to construct two vans each in the financial years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97. (No van could be constructed during the first two financial years. However, a case for the construction of one van is under consideration from 1993-94 in the Home Department of Govt. of NCTD).
 8. Upgradation of colour Photo Processing lab for photos of road safety. (An independent photo section with a photographer already available. Keeping in view the heavy load of work of photography in Traffic Unit, computerised auto/semi-automatic processing lab is to be purchased).
 9. Construction of an auditorium, partially underground, at I.T. Park, Punjabi Bagh. (Estimate has already been asked for).
 10. Construction of Offset/Screen Printing Sections.
 11. Purchase of light motor vehicles/motorcycles to promote road safety activities and to modernise the traffic police.
 12. Purchase of 3 Nos. heavy duty cranes capable of lighting loaded trucks and buses. (No crane has been purchase from the proposed provision. All these cranes are to be purchased during the remaining period of current 8th Plan).
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13. Purchase of Computers, Computer accessories and other consumables.
14. Printing of Road Safety literature posters/ Books/ Booklets/ Pamphlets etc.).
15. Purchase of new type traffic helmet, with monograms and Ashok Chakra.
16. Development of Traffic Engineering Center including purchase of sophisticated Video Recording equipments.
17. Development of Computer Aided Design (CAD) group which would include Arch-Info, Auto Cad, Windows, Ventura etc. with matching configuration and Computer network connecting all ACPs traffic office.
18. Purchase of PPC Machines and Copier Paper.
19. Special studies by expert groups for road safety and adoption of recommendation to prevent congestions and fatal accidents.
20. Development of Traffic Training Institute.

To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 70 lacs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

II. Installation of Traffic Signals and Blinkers on Delhi Roads (Rs. 220 lacs)

1. Corridor synchronisation :- During 1990, traffic studies were carried out and 75 traffic corridors were selected for feasibility to achieve traffic signal co-ordination. Field visits were carried out and discussions were held with the field staff and experts. It was felt that it will not be feasible to implement corridor synchronisation on 12 of them. The remaining 63 corridors were to be synchronised in the first two years of the 8th plan period. After completion of two and half years of the plan period only 23 numbers corridors have been synchronised, out of 63 proposed corridors. The target of 40 corridors to be synchronised by the end of 8th Plan period. Synchronised corridors saves Rs. 5 lacs per kilometers per year.

2. Pelican crossing :- It was proposed to install two Pelican Crossing per month during the 8th Five year Plan period i.e. 120 Pelican Crossing by March 1997. Total cost for each Pelican Crossing installation has been assessed Rs. 1 lac. Thus, total investment has been adjudged at Rs. 120.00 lac and Delhi Traffic Police will be able to save lives, if the target is achieved in full during this plan period. Since only one Pelican Crossing has been installed during this financial year, 119 numbers Pelican Crossings are still to be installed during the remaining period of two and half years of the 8th Plan Period.

3. Vehicle Actuated Singals at isolated Intersections :- Vehicle actuated road traffic signal controller (Advanced Version). These controllers sense the traffic through detectors, which are installed at appropriate position in the junctions. These detectors provide current traffic informations to the controller. The controller essentially extend the green time corresponding to the traffic volume as sensed by the detector,

but within the maximum green time. The maximum and minimum green time are user programmable. Even if the traffic is less, the phase is terminated only after the expiry of the minimum green time. Similarly, if the traffic is high, maximum green time restricts the green duration. In normal traffic conditions where maximum and minimum restrictions do not apply, the green duration is determined through gap seeking control which terminates the green if the gap between two vehicles is more than a predetermined distance. Approximate cost for installation of one vehicle actuate signal for 3 arm junction costs to Rs. 4.37 lacs and for 4 arm junction to Rs. 4.59 lacs. 2 or 3 such vehicle actuated signals are to be installed during 1994-95 and good numbers in the last two financial years.

4. The other main item of this scheme are as under :

- i) Provision of new signals.
- ii) Provision of new blinkers.
- iii) Renovation of old signals.
- iv) Renovation of old blinkers.
- v) Replacement of light signals damaged due to accidents etc. and maintenance of light signals/blinkers installed during 8th Plan period which include replacement of contremption signal heads etc.

To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 220 lacs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

3. Computerised Area Traffic Control System-(Rs. 10 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 1994-95 an outlay of 10 lacs is approved.

V. Transport Department

ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES

The Transport Department of Delhi besides its statutory functions of registration and licensing 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 decentralized its offices by opening Zonal

Offices in North, East, South & West Districts, 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 is approved. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 68 crores is approved. scheme-wise details are indicated below:

1. Strengthening of Research & Analysis Wing (Rs. 1.00 lac)

The scheme was initiated to provide scientific base of data and information of the transport activity of Delhi.

In view of the expanding activities & functions of the Department like issue of motor vehicle license, registration of vehicles, opening of modernise motor training schools & Inspections pit. etc. the scheme was formulated with the following objective:-

- (i) To undertake research and development activities of 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, organisations, procedures & functions of the Transport Department.
- (iii) Systematic compilation of statistical record of Transport Department and their analysis for policy formulation and monitoring purposes.

Research, Development and Planning Wing:

The Research and Development Wing will be set up to undertake Research and Development activities relating to 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	5	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	15	950-1500
11.	Peon	6	750-940
12.	Operators (Duplicator, binding and lamination etc.)	4	950-1500
Total		59	

The data base 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 future policy regarding transport functions of the Department. Being a continuous activity and additional staff proposed 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 is approved.

Provision for office accommodation, and modern office equipment, purchase of one vehicle are included in the proposal. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

2. Motor Driving Training School at Loni Road, Shahdara, Rural Block - (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

A Govt. Motor Driving Training School was set up at Loni Road, Shahdara in Sept. 1984. The new Motor Vehicle Act emphasises that all drivers of transport vehicles would undergo Compulsory driving before obtaining a driving license. The 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 maintenance of vehicles depending on the requirement of sponsoring agencies.
- (vi) To conduct training of drivers before issue of PSY badges.

This institution, set up in an area of 17 acres at Loni Road has a Driving Range with simulated road and traffic conditions with facilities of lighting and signaling 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
1.	Heavy Motor Vehicle	6 Weeks	750/-
2.	Medium Motor Vehicle	6 Weeks	750/-
3.	Light Motor Vehicle/Car	6 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.

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 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. 30 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

3. Setting up of Extension Centre of Driving Training School at Burari - (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 village Burari is being set up with modern facilities.

12 Acres of land for this Extension Centre was procured in village Burari (Alipur Block) and compound wall was 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 Crore have been processed and construction work has been taken up. The Driving training school has been started.

The following staff structure for the Extension Centre has been approved.

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 is approved to meet the expenditure on staff salary, Capital works & other contingencies. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved to complete the construction work in 1994-95.

4. Opening of Additional Extension Centres of Driving Training School in three Rural Blocks of Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Nangloi of Delhi-(Rs. 4.00 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. The same infrastructure pattern including staff shall be followed for 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. Construction of boundary wall is in progress. It is proposed to complete the fencing work in 1994-95. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lacs is approved for this scheme under capital head.

5. Computerisation of record of Transport Deptt.-(Rs. 55 lacs)

As on 31.3.94, 22.39 lakh vehicles registered in Delhi. To deal with such a large number of vehicles in a shortest possible time and to maintain their registration/tax record, a plan scheme to computerise all records has been approved by the Planning Commission. The basic purpose of the scheme is to computerise the following activities covering all aspects of the working of the Department.

1. Registration of Vehicles
2. Road Tax Collection
3. Motor operation relating to permits
4. Driving Licences
5. Fitness of Commercial vehicles
6. Pollution Control
7. Enforcement of Provisions of Motor Vehicle Act & Rules
8. Administration & Accounts of Transport Department
9. Planning activities
10. Research & Development
11. File management
12. Vigilance
13. Public Relation Operation
14. MACTs
15. Activities of Motor Driving School.

The entire Computerisation Project of the Deptt has been entrusted to the National Informatics Centre (NIC) of Govt. of India on a "Turn-Key-Basis". The basic responsibilities of NIC involve System designing, Software development and implementation and procurement of equipment. The programme of Computerisation

is being implemented by NIC in the following phases:

Phase (I) Registration, issue of permits and road tax payment of Commercial vehicles at Head quarters

Phase(II) Registration of Road tax payments of private vehicles at Headquarter

Phase(III)Registration of Road tax payments at all Zonal offices.

Phase(IV) Licensing activity at Head Quarter and at all the Zonal offices

The first phase of the programme has already been partly implemented. Steps are being taken to implement the second and third phase of Computerisation programme.

The Deptt. has already transferred Rs. 1.20 crore to NIC for the purchase of equipment. At the time of signing of the MOU with NIC there were only 5 Zonal authorities. The Deptt. has subsequently opened 3 new Zonal authorities at Ashok Vihar, Anand Vihar and Sarai Kalekan. Another authority at Palam has started functioning in Janakpuri Office. For purchase of equipment like Computers, UPS, DG set etc, Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1994-95. additional funds are required in 194-95.

Site preparation work for computer room and the front-end terminals including purchase of Air conditioners will have to be undertaken through the PWD. For this purpose Rs.2.00 lakhs under the Capital head is approved.

The cost of maintenance of the equipment being procured by the NIC is to be born by the Department. Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for this purpose.

The consumption of consumable items like stationery, ribbons, floppies, etc is likely to go up, with the expansion of the computerisation programme. Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the purchase of consumables.

As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between NIC and the Transport Department clause 8 of the agreement states that "The project after its full implementation, will be maintained by NIC for one year in respect of software and hardware will be handed over to the Transport Department thereafter". It is clear that whole of the Computerisation programme of the Deptt. is to be ultimately taken over and maintained by the Department itself. It is, therefore, necessary and urgent that the internal set-up is adequately strengthened so that there is no difficulty in running the project when it is handed over to the Department.

The Computerisation programme of the Deptt envisages creation of a Wide Area Network Connecting all the 9 Transport Authorities scattered over Delhi through satellite link or

dedicated telephone lines with the Host Computer installed at Rajpur Road. The staff of the Department besides, maintaining the hard-ware, network system, software and application software will have to take up modifications of the existing software from time to time depending on the requirement, development of fresh software for additional requirement of the existing systems and new application areas as and when required. It is proposed that the department should have the following two technical groups to look after the work:

- i) Software group
- ii) Application group

The broad responsibilities of the two groups will be:

A. System group

- i) Maintenance of of the system software and network.
- ii) To function as DBMS administrator maintaining large database.
- iii) System design, development and implementation of new applications.
- iv) Develop expertise in Unix O.S. and ORACLE DBMS
- v) Organise training programmes for the officer/officials of the department.
- vi) Maintenance of Computer Systems

B. Application group

- i) To look after the functioning of front end terminals and their day to day operational problems.
- ii) To attend to restricted functions not allowed at the front end terminals.
- iii) Production of reports under different applications and updation of the databases.
- iv) Implementation and Co-ordination of computerisation work at Zonal offices.

Both these groups must be headed by a senior level technical officer with wide experience of the EDP field to properly organise the whole work. The minimum level which should "Head" each team is that of System Analyst (Rs. 3000-4500). Further the two teams should be headed by a senior expert to co-ordinate and guide the activities of both the groups.

The following additional staff is, therefore, essential to implement the project:

i)	EDP Manager	(Rs. 3700-5000)	1
ii)	System Analyst	(Rs. 3000-4500)	2
iii)	Programmer	(Rs. 2200-4000)	2
iv)	Asstt. Programmer/Data Processing Supervisor/	(Rs. 1640-2900)	9
v)	Punch Supervisor	(Rs. 1400-2900)	6
vi)	Data Entry Operator	(Rs. 1200-2040)	18
vii)	Manual Attendants	(Rs. 750- 900)	9

	Total		47

Total expenditure in full year for the above staff works to Rs. 16.00 lakhs. The proposal for creation of 5 senior level technical posts of EDP Manager, System Analyst and Programmer have already been taken up with the Finance Department of GNCTD for creation for which a provision for 12 months salary is being made. For rest of the posts a token provision equivalent to 3 months salary is being made.

The computer centre at every zone will consist of the following staff:

i)	Asstt. Programmer/DPS	(Rs. 1640-2900)	1
ii)	Punch Supervisor	(Rs. 1400-2300)	1
iii)	Data Entry Operator	(Rs. 1200-2040)	3
iv)	Manual Attendants	(Rs. 750- 940)	1

	Total		6

Some staff in the Zones will be diverted from the existing staff depending on the work load.

An amount of Rs. 30 lacs, as detailed below is approved to implement the scheme in 1994-95.

A.	REVENUE	(Rs. in lacs)
	i) Salary	10.00
	Office Expenses	
	i) Purchase of equipment (PCs/UPS/DG set etc)	10.00
	ii) Maintenance of the equipment	5.00
	iii) Purchase of Consumables	3.00

		28.00
B.	CAPITAL	
	Site preparation work	2.00

	Total	30.00

6. Setting up of Road Safety Traffic and Transportation Engineering Committee and increased safety on Roads - (Rs. 65.00 lacs)

The new Motor Vehicle Act lays great emphasis on taking road safety measures. Therefore, to enforce this on the road, Scheme 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 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. It is proposed to set up a unified Metropolitan transport Authority in Delhi to co-ordinate efforts of all organisations engaged in the management of Traffic Vehicles.

Funds are required for creating the infrastructure and purchase of vehicles. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is approved for 8th Five Year Plan. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 65 lacs is approved in the A.P. 1994-95 are yet to be worked out.

It is also proposed give grant in aid to voluntary agencies the attract than to adopt accident prone roads under road safety programme, for maintenance of Roads, signals and keeping the road free from human and vehicular obstruction to reduce congestion on Roads. An outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is provided as G.I.A. to Voluntary agencies engaged in Road safety work in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

7. Strengthening of Transport Department- (Rs. 201 lacs)

With the increasing work of registration of vehicles, issue of driving licences and permits for transport vehicles, 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 GNCTD.

I. Opening of Zonal Offices

With the increasing vehicle population there is the need to decentralise the activities of registration and licensing in Delhi by opening Zonal Offices in various parts of Delhi, especially in new colonies. In 1993-94 Zonal offices have been opened in temporary buildings in Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar.

It is proposed to take up construction work for these offices in 1994-95.

The following posts are proposed for operating one Zonal Office in 1994-95:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Deputy Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Motor Licensing Officer	2	2000-3200
3.	Motor Vehicle Inspector	4	1600-2600
4.	S A S (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

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a) Building: Capital expenditure is provided for constructing Zonal office at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar to accommodate above personnel on functional and modernise equipment with computer. Detailed plans and estimates for construction of zonal office building are under formulation. Construction work would be in full swing in 1994-95 for which funds have been proposed. Construction work of zonal office buildings at Anand Vihar and Palam would be completed in 1994-95. Capital expenditure is required for rent of the building at Ashok Vihar, Sarai Kale Khan and acquisition of land for Palam zonal office besides creating structure at Anand Vihar by PWD.

(b) Furniture and office equipment: Revenue expenditure is provided for furniture and modern office equipment for above offices.

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, 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:

S.No.	Name of the Post	No.of Post	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

S.No.	Name of the Post	No.of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.
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
Total		62	

To meet the expenditure on the above set up, provision for building, furniture and office equipment, two vehicles and for communication four P&T Telephone lines are included for making functional the STA staff in 1994-95.

Further for rationalisation of existing bus routes under a unified time table to be published by STA, and to implement enforcement of time table, Certain staff like Time Keepers and Supervisors are required. Vehicles and communication facilities are also required along with Parta Castrin at the Terminals of Bus Routes. About 699 ATIs and 75 TIS and other Supervisory Staff is required as per DTC now on . Initially the Deptt. proposes to take staff on deputation from DTC.

3. TECHNICAL CELL:

A technical cell of transport engineering is proposed to be established for formulating policy guidelines in respect of vehicles of GNCTD. It will also look after the function relating to inspection of vehicles of GNCTD, authorisation of workshops and determination of repair and accessories for the vehicles of GNCTD and execution of other technical functions relating to the vehicles of Delhi Govt. 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. 201 lacs (including Rs. 170 lacs under Capital Head) is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for acquisition of land, construction work, payment of rent, salary for the post proposed to be created and 77 posts already created for enforcement work under the scheme.

8. Creation of Anti-tax Evasion and Prosecution Cell -
(Rs. 1.00 lac)

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.

To achieve the above objectives, it is necessary to create suitable enforcement staff who could 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 Vehicle 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 were 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 1994-95:-

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 mobility of the above staff for carrying out the enforcement duties on the road, it is proposed to procure two Jeeps and 20 Motorcycles in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

To follow up Legal work in Courts the following posts are also proposed to be created in 1994-95:-

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
		8	

To implement the Scheme, a token sum of Rs. 1.00 lac is approved for 1994-95.

9. Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi-(Rs. 5800 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 31-3-1994 is 22,39,003. 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 GNCTD 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 (27kms), 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(IMMRTS) will have different elements including large portion of surface and small portion of underground system. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in phases. The existing entire bus transport system will work in feeder service system to the IMMRTS under a limited Transport Authority. Reports for utility diversion, Geo-Tech. Investigations, Financial and Cost benefit analysis, Tender design etc. are being prepared for Planning coordination and operation of the Mass Rapid Transit System.

Committee of Secretaries in its meeting dated 28.09.93 alongwith other things decided that :

- (i) a separate MRT authority (limited) may be set up to construct and operate the proposal of IMMRTS.
- (ii) Govt. may provide equity to the tune of Rs. 200 crores to the MRT Authority. Out of the said Rs. 200 crores. Rs. 100 crores will be paid by Delhi. State in 3 years and on equal matching by Govt. of India.
- (iii) Govt. will provide land to the MRT Authority for stabling, Maintenance and Workshop facilities, MRT Corridors and Stations etc.
- (iv) Creation of one post of Officer on Special Duty equivalent to Addl. Secretary to Govt. of India is necessary in the MRTS Cell and other junior staff may be deployed from surplus staff of the Government.

Land requirement for maintenance facilities (i.e. Car Shed Depots) at 10 locations scattered all over Delhi have been identified. Besides, the work to identify the land for MRT Corridors and Stations etc. is in progress. Simultaneously steps are being taken to notify/acquire the land proposed for Car Shed Depots. As a result approximately 139 Hecs. land belonging to Masoodabad and Nangli Sakrawati villages for najafgarh Car Shed Depot was notified on 13.01.94. A sum of Rs. 487 lacs was paid to Land and Building department, GNCTD in 1992-93 as part payment. Remaining Rs. 1634 lacs is to be paid. Besides, details of the land belonging to Mundka village for Nangloi Car Shed Depot have been obtained from the Consolidation Officer and are being sent to the L& B Deptt. for notification. It is also proposed that land details for Shastri Park (Trans Yamuna Area), Tilak Bridge and Sabzi Mandi/Narela etc. Car Shed Depots will be

obtained and sent to L&B Department for notification/acquisition during 1994-95. The tentative cost of the land identified for all the car shed depots is to the tune of Rs. 300 crores on the basis of ad-hoc estimates. It is proposed that during 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 25.50 crores may be paid to L&B Deptt. for land acquisition on account of compensation.

Rs. 2.5 crores for the construction of boundary walls on the acquired plots of land to save them from encroachments.

Delhi State has also planned to make payment of Rs. 25.00 cores for Equity Shares of the proposed MRT Authority during 1994-95.

A provision of Rs. 25 lacs is also being made for the proposed MRTS Cell including the post of O.S.D. as mentioned above.

The work of advance planning/detailed location surveys for preparation of DPRs for Tender Design Documents is in progress. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 597 lacs was due for payment to RITES, but only Rs. 245 lacs was paid. The balance amount may be paid during 1994-95. In addition to the balance amount Rs. 220 lacs shall have been due in 1994-95. Thus total requirement of funds to pay to RITES will be Rs. 572 lacs during 1994-95.

An outlay of Rs. 5800 lacs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95 as detailed below.

A.	Capital Head	(Rs. in lacs)
i)	Land acquisition, Boundary wall and shifting of services.	2800.00
ii)	Equity Shares	2500.00

	Total Capital Head	5300.00

B.	REVENUE HEAD	
i)	Studies.	475.00
ii)	MRTS Cell	25.00

	Total Revenue Head	500.00

	Total MRTS	5800.00

10. Moderanisation of infrastructure for inspection of vehicles
- (Rs. 55.00 lacs)

a) Inspection pit at Burari

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 22 lacs

out of which, the number of commercial/transport vehicle is more than 2 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 equipments, 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 1994-95 would be on making it fully functional with the Staff and proposed equipment.

b) Opening of New Inspection Pits

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 as also take up construction work.

For proper functioning of the Inspection Pit at Burari the following Posts are required :-

S.No.	Name of the Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	M.L.O./CMVI	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.	Gardener	6	750-940
Total		62	

The following additional posts are also proposed to be created at the Head Quarter to execute the project:-

S.No.	Name of the Posts	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
Total		8	

In addition to the identified equipments, staff vehicle would also be required for the scheme.

To Implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 55 lacs is approved which includes Rs. 40.00 lacs under Capital Head.

11. Decongestion & Rationalisation of ISBTs in Delhi -
(Rs.305 lacs)

The 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. Details are as under:-

(i) 2nd ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan- (Rs. 135 lacs)

The land measuring 33 acres to set-up 2nd ISBT near Sarai Kale Khan on the Ring Road was acquired from the DDA after paying the full cost of this land. This ISBT when fully commissioned, would have a capacity of 1500 buses. This ISBT specially would serve the buses coming from North side i.e. Agra-Mathura, Meerut-Aligarh and Gurgaon-Hissar routes. Construction of boundary wall around the land was completed. Construction of temporary sheds has also been sanctioned and the work is in progress. In the meantime, the ISBT with minimum facilities was commissioned on 5.7.1993 and 100 buses per day have started operating from this terminal. The following posts would be required to be sanctioned during 1994-95:-

Maintenance staff

Sl.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	Asstt. Engineer	1	2000-3500
2.	Jr. Engineer	1	1640-2900
3.	Tech. Staff	20	1200-2040
4.	Security staff	20	950-1500
		42	

S.No.	Name of 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.	6	1400-2300
8.	Plg. Asstt. (S.A.)	2	1400-2300
9.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
10.	U.D.C.	15	1200-2040
11.	L.D.C.	20	950-1500
12.	Driver	1	950-1500
13.	Class IV	10	750-940
		----- 62 -----	

A sum of Rs. 135 lacs has been approved for 1994-95 for this project to complete the construction work and to meet the exp. on salary of the staff.

(ii) 3rd I.S.B.T. at Anand Vihar - (Rs. 165.00 lacs)

The site for the development of 3rd I.S.B.T. at Anand Vihar, Shahdara, Delhi was acquired from D.D.A. Initially the work was entrusted to DDA. Now, the work is being executed by PWD at an estimated cost of Rs. 487 lacs approved SFC. With minimum facilities the ISBT was opened on 2.10.1993. The construction work relating to boundary wall and some office accommodation for making this I.S.B.T. operation, 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. Govt. For taking-up further construction and its completion, an outlay of Rs. 165 lacs is approved for this scheme in 1994-95.

It is proposed to create the following posts to make the Anand Vihar, I.S.B.T. operational:-

S.No.	Name of 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/Sat./ 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.	6	1400-2300
8.	Planning Asstt. (S.A.)	4	1400-2300
9.	Steno	2	1200-2040
10.	U.D.C.	15	1200-2040
11.	L.D.C.	20	950-1500
12.	Driver	1	950-1500
13.	Class IV (including peons/ Sweepers/Security men)	30	750-940
		84	

(iii) Other I.S.B.Ts.-(Rs. 5 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 1994-95. A token provision of Rs. 5 lacs is approved for this purpose for 1994-95.

12. Studies for overall Road Transport Planning- (Rs. 5.00 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 Govt. of Delhi as they have expertise in specific areas like C.R.R.I., NATPAC, I.T.I., Delhi and other Engineering Institutions.

A couple of studies on rationalization of bus routes in Delhi has already been 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 1994-95 so that the Department gets suitable studies conducted for taking appropriate policy decision in the transportation field. An outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

13. Setting up of Wireless Communication Net-work & Enforcement Patrolling - (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

The objectives of the scheme are:-

- (i) To maintain order-liness 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 lines 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.	Dispatch 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 1994-95.

14. Control of Air Pollution from the Exhaust of Motor Vehicles- (Rs. 48.00 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 Vehicles 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 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 Analysers	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.)

Enforcing of pollution control measures has been vigorously launched since April, 1990. However, the infrastructure has been found insufficient.

To cover the increasing Vehicle population under pollution control, it is proposed to create the following staff:-

S..No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
A. TECHNICAL STAFF:			
1.	Joint Director (Anti-Pollution)	1	3700-5000
2.	Pollution Control Officer	20	2200-4000
3.	Pollution Level Test Inspector	50	1640-2900
B. ESTABLISHMENT STAFF:			
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

S..No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
C. ENFORCEMENT STAFF:			
12.	Constable-cum-Driver	25	950-1500
13.	Constables	15	750-940
Total		131	

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 Analysers	10	15.00
3.	Petrol Vehicles with filaments	4	20.00
4.	Van/Mini Bus	5	15.00

An outlay of Rs. 48 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 to implement the scheme.

15. Development of Parking Lots - (Rs. 50.00 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 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. DDA is expected to allot suitable land on which suitable construction would be done in 1994-95.

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. Sites have already been identified in 18 places for location of parking lots during 1993-94. To develop these parking lots in all parts of Delhi an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

NEW SCHEME

16. Issue of free DTC Passes for College students of SC/ST and Economically Weaker Sections. - (Rs. 150 lacs)

(A) Objective and Scope :-

The scheme is introduced to promote literacy standards amongst Economically Weaker Sections and SC/ST Students at Degree/Recognised Diploma level.

About one lac students will be given this facility. During Annual Plan 1994-95. The beneficiaries may be increased at the rate of 10% in the subsequent Plan years. They will be issued free passes for a complete session of the course, which they are allowing or 12 months, whichever is shorter.

(B) Eligibility & Selection :-

The students are divided into two categories.

- (i) Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe
- (ii) Economically weaker section.

Students of SC/ST category can be identified from the declaration submitted by them at the time of admission in the University Colleges. Students of Economically weaker section of the society whose household expdr. is less than Rs. 15,000/- p.a. are eligible to avail this facility.

(C) Financial implications of the scheme:-

Considering that DTC will be reimbursed the amount \$ Rs. 12.50 per student per month and number of beneficiaries, as one

lakh, the requirement of funds for Annual Plan 1994-95, is Rs. 1.50 crores. However, funds requirements for Annual Plan 1995-96 and 1996-97 shall be Rs. 1.65 crores and Rs. 1.82 crores respectively. No capital expenditure or staff salaries or other expenditure is proposed under this scheme.

The payment (in installments) will be drawn in advance and will be placed at the disposal of DTC. DTC will maintain the records of beneficiaries, and submit a periodical statement of accounts to Tpt. Deptt. Govt. of NCT of Delhi for final clearance.

An outlay of Rs. 1.50 crore is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the scheme.

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 mirage 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 Environmental, Forest and Wild-life was created in the Govt. of Delhi 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.

Outlay and expenditure approved for the 8th Plan, Annual Plan 1992-93, Annual Plan 1993-94 and Annual Plan 1994-95 for the Science & Technology sector are summarised below :

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Approved outlay 8th Plan (1992-97)	Expenditure 1992-93	1993-94		Approved Outlay 1994-95
				Approved Outlay	Expenditure	
1.	Science & Tech. Programme	30.00	1.32	5.00	1.17	7.00
2.	Environmental Programme	220.00	20.00	40.00	34.79	67.00
3.	Water Pollution Programme	-	-	20.00	-	10.00
Total :		250.00	21.32	65.00	35.96	84.00

Details of the various schemes included under Science, Technology and Environment sector are given below :-

A. Science & Technology Programme

**1. Nucleus Cell for Science & Technology (Rs. 5.00 lakh)
and Future Research Centre (FRC) (Rs. 5.00 lakh)**

It has been felt necessary to create a Cell to coordinate with various Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi for identifying S & T aspects of their respective developmental schemes in various centres. It is proposed that the Nucleus Cell for S & T aspects of their respective developmental schemes in various centres. It is proposed that the Nucleus Cell for S & T will be formed in the Department of Environment, Forest and wild Life. The Cell will be functioning under the Director (Environment) with overall supervision of Secretary (Environment). The staff of Department of Environment will be assigned additional charge for implementing the S & T schemes.

During the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, there is an Approved Outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs for S&T; out of which Rs. 20 lakhs is for Nucleus Cell. Under this scheme are included; funding of R&D projects; Sponsored Research Schemes. Remote Sensing Centre and Feasibility Studies. For 1994-95, the Approved Outlay is Rs. 5 lakhs which will be spent on conducting following three studies :-

1.	Study for Acid Rain Formation	- Rs. 1.50 lakhs
2.	Solid Waste Management	- Rs. 1.50 lakhs
3.	Remote Sensing Study	- Rs. 2.00 lakhs
	Total	----- 5.00 lakhs -----

2. Remote Sensing Centre (nil)

The scheme of Remote Sensing Centre was approved during 8th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs. No expenditure during the 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 neighboring States be extended to Delhi. Accordingly, the scheme has been dropped by the Deptt. of Environment, Forests and Wild Life.

(3) Tissue Culture Technology Laboratory for Mass Production of Horticulture Plants (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

A sexual propagation involves nonsexual reproduction through regeneration of tissues and plants parts. The tissue culture technique has the following advantages :

1. Uniform and true type plant populations can be perpetuated without any alteration.
2. Plant propagation is very fast.

3. Plant propagation also makes it possible to perpetuate 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 Agriculture. Plant Tissue Culture Technique has found commercial application 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 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 choices.

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 ornamental fruits & flowering plants.
2. To initiate research & development unit for selection of elite plants/progenies of ornamental, fruits & flowers.
3. To make elite plants available for farmers 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 for 1994-95 :-

S.No.	Name of plant species	Quantity
(1)	Roses	500
(2)	Carnations	300
(3)	Crysanthemums	300
(4)	Strawberries	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

Sixteen

The budgetary provision are as under:-

FINANCIAL/BUDGETARY PROVISION (Rs.in Lacs)

Approved Outlay 1992-97 ----- Rs.7.00	Expendi- ture 1992-93 ----- Rs.1.32	Approved Outlay 1993-94 ----- Rs.2.50	Expendi- ture 1993-94 ----- Rs.1.17	Approved Outlay 1994-95 ----- Rs.2.00
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PHYSICAL TARGETS

	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Propagation of Tissue Culture Plants	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

B. Environmental Programme

**4. Grant-in-Aid to Delhi Pollution Control Committee -
(Rs. 50.00 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 Govt. of Delhi does not have a ready and exclusive infrastructure. However, there are sufficient facilities available in various Departments of Govt. of Delhi which can easily be utilised to discharge the function of the Delhi Pollution Control Committee of the N.C.T. 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 Govt. of Delhi. In addition, it is proposed to acquire more infrastructure and technical staff for the Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

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 posts are created.

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. Four 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 total expenditure under various heads is summarised as under :-

1. Salaries	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
2. Laboratory Developing	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
3. Mass Awareness	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
4. Training	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
5. Studies	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
6. Demonstration Plants	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
7. Data Base Management	Rs. 12.00 lakhs
8. Laboratory Maintenance	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
9. Building Rent & token provision proposed	Rs. 13.00 lakhs
10. Insurance	Rs. 0.85 lakhs
11. Purchase of vehicles & Telephones	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
12. Vehicle Maintenance	Rs. 2.35 lakhs
13. Purchase of Office Furniture & Equipments	Rs. 1.40 lakhs
14. Water/ Room coolers	Rs. 1.65 lakhs
15. Electricity Charges	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
16. Telephone Charges	Rs. 0.50 lakh
17. Stationary Items etc.	Rs. 0.50 lakh
18. Legal Cases	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
19. Library	Rs. 0.50 lakh
20. Medical & Accommodation	Rs. 4.65 lakhs
Total	Rs. 124.90 lakhs

25% of the Cess Re-imbusement can be utilised for pollution abatement and control purposes and additional 25% can be utilised for assistance/ evaluation of municipal pollution. Cess component can also be used for assistance to small scale industries which include demonstration plants, no/low waste technology etc. This may also include the mass awareness components of pollution control camps/ seminars/ booklets etc. It is, therefore, expected that a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh would be available from Cess re-imbusement and Rs. 1.00 lakh from control fee etc. for meeting the expenditure obligation. The total expenditure which essentially needs to be met through GIA to this Scheme shall include essentials like, salaries, building rent,

insurance, electricity bills, petrol, office maintenance charges, Medical/accommodation expenditure etc. Therefore, a minimum GIA of Rs. 76.90 shall be required for the year 1994-95.

Position of Staff strength in Delhi Pollution Control Committee as on 01.04.1994.

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of post sanctioned	Pay-scale	Posts Filled Vacant up	
1.	Environment Enggr.	6	3000-4500	3	3
2.	Asstt. Env. Enggr.	13	2200-4000	7	6
3.	Scientist	2	2200-4000	1	1
4.	Jr. Env. Enggr. (Civil)	16	1640-2900	9	7
5.	Jr. Env. enggr. (E/M)	2	1640-2900	1	1
6.	Legal Assistant	2	1640-2900	1	1
7.	Lab. Assitant	3	1200-2040	2	1
8.	Administrative Officer	1	2000-3500	1	-
9.	Assistant/Head Clerk	2	1400-2300	-	2
10.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040	1	1
11.	L.D.C.	9	950-1500	5	4
12.	Peon	7	750-940	6	1
13.	Steno	3	1200-2040	-	3
14.	Driver	3	950-1500	3	-
15.	Lab. Attendant	1	750-960	-	1
		72		40	32

Apart from above the following New Posts are to be created as the plan 1994-95.

1.	Member Secretary	1	3700-5000	-	1
2.	Asstt. Public Relation Off.	1	1640-2900	-	1
3.	Steno	1	1400-2300	-	1
4.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1	1640-2900	-	1
5.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500	-	1
6.	Jr. Programmer	1	1400-2300	-	1
7.	Data Entry Operators	3	950-1500	-	3
8.	Drivers	2	950-1500	-	2
9.	Sweeper Daily wages	4	---	-	4
10.	Chowkidars	3	750-9400	-	3

The Delhi Pollution Control Committee has its office in I.S.B.T. and it does not have its own premises. In 1993-94, Rs.50.00 lacs had been proposed for a building to accommodate the Committee. Rs.35.00 lacs had been approved as pay and allowance of the staff for the year 1993-94. It is estimated that total expenditure on the salary staff is around Rs. 50.00 lakhs per annum. Accordingly, the provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed under revenue head for Annual Plan 1994-95.

(5) Setting up of Pollution Disaster and Hazard Management Cell - (Rs. 3.00 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 Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi. There are a large number of industrial units in the notified as well as non-notified areas producing 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 Govt. of Delhi 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 measures 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 are :-

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. 3.00 lac is approved for the year 1994-95. 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	3.00

The staff of the proposed scheme would be in an existing building of the Department of Environment, Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi, and would be monitored and controlled by the Secretary (Environment).

**-6. Public Environment Awareness and other Activities -
(Rs. 14.00 lacs)**

Population of Delhi has already crossed the 90 lakh 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. 4.00 lacs was approved for the purpose in 1993-94. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1994-95. 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 have been started since 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. For the year 1994-95, approved outlay is Rs. 14 lakhs and break-up of which is given

below :-

Rs. 4.50 lacs have been incurred by the deptt. against the approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1993-94.

The break-up is as under:-

	1994-95 (Rs. in lacs)
1. Salary	0.50
2. Misc. (including preparation of mass media material and News-paper publicity)	5.50
3. Study-Heat island and study Environmental Education estimated	8.00

	14.00

Scheme will be implemented by the Director (Environment) and the over-all supervision will be provided by Secretary (Env.), Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi.

7. Bathing Ghat on the bank of River Yamuna - (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

Bathing Ghats and Nigam Bodh Ghat are in existence on the right bank of river Yamuna between Majnu-ka-Tilla 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 as per their religious sentiments. 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 the entire Yamuna water is stored on U/S of Wazirabad Barrage to meet the requirements of water for drinking purpose. Below Wazirabad Barrage, the discharge available is only due to some leakage from the gates and various drains serving Delhi, viz. N.G. drain, supplementary drain etc., carrying sewage/ sullage waste waters of urban and rural areas outfalling into river Yamuna downstream of Wazirabad Barrage. With the growth of urban Delhi, the discharge through these drains are on the increase and thus the river is carrying about 400 to 600 cusecs of drain water. This water flows along the creak of the river and thus, as on date, the bathing ghats as well as Nigam Both Ghat have the city drain water for all purposes thus hurting the sentiments of people.

There has been a 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 5.01.90 and subsequent meeting convened under the chairmanship of Sh. S.R. Sharma, Secy. (Envir.) on 04.05.90, it was suggested that polluted water should not be allowed to fall in sacred river Yamuna. In the meeting dated 04.05.90 it was considered that the long time proposals (made in meeting held on 05.01.90) for cleaning of

Yamuna water by not allowing sewage/ sullage to outfall into Yamuna river by constructing more sewage treatment plants may take 5-10 years.

As such a scheme amounting to Rs. 211.00 lakhs was prepared by the I & FC Deptt. It is further been decided in the meeting held on 23.05.94 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Planning) that the work may be executed by DDA. The project report giving the details of the scheme is being prepared by the DDA. For the year 1994-95, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

X. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

This sector deals with the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process of the Plan projects and programmes being implemented by the Govt. of 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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi both at implementation stage and post-implementation stages.

2. The plan schemes included under this sector are meant for the strengthening of planning machinery at state head quarter and local bodies. 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 has been highlighted under this sector.

1. Strengthening of Planning Deptt. of Delhi Govt. - (Rs. 20 lakh)

(i) Plan Formulation

At National level, the Planning Commission prepare broad guide lines for the formulation of five year and Annual Plans and circulate this to all States & UT's. However the Planning department of Delhi Govt., examine them & modify suitably keeping in view the priorities of this territory and then circulate them 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 necessary, 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 are also 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 and 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 subordinate departments/agencies. In the absence of advance action, the implementation of the programmes/projects gets 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 bottlenecks and inter-departmental problems and issues so that the implementation of the programmes starts 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 and coordinating 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 prompt and quick 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 thus its advisory role would be more effective and purposeful.

A Working group on infrastructure has been constituted which to 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 is essential for the Planning Deptt. so as to give clearance to the projects/programmes within the 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 is needed in the Planning Deptt. to 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 Delhi Govt. 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 Govt. 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-Sectorial 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 Govts. 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 Dept. will undertake

evaluation studies on these lines as well as for the projects decided by the Govt. of NCT Delhi 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 exercise by the Planning Dept. 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 Dept. This unit will make available relevant information to plan formulation unit, project appraisal unit, Data Bank and other units of the Deptt.

(vii) Financial Resources

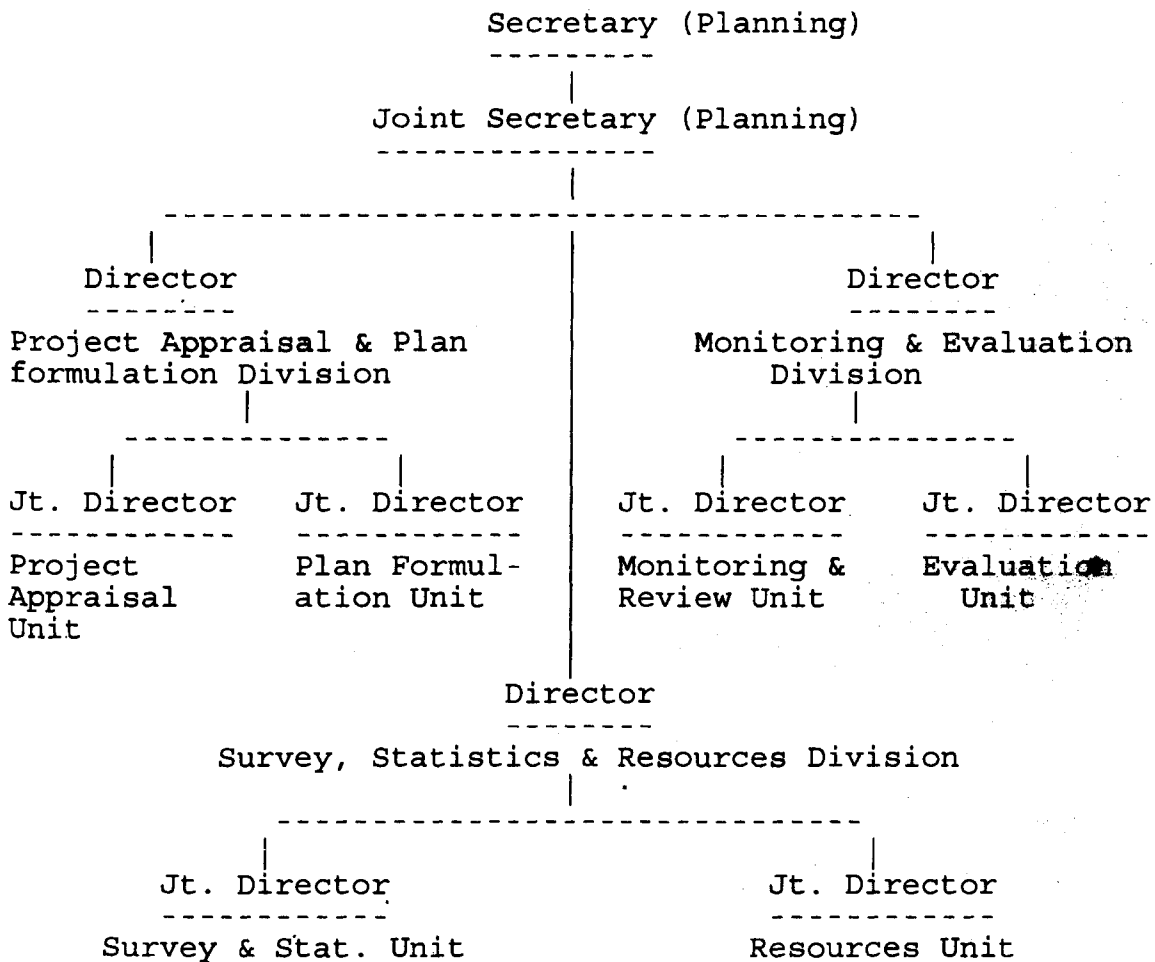
Planning Commission undertakes an exercise to estimate additional resources proposed to be raised by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi during the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. On the basis of this exercise the plan size of Delhi is decided, keeping in view the National Capital Territory's special requirements. 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.

(viii) Study and preparation of Master Plan of physical infrastructure upto 2010AD in Delhi (Rs. 5 lakhs)

The population of Delhi has been increasing at a much faster rate thereby creating pressure on the Civic infrastructure available in Delhi. In order to plan future developments of infrastructure on a more realistic way keeping in view the estimated population of Delhi by the end of 2010 AD it is proposed to undertake a study for the requirement of infrastructure for Power, Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, Transport, Solid waste, Housing, Social infrastructure and other infrastructure. This study is proposed to be entrusted to an outside agency having expertise in this field. An amount of Rs 5 lakh is allocated to undertake the Study in 1994-95.

In the proposed set-up for the N.C.T. of Delhi, the responsibilities of the Planning Deptt. have increased. For Administrative purposes the Territory is also going to be divided into Nine Districts. The planning process for this Territory will accordingly have to be worked out according to the

new set-up. With the Creation 9 districts, District level planning process will also start in this territory and planning Deptt. will have to play its role in this new process for allocating schemes\plan outlay for districts and coordination with district set up. The number of public sector undertakings in the new set-up may also increase. Thus, the different units of the Planning Dept. 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 1993-94, proposed strength of staff in 1992-97 and 1994-95 for the Planning Department, Delhi Govt. is given below :-

S.No.	Name of the post	Total No. of Posts sanctioned upto 1993-94	Total No. of Posts proposed up to Annual Plan 1994-95	Total No. of Posts at the end of 8th Plan 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5
I. Project Appraisal & Formulation Division				
	1. Director (Rs. 3700-5000)	--	1	1
A. Project Appraisal Unit				
	1. Joint Director (Rs. 3000-5000)	--	1	1
	2. Dy. Director (Rs. 3000-4500)	--	1	2
	3. Asstt. Director (Rs. 2200-4000)	--	2	3
	4. Stat. Officer (Rs. 2000-3500)	--	2	2
	5. Analyst/R.O. (Rs. 1640-2900)	2	4	4
	6. Sr. Stenographer (Rs. 1400-2300)	1	1	1
	7. Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	--	5	8
	8. L.D.C. (Rs. 950-1500)	--	1	5
	9. Driver (Rs. 950-1500)	1	2	2
	10. Peon (Rs. 750-940)	2	3	8
	11. Stat. Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	2	3	4
	12. Data Entry operator (Rs. 1200-2040)	--	3	3
	Sub-total I 'A'	8	29	44

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. Dispatch Rider	2	2	2
13. Machine Operator	1	1	1
14. Driver	1	1	3
15. Daftari	1	1	1
16. Peon	7	9	10
17. Gestetner Operator	1	1	1
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Sub-Total I 'B'	56	64	67
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G.Total I, A&B	64	93	111
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II. Survey & Stat. Division

1. Director	--	--	1
A. Survey & Stat. Unit			
1. Joint Director	--	--	1
2. Deputy Director	--	1	1
3. Stat. Officer	--	2	4
4. R.O./Analyst	--	2	4
5. Stat. Assistant	--	4	4
6. Sr. Stenographer	--	--	1
7. Jr. Stenographer	--	4	4
8. L.D.C.	--	2	4
9. Driver	--	1	1
10. Peon	--	4	6
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Sub-total II-A	--	20	31
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B. Institutional Finance & Resources Unit

1. Deputy Director	--	1	1
2. Asstt. Director	1	2	2
3. Research Officer	1	2	2
4. Stat. Assistant	1	2	4
5. Jr. Stenographer	1	3	3
6. Stat. Investigator	--	2	2
7. L.D.C.	1	2	3
8. Peon	--	2	4
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Sub-total II-B	5	16	21
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Total II A & B	5	36	52

III. Monitoring & Evaluation Division

1. Director	--	--	1
A. Monitoring & Review Unit			
1. Joint Director	--	1	1
2. Deputy Director	--	1	2
3. Asstt. Director	--	2	4
4. Analyst/R.O.	2	2	6
5. Sr. Stenographer	--	--	1
6. Jr. Stenographer	--	4	7
7. L.D.C.	2	2	2
8. Driver	--	1	1
9. Peon	1	5	6
10. Asstt. Programmer (Rs. 1640-2900)	--	1	1
11. Key Punch Supervisor/ Console Operator (Rs. 1400-2300)	--	2	2
12. Data Entry Operator (Rs. 1200-2040)	--	8	8
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Sub-total III-A	5	29	42
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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	4	4
7. Jr. Stenographer	4	4	7
8. L.D.C.	2	3	4
9. Driver	1	1	1
10. Peon	3	3	6
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Sub-total III-B	24	27	39
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Total III A & B	29	56	81
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IV. Administration Branch			
1. Administrative Officer (Rs. 2000-3500)	1	1	1
2. J.A.O. (Rs. 1640-2900)	1	1	1
3. Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	3	3	3
4. U.D.C. (Rs. 1200-2040)	2	2	2
5. L.D.C. (Rs. 950-1500)	4	4	5
6. Steno (Rs. 1200-2040)	--	--	--
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	--	1	2
Total IV	22	23	26
Grand Total	120	208	270

The Scheme was considered by the working group of the Planning Commission and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakh was approved for eighth five year plan 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 9.78 lakhs was spent in 1992-93. For A.P. 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been approved to meet the salary expenditure of new posts to be created, printing of plan documents vehicles and other office expenses. Out of 25.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been approved for new scheme. Study & preparation of Master Plan of Physical infrastructure upto 2010 AD in Delhi.

2. Strengthening of Manpower & Environment Unit - (Rs. 3 lakh)

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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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 U.T. 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.
- (9) Fact Book on Manpower -vol-II 1994

8th Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan (1994-95)

Manpower & Employment Cell will be strengthened at headquarters's level, planning level, survey level and at administrative level. Headquarters 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 is to be collected from the various departments of GNCTD./autonomous bodies, 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 time. 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 A.P. 1994-95 :-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Jt. Director	3000-5000	1
2.	Stat. Asstt.	1400-2300	2
3.	Stat. Investigator	1200-2040	5
4.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
5.	Peon	750-940	1
6.	Jr.Accounts Officer	1640-2900	1
Total			11

An outlay of Rs. 3 Lakh has been approved for 1994-95 for salary of new posts, Purchase of vehicle, and other office expenses.

3. NCR Co-ordination & Planning Cell in Land & Building Deptt.
- (Rs. 3 lakh)

In order to attend to various matters related to the co-ordination of NCR Plan matters as far as Delhi is concerned, a NCR Co-ordination & Monitoring Cell was sanctioned in the Land & Building Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 6-11-1991 by the NCR Planning Board. Following posts are being created for this cell :-

S.No.	Name of Posts	Pay Scale	No. of Post
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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi but have asked this Admn. 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 of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
 - b) Location of Wholesale Trade Centers
 - c) Rationalisation of Fiscal Structure

Expenditure on these posts will be reimbursed in full by the NCR Planning Board. The scheme has been included and approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 with an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

4. Strengthening of Planning Cell in LSG Wing of U.D. Deptt. - (Rs. 20 lakh)

The scheme of strengthening of Planning Cell in LSG Wing. 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 these involve 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. Now this is functioning as a part of urban Development Deptt.

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) one Dy. Director (Planning) two Asstt. Directors (Plg), Four 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 1994-95, the following posts are proposed to be created:-

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Asstt. Director	2200-4000	1
2.	Stat. Asstt.	1400-2300	2
3.	Steno	1200-2040	1

LSG Wing 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 lakh has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). For A.P. 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 20 lakh has been approved for creation of above posts and purchase of one vehicle for facilitating monitoring work and also the expenditure on continuing posts.

5. Strengthening of Planning & Monitoring Unit of M.C.D. -
(Rs. 3 lakh)

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (General Wing) is one of the major agencies for implementation of various development programmes under Plan Schemes in the NCT 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 MCD.

The Govt. of India/Planning Commission/ Govt. of NCT of Delhi have been laying a lot of emphases 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 Plan 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 install 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 field regularly.

An amount of Rs. 5 lakh 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 .For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been approved.

6. Strengthening of Planning Cell of NDMC - (Rs. 2 lakh)

NDMC is one the major agencies for implementation of various developmental programmes under Plan in the NC 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 above said programmes has increased considerably over the last five years. The government of India/Planning Commission/Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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 monitor the plan programmes in regular order.

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 lakh only was sanctioned for implementing the same. One post of Officer Incharge in the scale of Rs. 3000-4500 has been created/upgraded.

6.5 In the Annual Plan 1994-95 to strengthen the cell it is proposed to create one post of statistical officer and to purchase one photo copier machine. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakh has, been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

7. Strengthening of Planning and Monitoring Division of Slum Wing (MCD) - (Rs. 2 lakh)

Government of India, Planning Commission/ GNCTD 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 full-fledged planning & monitoring division in the Slums & JJ 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 Ministers/Deptt. of Govt. of NCT of Delhi for plan formulation and reports.
4. Examination of the system for execution of 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 Govt. of NCT of Delhi/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
1.	Planning Assistant	3	1400-2300
2.	LDC	2	950-1500
3.	Peon	1	750- 940
	Total	6	

In addition to the expenditure on the salary of the proposed staff, it also includes purchase of Calculators, typewriters, Telephone, Furniture and other office equipments.

An amount of Rs. 9 lakh is approved for this scheme for 8th five year Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

8. Strengthening of A.R. Department (Rs. 2 lakh)

The A.R. Department has to assist the Administration on a regular basis. Complaints, simplifications 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 as under:-

Setting up of Directorate of Public Grievances and A.R.

The present Grievances 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 AR, GoI has recommended the setting up of a Directorate of Public Grievances and AR for Delhi which should be headed by a Senior Officer of the rank of Secretary in Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Accordingly, the department proposes to create one post of Secretary-cum-Commissioner (Public Grievances & AR) in Govt. of NCT of Delhi and set up a Directorate on the lines of govt. of India. The Directorate would need some new posts for this work.

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 of Best Employees, identify best department in redressal of public grievances, innovate 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, 1992 & 1993 in which nearly 1600 employees participated and more than 50% could secure I & II prizes, securing over 60% marks. It helped in indirect training to about 1200 persons. Similar tests are being conducted for Employees of MCD/NDMC and other local bodies/undertakings.

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 filling system shows that the staff needs to be given periodic training. 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 (950-1500)	One
Driver (950-1500)	One
Peon (750-940)	One

Total	Nine

Further posts would be identified as and when required.

The Department also proposes to install 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	1994-95
1.	Conduct Method/Procedural Studies	Studies	30	6
2.	Punctuality Drives	No.	600	120
3.	Issue of Glimpse/Papers/Articles	No.	20	4
4.	O&M Inspection	No.	120	24
5.	Redressal of public grievances	Process all complaints and follow up		
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 lakh is approved for the Eighth five Year Plan, 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 2 lakh has been approved for 1994-95, for the creation of the above posts and the office expenses.

9. Strengthening of Directorate of Audit - (Rs. 2 lakh)

The Directorate of Audit was established in 1977. Work load has multiplied but the staff strength of the Directorate

remained 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 document. The back-log has increased year after year. The position is as under:-

Total No. of units	2,200
Audit years pending	12,000

For strengthening of the Audit Deptt., The proposal for creation of following additional staff is under active consideration of the A.R. Deptt.

S.No.	Name of the post	Scale	No. of posts
1.	Joint Director	3700-5000	1
2.	Deputy Controller	3000-4500	1
3.	Audit/Accounts Officer	2375-3500	27
4.	Jr. Accounts Officer/Asstt. Accounts Officer	1640-2900	27
5.	Head Clerk	-	
6.	UDC	:	54
7.	LDC	-:	
Total			110

In order to clear the back-log and efficient audit of all the following posts are proposed to be created during 1994-95 subject to recommendation of A.R. study :-

S.No.	Name of the post	Scale	No. of posts
			1994-95
1.	Accounts Officer	2375-3500	15
2.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1640-2900	15
3.	Head Clerk	1400-2700 :	14
4.	U.D.C	1200-2040 :	18

A provision of Rs. 5 lakh has been approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. For A.P. 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been approved for the creation of posts and other office expenses.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation Cell in Urban Development Deptt.
- (Rs. 18.00 lakh)

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, Delhi Development Authority and MCD. It has been realised that the existing administrative infrastructure in Delhi is not adequately equipped to solve 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 reviewed by a Monitoring and Evaluation Cell created in 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 of 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 land is 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 the post	Pay scale
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.	UDC	1	1200-2040
10.	LDC	4	950-1500
11.	Peon	8	750- 940
	Total	29	

The Cell is under the overall charges 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 JJ 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 1994-95:-

Sl. No.	Post	No. of posts	Pay scale Rs.
1.	R.O.	1	1640-2900
2.	Stat. Asstt.	2	1400-2300
3.	Steno	1	1200-2040
4.	UDC	1	1200-2040
5.	Driver	1	950-1500
6.	Peon	1	750-940

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. 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 14 lakh was approved against which an expdr. of Rs. 14.86 lakh was incurred. For A.P. 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 18 lakh has been approved to meet the salary expenditure of sanctioned and new posts as well as other office expenses including procurement of vehicle.

XI - 2- TOURISM

Schemes for the development and promotion of Tourism in Delhi are included under this sector. The main programmes are Illumination of historical monuments, development of lakes and publicity etc. for the promotion of Tourism in Delhi.

8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95.

The agency-wise break-up of the approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan expenditure in 1992-93 and 1993-94 and approved outlay for the A.P. 1994-95 are given below :-

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. no.	Agency	8th Plan 1992-97 App. outlay	Actual Expr. 1992-93	Actual Expr. 1993-94	App. Outlay 1994-95
1.	Deptt. of Tourism	70.00	19.80		775.00
2.	F.C.I.	100.00	-		20.00
3.	D.T.T.D.C.	430.00	70.00		-
Total :		600.00	89.80		795.00

Annual Plan 1994-95

For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 795 lacs is approved for Tourism schemes Rs. 775 lacs for Tourism Deptt. and Rs. 20 lacs for construction of building for Food craft Institute. The following two new schemes included in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

1. Ten Musical Garden Rs. 650 lacs.
2. Film City on the banks of Western Yamuna Land Rs. 100 lacs.

DTTDC has not submitted the detail of utilisation of share capital released during the earlier plan period.

The Agency-wise/ Scheme-wise details of Schemes approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows :-

(I) Tourism Department

1. Strengthening of Directorate of Tourism

Department of Tourism has been created under the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Allocation of Business Rules, 1993). Following subjects are assigned to the Tourism Departments :-

1. Classification of Hotels.
2. Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation Ltd.
3. Development and promotion of Tourism.
4. Food Craft Institute.
5. Licensing of Travel Agents.

The Department is currently handling plan schemes with an outlay of Rs. 795 lakhs during the year 1994-95 in addition to other work related to tourism. The Tourism Department is currently being run by borrowing officers working in other capacity. At present the deptt. has got Assistant Director (1), Research Officers (3), St. Inspector/St. Assistants (10), St. Investigators (10), Stenographers (2), L.D.C. (1), Driver (1) and Process Servers (3).

Since the Tourism Department cannot be run on the strength of above ementioned staff, following posts are proposed for creation.

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Director (Tourism)	4500-5700 (400 Spl. 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

ACCOUNTS BRANCH

16.	Accounts Officer	2375-3500	1
17.	J.A.O.	1640-2900	1
18.	U.D.C./cashier	1200-2040	1
19.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2
20.	Peon	750-940	1
21.	Dy. Secretary	3000-4500	1
22.	Steno	1200-2040	1
23.	Peon	750-940	1
24.	Tourist Officer	1640-2900	2

Out of these posts the working group of the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1994-95 agreed to the creation of one post of Deputy Director with supporting staff of one Steno, one L.D.C. and one Peon. An outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved during Current Financial Year 1994-95.

2. Publicity for Promotion of Tourism - (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

Delhi contains nation's famous historic treasure & monuments of tourist attraction like Quitab Minar, the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Purana Quila, Humayun's Tomb etc.

Delhi attracts a large number of tourists both domestic and 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, 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, calendars, Hoardings, pictures & posters are proposed to be brought out. The scheme is being implemented by DTTDC on behalf of Deptt. of Tourism. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 10.80 lacs was incurred. No funds were released during 1993-94 to DTTDC. For 1994-95, Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved for this scheme.

3. Illumination of Historical Monuments - (Rs. 3.00 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. Two monuments, one at Hauz Khas and other at Quitab Minar has already been illuminated.

Rs. 2 lacs were incurred during 1992-93. The programme/scheme is being implemented by DTTDC on behalf of the Deptt. of Tourism. Funds were not released to DTTDC during 1993-94. During 1994-95, Rs. 3.00 lacs are approved to illuminate one monument.

4. Sun-Et-Lumiere programme (Sound and Light show) - (Rs. 4.00 lacs)

Sun-Et-Lumiere programmes are being staged at Red Fort. It is proposed to start the Sun-Et-Lumiere 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-Lumiere 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.

The infrastructure is being developed by DTTDC on behalf of Tourism Deptt.. No funds were released during 1992-93 & 1993-94. For 1994-95, Rs. 4.00 lacs are approved to develop infrastructure under the scheme.

The estimated cost of the project 'Sound and Light Show' (Sun-et-lumiere Programme) is Rs. 103.00 lakhs. The broad break up is follows :-

	Rs. in lakhs
Equipment Instalation etc.	57.00
Laser Team	5.00
Furniture & Fixtures	2.00
Building	2.50
Transformer	5.00
Generator (2 no. of 54Kv each)	2.50
Script	.25
Payment to Artistic Director	7.50
Payment to Lighting Designer	.75
Payment to Chief Production Coordinator	3.00
Pre-Operative Expenses	10.00
Working Capital Margin	3.00
Contingencies	4.50
TOTAL	103.00

The proposed funding from various sources is as under :-
Rs. in lakhs

1. Central Govt. Assistance Scheme	25.00
2. Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Annual Plan 1994-95	4.00
3. Internal Resources/Grant-in-Aid	34.00
4. Loan from Financial Institutions	40.00
TOTAL	103.00

5. Restoration of Denotified Monuments - (Rs. 4.00 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 Puran Quila, Lodhi Tomb etc. which are in need of restoration. The restoration of the historical monument of Bhuli Bhatiyari Ka Mahal is almost complete.

The scheme is being implemented by DTTDC on behalf of Tourism Deptt.. An amount of Rs. 1 lac was incurred during 1992-93. No funds were released during 1993-94. During 1994-95, Rs. 4.00 lacs are approved to restore one monument.

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 land scaping 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.

Bhalswa 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. DTTDC has also undertaken the work of Naini lake in Model Town and a lake in Prasad Nagar and developmental activity is likely to be started in Sanjay Lake in Mayur Vihar also.

The scheme is implemented by DTTDC on behalf of Tourism Deptt.. Rs. 6.00 lacs were incurred during 1992-93. No funds were released during 1993-94. During 1994-95, Rs. 6.00 lacs are approved to develop one lake.

7. Development of Musical Gardens in Delhi (New Scheme)

Delhi is the National Capital. It attracts both domestic as well as international tourists. For some time it is felt that there is a need to increase recreational facilities for the tourists. By providing recreational facilities it is felt that inward movement of tourists (both domestic as well as foreign) will go up substantially and this will lead to creation of more employment opportunities and diversify the local economy.

There is a proposal to develop 10 musical gardens in Delhi. It is felt one or two fountains of the 10 proposed should be of the state of art and technology meeting international standards. Rest of the fountains can be of varying standards depending upon the locations.

The locations & tentative cost for development of each site is given as under :-

S.No.	Location	Agency	Total cost	Grant-in-aid from tourism sector (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Dhingra Park Punjabi Bagh	M.C.D.	48.20	50.00
2.	Baldev Park Shahdara	M.C.D.	92.00	75.00
3.	Ajmal Khan Park	DTDC/ DSIDC	92.00	75.00
4.	Kudsia Garden Civil Lines	M.C.D.	92.00	75.00
5.	Hans Raj Seth Park Kalkaji	M.C.D.	92.00	75.00
6.	Site near inter- section of Road No. 37 & 40	P.W.D.	65.00	50.00
7.	Talkatora Garden	N.D.M.C.	250.00	30.00
8.	Sanjay Lake neighbourhood Trans Yamuna Area	D.D.A.	250.00	80.00
9.	Shalimar Bagh	D.D.A.	250.00	90.00
10.	Subhash Park Netaji Nagar	N.D.M.C.	68.00	40.00

An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is kept for miscellaneous expenditure like feasibility study and over-seeing the execution of work on uniform scale by Department/expert agencies.

A committee constituted by the Government of NCT of Delhi had gone into various aspects of the construction operation and maintenance of the Musical Fountains installed elsewhere in the country.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented through various agencies who either own the land or will obtain the land or will obtain no objection certificate from the land owning agencies for installing Musical Fountains in Delhi. It is given to understand by agencies that they have already permissions to execute the schemes at the sites mentioned above. As far as the funding of the project is concerned it has been decided that the Government of NCT of Delhi will only pay for cost of the programmable

Musical Fountains civil works for construction of ponds tanks and control room etc.. No funds for acquisition of land construction of additional facilities is being proposed to be met from the scheme since most of the implementing agencies are local bodies and obtain grants under the respective statues controlling them. However this principle will need some adjustment in respect of PWD and the DTDC/DSIDC.

Scheme is proposed to be completed by the end of 1996.

The target group which will benefit from the proposed scheme is the tourists in particular and the public of Delhi in gneral. The financial assistance will be limited to only funding for purchase of Musical Fountains construction of ponds tanks and control rooms etc. The implementing agencies will have to have an integrated project that will take care of peripheral horticulture work other civil work such as provisioning of public conveniences parking facilities etc. The expenditure for this will be met by the concerned agencies. No posts are proposed to be created for the implementation of the scheme since it is implicit in the scheme that it will be used as a remunerative asset and revenue will be generated by restricting entry through ticketing etc.

8. Development of Western Yamuna Canal - (Rs. 100 lacs)

In the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi the Uttar Pradesh Govt. has developed number of Indoor studios in Nodia area where Cine-industry is expected to settle in near future. The nearness of Noida to major production centres of Doordarshan expansion of TV channels and opening of media to private enterprise has created a need to develop outdoor shooting locations for production of video, tele, feature and documentary films.

The either side of Western Yamuna Canal provide and opportunity to landscape the entire area which once developed would serve the dual purpose of attracting domestic & international tourists on one hand and serve as a outdoor shooting location to upcoming Cine-industry in Noida. For this purpose about twenty hacters of land would be developed in the year 1994-95 where various provisions suiting the requirements of the Cine-industry would be made availale.

During 1994-95 expenditue would be made on land survey project formulation and landacaping the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved to implement the scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95. The details of the scheme are yet to be finalised by the Admn. Deptt.

(II) Food Craft Institute - (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

The Food Craft Institute was set up 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 Govt. So far this Institute is being run in a Sr. Sec. School Bldg. of the Education Deptt. of Delhi Govt. A piece of land of 5.06 acres in Lajpat Nagar -IV was allotted for the construction of the building of this Institute. It is 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.

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 this purpose. The Working Group of the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and 1994-95 insisted on the formulation of a firm project report for the building and future expansion programmes for providing allocation for this scheme during 1993-94 and 1994-95. For 1994-95, Rs. 20 lacs are approved for c/o building.

The working Group of Planning Commission in the meeting held on 5.2.94 suggested that views of Central Deptt. of Tourism on the proposal of expansion of the existing FCI may be obtained, before taking up the proposal.

VIII-SURVEY & STATISTICS

Plan schemes of Dte. of Economics & Statistics and the Sales Tax Department are included under this sector.

The Dte. of Economics & Statistics is the Central Agency in Delhi for collection, compilation and presentation of statistical data on all aspects of Socio-Economic developments in Delhi.

The Dte. has been participating in various Survey rounds of NSSO, Statistics on State Income, Annual Survey of Industries, vital Statistics, Capital Formation, Prices etc. is being collected regularly.

There are many areas for which, no data is available at present like Housing Statistics, Environmental Statistics, Local Bodies Statistics, Area-wise Statistics, Cultural Statistics, Banking Statistics etc. Thus during the Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97, and the Annual Plan 1994-95 the DES 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 Govt. 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.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97, ANNUAL PLANS 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95

The following table indicates the approved outlay for 8th Plan, expdr. for 1992-93 & 1993-94 & approved outlay for 1994-95

S.No.	Agency	8th plan approved outlay	1992-93 expr.	(Rs. in lacs)	
				1993-94 Expr.	1994-95 Approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dte. of Economics & Statistics	75.00	17.69	9.62	20.00
2.	Sales Tax Deptt.	125.00	21.40	36.75	80.00
	Total	200.00	39.09	46.37	100.00

The Agency-wise/Scheme-wise details for 1994-95 are given below :-

I. DTE. OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs have been approved for implementing the following approved schemes.

1. Strengthening of Vital Statistics Unit

The Dte. of Economics & Statistics also functions as the Office of the Chief Register, 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 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 and establishment of EDP units in local bodies.
 - (ii) To centralise the record upto 1970 at Head Quarters (Dte. 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.
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(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 Dte. of Economics & Statistics to each of these five Hospitals and one to A.I.I.M.S. where scheme is already in progress on experimental basis. He 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 1994-95 Some staff for optical disc unit and for record room will also be required.

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.	Junior Stenographer	1200-2040	1
8.	Peon	750-940	1
Total:			14

For centralisation of records one optical disc unit alongwith accessories is proposed to be purchased.

2. Strengthening of EDP Cell (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Cell was set up in the DES 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 Statistic 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 N.S.S.O. Surveys from 43rd round to 49th round.

In view of the recommendations of the meeting of State Directors of Economics & Statistics held on April, 1989 and the committee to review the National Statistical system of India. Directorate purchased 16 terminals EISA 486 Computer system with DTP system in March 1993. Besides increasing the efficiency, of data processing vastly, it will also be possible to bring out publications timely.

To stabilise the system and to prevent frequent breakdown due to electrical fluctuations, the EDP Cell is being equipped with an uninterrupted power supply system (UPS).

To strengthen the EDP Unit further, some more hardware/software are proposed to be purchased during 1994-95. It is also proposed to link the computer system with NIC computer centre at 1, Kripa Narain Marg.

The Desk Top Publishing system now in the process of stabilisation is proposed to be used to bring out the following Annual, Quarterly and Adhoc publications of the Dte. of Economics & Statistics. 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 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 Dte. of Economics & Statistics.

Keeping in view the pendency of old jobs, addition of new jobs 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 1994-95:-

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
iv) Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1
v) Machine Attendent	(Rs. 750-940)	2
vi) Daftry	(Rs. 775-1025)	1

	Sub-Total:	12

B. Desk Top Publishing Cell:

(i) Programmer	(Rs. 2200-4000)	1
(ii) Data Entry Operator	(Rs. 1200-2040)	4
(iii) Printing Assistant	(Rs. 1400-2300)	1
(iv) Daftary	(Rs. 775-1025)	1
(v) Machine Attendent	(Rs. 750-940)	1
	Sub-Total:	8
	Total (A+B):	20

It is also proposed to purchase latest hardware and software for EDP Cell during 1994-95. All computer consumables like computer stationery, ribbons, floppies etc. are also proposed to be purchased under this scheme.

3. Training Units for Statistical Cadre Personnel (Rs. 0.60 lac)

The statistical activities of the departments of Delhi Govt. expanded considerably during last three decades. 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 set up in the Dte. of Economics & Statistics during Fourth Five Year Plan.

In-service training to Senior Level and Middle Level Statistical Officers is being provided by the Central Statistical Organisation 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 Dte. of Economics & Statistics alongwith the development of training manual and syllabus etc.

During 1992-93, 42 officials were imparted training in different subjects.

In 1993-94 also a target of training 50 members of staff was fixed of which nominations for 7 officials have already been sent to different organisations. Training to the remaining officials will be imparted through D.E.S. and agencies of Govt. of India.

For this purpose, one Slide Projector has been purchased and some more audio-visual equipment is proposed to be purchased during 1994-95.

It is proposed to create following posts for Training Unit in A.P. 1994-95.

(i)	Project Operator-cum Technical Store Keeper	(Rs. 1200-2040)	1
(ii)	Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1

			2

So far, no post has been created for this unit in Eighth Plan 1992-97.

4. Strengthening of Annual Survey of Industries Cell

The survey is conducted annually under the "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953" and the Rules framed there under 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.T. of Delhi are supplied to DES for further processing. For this purpose, the ASI Cell was set up in DES 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

		Total:	5

The ASI Cell, so far has brought out seven reports for the years 1983-84 to 1989-90 and the report for 1990-91 is under process. The schedules for the ASI 1991-92 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 each year. 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 1994-95 to cope with the increased work load.

1.	Asstt, Director	(Rs.2200-4000)	1
2.	Stat. Assistant	(Rs.1400-2300)	1
3.	Data Entry Operator	(Rs.1200-2040)	2
4.	Stenographer	(Rs.1200-2040)	1
5.	Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1

		Total:	6

5. Strengthening of Socio-Economic Surveys Unit

The Dte. of Economics & Statistics 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 coordination between these two sections and also with NSSO, it is necessary to bring both these sections under one Senior Officer. For this purpose, in the first instance, following posts are proposed to be created in the Annual Plan 1994-95 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Scale of the Post</u>	<u>Number</u>
i)	Jt. Director (Rs. 3000-5000)	1
ii)	Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
iii)	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1

	Total :	3

So far, no plan post has been created under this scheme in Eighth Plan 1992-97.

6. Strengthening of "Capital Formation & Regional Account" and "Input-output Transaction" Cell

A. Capital Formation & Regional Account:

The estimates of capital formation indicating the extent of investment taking place within the State 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 Account Cell" was set up in DES in 1988-89 with the following staff:-

(i) Dy. Director	(3000-4500)	1
(ii) Research Officer	(1640-2900)	1

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 were 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.

Analysis of Budget documents of Delhi Govt. is being done and a report on Economics-cum-Purpose Classification of the Budgets of Delhi Administration from 1988-89 to 1990-91 has been prepared and recorded. It will reflect the impact on economy by the transactions made by the Delhi Administration.

In view of the importance of the work of Capital Formation and Regional Accounts Cell, it is proposal 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 Enterprise 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 1994-95:-

(i) Asstt. Director	(2200-4000)	1
(ii) Research Officer	(1640-2900)	1
(iii) Stat. Asstt.	(1400-2300)	2
(iv) Stenographer	(1200-2040)	1
(v) Peon	(750-940)	1

	Total:	6

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 advice 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 output of individual industries over a given period of time and the origins of the costs associated with these output. 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 birds 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 productions, 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 corresponds 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 released three Input-Output Transaction Tables at all India level for year 1968-69, 1973-74 & 1978-79. The DES 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 1994-95 :-

(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)	2

	Total:	9

7. Strengthening of Dte. of Economics & Statistics

The Dte. 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 are enumerated below:

- (a) Implementation of provision of Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969.
- (b) Preparation of State Income estimates..
- (c) Compilation & preparation of Annual Survey of Industries Reports.
- (d) Collection of Reports on Prices of consumer goods and building materials commodities for Delhi.
- (e) Participation in various rounds Socio-economics 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 Economics 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.
- (l) Preparation of Directory of officers connected with Births & Deaths registration.
- (m) Processing and analysing the data collected by Field unit and bring out reports.

The Director, D.E.S. is also Addl. Registrar, Births & Deaths in Delhi. He is 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 scheme like Rural Statistical 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 in view and to suitably strengthen the Dte. of Economics & Statistics for providing professional support of Statisticians and Economists and ministerial support, the following posts are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1994-95:-

A.	S.No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No. of Posts
	1.	Economic & Statistical Advisor (Rs.4500-5700)	1
	2.	Jr. Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
	3.	Ministerial Asstt. (Rs.1400-2300)	1
	4.	Store Keeper (Rs.1400-2300)	1
	5.	U.D.C. (Rs.1200-2040)	2
	6.	L.D.C. (Rs. 950-1500)	3
	7.	Sr. Gestetner Operator (Rs. 950-1500)	1
	8.	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	2
	9.	Mali (Rs. 750-940)	1
	10.	Record Keeper (Rs.1200-2040)	1
	11.	Chowkidar (Rs. 750-940)	1
	12.	Helper (Rs. 750-940)	2
		Total (A)	17

8. Statistics on Area Planning

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.

The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already taken initiative in this regard and constituted a High Power Committee to suggest the formation of districts in Delhi. The Committee has suggested for constitution of nine districts and the report of the Committee is under active Consideration. Whenever these proposed districts come into existence, 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.

To implement this scheme, first task will be to study the present national geographical divisions of the Territory done by various user departments of Govt. of NCT of Delhi 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 have to be introduced, so that information being collected by one department could be useful to other departments and cost of collection of information is also reduced. The DES has made a small beginning by retabulating available statistical information

like Hospitals, Colleges, Cinemas, Police Stations, fire Stations etc. according to 14 municipal zones. The same is being published in the booklet entitled "Public Utilities in Municipal Zones". However, presently this work is being done by Planning Unit of the Dte. of Economics & Statistics. Since in the coming years, we will have to present the statistical information in many ways and different types of small geographical units such as Parliamentary constituencies, Police Districts, Legislative Assembly constituencies, Municipal wards etc., the workload will increase tremendously. It will include collection of information, determination of boundaries, dissemination of information in small geographical units, data entry on computers and output printing/checking. All this work will be beyond the competence of present Planning Unit.

Keeping all this in view, a plan scheme 'Statistics on Area Planning' has been included in Eighth Plan 1992-97 and A.P. 1993-94. But so far no posts have been created for this unit.

For entire planning and smooth functioning of the scheme, following posts are required to be created during Annual Plan 1994-95 :-

S.No.	Name & Scale of post	No. of Posts
i)	Deputy Director (Rs. 3000-4500)	1
ii)	Statistical Officer (Rs. 2000-3500)	2
iii)	Punch Supervisor (Rs. 1400-2300)	1
iv)	Stat. Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	1
v)	Data Entry Operator (Rs. 1350-2200)	2
vi)	Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
vii)	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1
viii)	Messenger (Rs. 750-940)	1
	Total :	10

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 offenses, 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 the Dte. of Economics & Statistics as the Dte. is the Nodal Agency for co-ordinating statistical work in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

To start the work, following posts are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1994-95:-

S.No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No. of Posts
1.	Asstt. Director (Rs.2200-4000)	1
2.	Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	2
3.	Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
4.	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 category wise)
- (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 1994-95 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
4.	Messenger (Rs. 750-940)	1
Total:		5

(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 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 also endorsed the view of the Ninth Conference. On the recommendations as referred above, the Dte. of Economics & Statistics being the Nodal Agency for the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics in Delhi, has proposed to set up a Cultural Statistics Unit in the 8th Plan. In the Annual Plan 1994-95 the following posts are proposed to be created.

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
3.	Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1
Total:			4

(iii) Women and Children Statistics Cell

As per population Census, 1991, the total population of Delhi was 94.20 lakhs out of which women were 42.65 lakhs. Children upto the age of 6 years constituted about 17.00 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 rates, incidence of sickness in various age groups by nature of sickness, marital status, age of marriage, maternity, fertility, abortions, miscarriage, female family planning methods, Maternity & Child Services, enrollment in education, non-formal, adult education, vocational and technical training, facilities or creches for children, social security, women's welfare activities, employment & 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 1994-95 with the following posts:-

(i) Asstt. Director	(Rs.2200-4000)	1
(ii) Research Officer	(Rs.1640-2900)	2
(iii) Stenographer	(Rs.1200-2040)	1
(iv) Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1

	Total:	5

iv) Housing Statistics Cell

Timely collection of reliable housing and building statistics is an essential pre-requisite for formulation of meaningful housing policies and realistic programmes, their implementation and evaluation. The need for these statistics has been stressed at various Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations, Conference of State Minister of Housing and Urban Development etc., and in the Five Year Plan Reports. These statistics are necessary for gauging the housing situation in the Country and judging the trends of housing activity and requirements of important building materials.

To collect such data, the National Building Organisation - as the Nodal National Agency for collection and compilation of housing statistics - launched a Three Tier Scheme in 1963 as a third Five Year Plan Scheme. The Scheme envisaged collection of statistics relating to current housing and building activities in public as well as private sectors from various States/Union Territories so that an All India picture could emerge with the required inter-state comparability. The scheme was transferred to State sector in 1967. Under the Three Tier pattern the first tier was suggested for the specific housing cell in Public Works Department, second tier for Local Self Govt. Department to collect the housing statistics of MCD, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment. The third tier was suggested for the HQ Cell in all the State/Union Territories Bureau.

In Delhi, only one tier of the three tier system has been established in the Land & Building Department with a skeleton staff for collection of PWD data. Remaining two tiers are yet to be set up besides strengthening of the existing tier. As per instructions of National Building Organisation, construction activities of Public Sector are required to be collected Half Yearly. But due to inadequate arrangement and paucity of staff, the return is not being sent even yearly.

It is, therefore, now proposed to establish remaining two tiers in Delhi. The second tier cell is proposed to be located in the LSG Department and third tier cell, to be called 'Head Quarter Cell' will be established in the Dte. of Economics & Statistics which is the nodal/ Central agency for collection and distribution of Statistics for NCT of Delhi.

The composition of the Housing Statistics (HQ) Cell is proposed as under :

i)	Joint Director (Stat.)	(Rs.3000-5000)	1
ii)	Asstt. Director	(Rs.2200-4000)	1
iii)	Research Officer	(Rs.1640-2900)	1
iv)	Statistical Asstt.	(Rs.1400-2300)	1
v)	Stat. Investigator	(Rs.1200-2040)	4
vi)	Jr. Stenographer	(Rs.1200-2040)	1
vii)	L.D.C.	(Rs. 950-1500)	1
viii)	Messenger	(Rs. 750-940)	1
ix)	Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1

		Total :	12

The Cell is proposed to be headed by a Joint Director. It is essential that there should be a senior officer to coordinate the activities of three tiers located in different departments to achieve the objectives of the three-tier schemes. Moreover, Delhi, is larger than a number of states and still expanding at a phenomenal rate and there is large expenditure on construction both in public and private sectors. The post of Joint Director is thus necessary as he will also be associated in the planning process in respect of Housing Sector.

The Housing Statistical Cell to be established in LSG is proposed to have the following staff :-

i)	Deputy Director (Stat.)	(Rs.3000-4500)	1
ii)	Statistical Officer	(Rs.2000-3500)	1
iii)	Statistical Asstt.	(Rs.1400-2300)	2
iv)	Statistical Investigator	(Rs.1200-2040)	4
v)	Jr. Stenographer	(Rs.1200-2040)	1
vi)	Peon/Messenger	(Rs. 750-940)	1

		Total :	10

The staff component in the three-tier system proposed in the foregoing paragraphs is the barest minimum keeping in view the importance of this sector in the economy of Delhi.

The housing statistics cell already functioning in PWD/ L&B Deptt. is also to be strengthened suitably.

11. 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 Statistical Cell.
- (iii) Special Survey Cell.

Description of each scheme is given below :-

(i) Research and Development Cell

Every year DES 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 DES during the Annual Plan 1994-95 with the creation of following posts:-

S.No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No.of Posts
1.	Asstt. Director (Rs.2200-4000)	1
2.	Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	2
3.	Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
4.	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1
Total:		5

Main function of this Cell will be as under:-

- (i) In many department of Delhi Govt. 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 States 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 Govt. received in the Library of the Dte. 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, 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 to check 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 performa 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/village.

The jurisdiction of Patwari or VLW is about 3 to 4 village and they are busy in their own 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 DES in respect of items covered by National Informatics 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 Centre/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
 - (a) Industries
 - (b) Tubewells
 - (c) Co-operative Bank/Agr. Bank/Nationalised Bank
 - (d) School/College in the Village
 - (e) Transport facilities
 - (f) Kendriya Bhandar/Super Bazar/Fair Price Shops etc
 - (g) Sanitary facilities
 - (h) Creche/Day Care Centre
 - (i) Fertilisers/Seeds to the Farmers
 - (j) Employment Exchange
 - (k) Daily Newspapers etc and
- (ix) Other items of National Informatics Centre Network proforma not covered above.

Rural areas 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 1994-95 for Two Blocks:-

Sl. No.	Name & Scale of the Post	No. of Posts
(i)	Research Officer (1640-2900)	2
(ii)	L.D.C. (950-1500)	2
(iii)	Stat, Assistant (1400-2300)	4
(iv)	Data Entry Operator (1200-2040)	2
(v)	Peon (750-940)	1
Total:		11

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is proposed during 1994-95 for this scheme.

(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, Houses 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 to continue 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. Infact the Dte. of Economics & Statistics has been entrusted with many ad-hoc surveys like Scavengers survey, Availability of milk, Food grain movement in and around Delhi etc. Which had/are being conducted by drawing staff from various units of the Dte.

The only survey in which the Dte. of Economics & Statistics participate is the various Rounds of National Sample Survey Organisation. The Dte. participates in these Rounds on three times matching basis. In the current year Dte. conducted the study of scavengers and consumption of liquor. Such adhoc 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/adhoc 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 Survey Cell in the Dte. of Economics & Statistics in Annual Plan 1994-95 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
(viii)	Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1
(ix)	Messenger	(Rs. 750-940)	1

Total:-			27

An amount of Rs. 9.62 lakhs was spent during 1993-94 on all the above schemes. An amount of Rs. 19.50 lakhs is approved for the A.P. 1994-95.

12. Computer Centre - (Rs. 0.50 lac)

Under this 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 GNCTD, 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 Govt. will be free to use the Centre. The main users are Planning Department, DES, Sales Tax Department, Dte. of Transport, Industries Department, Dte. of Health Services, L.N.J.P., 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, DES 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 Govt. This unit will also take follow up action/monitor the computerisation programmes of various Departments/Agencies of Delhi Govt. 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 during 1994-95 are the following:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Asstt. Programmer	(Rs.1640-2900)	1
2.	Data Entry Operator	(Rs.1200-2040)	2
Total:			3

Provision for running cost of the Computer Centre and consumable items like stationery, ribbon, tape, floppies, papers etc. is also needed.

An amount of Rs. 0.50 lac is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

II. Sales Tax Department

1. Strengthening of Data Base Management System (Rs. 80 lacs)

The scheme has two components viz. strengthening of EDP Cell and Research and statistical cell of Sales Tax Deptt., the details are as under :-

(A) STRENGTHENING OF EDP CELL

The computerisation of Sales Tax Department will also take into account (a) on-line transaction processing (b) creation and maintenance of data base and (c) net-working of the system to ensure the accessibility of data/information to Assessing Authorities, ACs, DCs, Additional Commissioner and Commissioner. The on-line counter window based system will increase the overall productivity of the Department.

The programme of computerisation of various activities of Sales Tax Department was taken up during Sixth Five Year Plan on the recommendations of Staff Inspection Unit of Govt. of India. The underlying objectives of Computerisation programme of the Department are given below :-

- (i) Providing a concise and concrete data base and tax liability to the Assessing Authorities.
- (ii) Ensuring smooth flow of work and elimination unnecessary delays.
- (iii) Keeping Commissioner, Addl. Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioner well informed by generating timely reports.
- (iv) Improvement in tax collection.
- (v) Elimination loopholes in the system.
- (vi) Motivating performance of wards, Zones and Staff.

To implement the scheme, the Sales Tax Department engaged CMC Ltd. in 1978-79 to conduct the feasibility study. CMC recommended the Nine applications for computerisation in their feasibility report. During 1989-90, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) reviewed the various applications on account of changed scenario of tax collection over the years since 1978-79. NIC modified/updated the CMC feasibility report and submitted their own report. NIC spelt out the under mentioned seven modules. NIC developed a four modules in Focus-4 GL as well.

- (i) Dealer Endorsement System
 - (ii) Return Processing System
 - (iii) Forms Control System
 - (iv) Assessment Information System
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- (v) Dealer Monitoring System
- (vi) Decision Support System
- (vii) Expert's System

Two AT-386 systems were installed during 1989-90 and 1990-91 in the EDP branch. As a pilot project, 3 applications viz. (i) Challan processing system, (ii) Dealer master information system, and (iii) Return processing system were taken up in Zone VI consisting of four wards 33-36. During 1993-94, EDP branch forwarded a proposal for installing 64 terminals, in different wards for on-line transaction processing. It is proposed to install a Main frame/ Mini frame computer systems for newly created 106 wards and 10 Zones.

During 1994-95, it is proposed to add about 400 more terminals to the proposed Main-frame/Mini-computer system. It has been decided to entrust the purchase of Hardware and Software to an expert agency like CMC or ICSIL or some 'Experts from Reputed Institute' or NIC on Turn-key basis. The main concept and philosophy of On-line transaction processing would be utilised for effective and efficient running of the entire system. Project will be completed in phases and it is going to be a time-bound job. The expert agency will also look into the aspect of net working of the system to ensure the accessibility of information to all the wards. It is proposed to standardise software development on Unix/4GL RDBMS systems. The proposed software/hardware should be able to meet the future requirements of atleast next ten years taking in view the present growth rate of 10-15% p.a. The expert agency will be entrusted to procure the requisite hardware/software and will adhere to standardised bench marking tests. Software development will be done by the expert agency as per the requirements of the Sales Tax Department. The training will be organised by the expert agency as and when required for the computer personnel, senior officers and for general clerical staff. The plan for site preparation will be prepared by the proposed agency and will be executed by the Sales Tax Department through PWD. The expert agency will also ensure the conversion of existing data-base files to avoid fresh creation of data. It will also provide a software solution for information access and interchanged between various wards/offices through networking. The estimated cost of the system will depend on the system to be selected by an expert agency. However, the overall cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 4.00 crore. Rs. 50.00 lakhs are likely to be incurred on the Preparation of Zonal EDP Centres in the New Sale Tax Building. To meet the immediate requirement it is proposed to upgrade the existing setup.

Man power requirement

One post of EDP Manager (Rs. 3700-5000) and System Analyst (Rs. 3000-4500) were considered essential to give impetus to the computerisation programme of the Sales Tax Department. These posts were created with a view to provide professional touch to such a highly technical project of On-line computerisation pro-

gramme of the Sales Tax Department. These computer professionals will technically guide and supervise the computer staff and provide liaison with the Zonal and ward functionaries.

The number of wards has been increased from 50 to 106 with reorganisation of the units of Sales Tax Department. The On-line Computerisation is proposed to be implemented in all the wards and zones. The entire work of data processing and production of reports will be carried out at Zonal (Deputy Commissioner) level under the supervision of data processing supervisor (DPS). One System Analyst will be incharge of 4 to 5 zonal offices and will guide the programmer and D.P.S. in designing and development work of their respective Zones/Wards. To maintain the cleanliness and healthy working environment arrangements will be made by creating 10 posts of Daftries/ Peons.

Hence the following additional posts are proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95.

S.No.	Name of Post	Scale	No.
1.	System Analyst	(Rs. 3000-4500)	3
2.	Programmer	(Rs. 2200-4000)	6
3.	Data Processing Sup. (D.P.S.)	(Rs. 1640-2900)	17
4.	Daftries/Peons	(Rs. 750-940)	10
	Total		36

A provision of Rs. 43.00 lakhs is kept for salary, office expenses and purchase of office equipments etc.

Provision for the following are included in the proposal.

(A) Purchase of Computer System

1. Computerisation system
(Mainframe/Mini/486/586 Pentium)
2. Cost of application system
3. Terminals - 400 (Intelligent)
4. 132 Col. DM Printers - 20
5. 600 lpm line Printer - 2
6. CVT & UPS
7. CTD - 4 Nos.
8. Site preparation including cabling
9. Generator set
10. System software (RDBMS)
11. Dot matrix printers - 80 col. - 340 Nos.
12. Ether Net card - 400 Nos.

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- B. Maintenance of Machines purchased during 8th plan period and Misc. Expenditure :-
1. Maintenance of Old system till the new system is stabilised.
 2. Training of staff (Including TA/DA)
 3. Misc. Expenditure on items like Computer Stationery, furniture, ribbons, office expenses and equipments.
 4. Maintenance of AC's.
- C. Salary of staff

(B) STRENGTHENING OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS CELL

The above second part of the scheme relates to Creation and maintenance of data base and Statistical decision support system in which strengthening of R&S Cell of Sales Tax Department forms an essential and integral part. The scheme was commenced in the sixth Five Year Plan to build up a strong and reliable data-base for policy formulation and monitoring the progress of revenue collection and recovery of sales tax dues from the defaulters on regular and periodical basis. The reliance on the Sales Tax revenue in the total source mobilisation of GNCTD has been increasing both in absolute terms as well as percentage terms and is on today Sales Tax Department contributes nearly 70% in the total resource mobilisation by incurring a nominal cost of collection of merely 0.7% which is the lowest in the country as against all India average of 2%. The collection has increased from Rs. 73 crore in 1975-76 to 1002.29 crore in 1993-94.

It is necessary to build up a strong and reliable data base and to set up a Management Information System in the Department for monitoring the progress in respect of revenue collections and recovery on day-to-day basis and also for the policy formulation. It has been a constant endeavour of the Department to bring out efficiency in the Sales Tax procedures by simplifying the registrations and assessments of the dealers. The Department has also been seriously engaged in reducing the massive pendency of amendments, rectifications and refund cases by simplifying the assessments. For making substantial improvement in this field, it is imperative that the statistical information should be simplified and brought up-to-date in respect of pending cases of assessments, registrations and other cases of dealers. The first study got conducted regarding Sales Tax System in Delhi by Professor Raja J. Chelliah and Dr. K.N. Reddy of the National Institute of Public Finance Policy, emphasised the need to strengthen the 'Information System' in the Sales Tax Department by collecting relevant data on the following.

- a) Distribution of dealers by gross turnover range giving taxable turnover and tax paid.
- b) Commoditywise turnover and tax yield.
- c) Data on the effects of discretionary tax changes.

The experts, further recommended that information should be collected on both estimates and actual changes in the tax yields.

The experts also recommended for compilation of data on commodity-wise production and trade to study the accrual of sales tax account of these factors and the actual collection of sales tax by the Department to calculate tax evasion. They recommended for collection of information on the flow of goods through consignment. The experts were of the opinion that work of survey of trade and commodity may be undertaken in collaboration with the Dte. of Economics & Statistics.

The second study got conducted through Tata Consultancy Services, in 1991 on 'Sales Tax Policy Related Issues - Procedural Reforms' underlined the importance of building up a strong and accurate data base for the policy formulation. The experts were of the opinion that computerised Management Information System based upon accurate data should be evolved. The third study got conducted by the Sales Tax Department from the National Council of Applied Economic Research on 'Estimation of Leakage in Sales Tax Revenue of Delhi' (Feb., 1993) also recommended for a reliable and accurate data base.

These studies strongly recommended for building up a strong and reliable data-base and Management Information System in the Department. There are 14 registers being maintained in the wards as on today through which the progress of the wards is monitored including recovery from the defaulters. These registers are not maintained in a proper and uniform manner as per columns prescribed. One of the main reasons for lack of a strong and reliable data base is the absence of statistical officials in most of the wards. Different types of data on the same aspects are being compiled. The Sales Tax Department, needs to build up, the following information on time series basis.

- (1) Distribution of dealers by turnover range.
- (2) No. of return defaulters.
- (3) Arrears of tax classified according to age structure.
- (4) Trade structure of Delhi and commodity-wise tax revenue.
- (5) Trends in turnover of commodities.
- (6) Tax payable and tax paid by turnover ranges.
- (7) Tax paid by rates categories.
- (8) Groups of dealers and types of dealers (importers, exporters, wholesalers, retailers etc.)
- (9) commodity composition of Govt. purchases.
- (10) Estimates of tax evasion.
- (11) Estimates of value of exports and imports.

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- (12) Structure of tax revenue indicating the contribution of Sales Tax, land revenue, stamp duties, state excise, tax on vehicles, tax on goods and passengers, other tax etc.
 - (13) Growth of revenue and annual compound growth rate of sales tax.
 - (14) Growth in per capita sales tax.
 - (15) Structure of sales tax in Delhi vis-a-vis neighboring states.
 - (16) Performance of the assessing authorities in Delhi vis-a-vis to those in other States/Union Territories in the Country etc.
 - (17) Growth in sales tax revenue on account of increase in number of dealers.
 - (18) Growth in sales tax revenue accruing due to expansion of trade and commerce in Delhi.
 - (19) Growth of sales tax revenue caused by increase in prices, consumption and income level in Delhi.

Thus the need for a strong database and adequate Management Information System for Sales Tax Admn. in Delhi hardly needs to be over-emphasised as this will serve as a base for evaluation guide for policy formulation and as instrument to understand the implications of proposed changes in the Sales Tax Admn. in Delhi. In the changing scenario under various sectors, it is now imperative for the Sales Tax Department to bring about changes by improving the efficiency of the Department, to simplify the tax procedures and to effectively enforce the Delhi Sales Tax Act 1975 and Central Sales Tax Act 1956, in a manner to cause less irritant to the dealers with a view to achieve the increasing targets of revenue collection fixed by the Planning Commission and the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi for example, target was increased from Rs. 938.00 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 1208.00 crores in 1993-94.

In the field of revenue collection also the Sales Tax Deptt. is behind the other Metropolitan cities. for instance, during 1992-93 Delhi collected total sales tax amounting to Rs. 930 crores approximately, Bombay collected Rs. 3041 crores, Bangalore Rs. 1111 crores, Madras Rs. 1550 crores etc.

Low rate of collection of sales tax revenue in Delhi, may be due to either Delhi's tax potentiality is very low or rate of evasion is very high. Both these facts are yet to be established conclusively. As per latest Statistics available, Delhi has the highest per capita income in the Country and a higher rate of conspicuous consumption. The study made by the National Council

of Applied Economic Research indicate that Delhi has enormous potential and strong base for sales tax and there is considerable leakage in collection of tax in Delhi. However, keeping in view the economic activities in Delhi which was predominantly of distributive character in the past, being centre of trade and commerce, have now significant share of manufacturing sector, the sales tax collection, can be increased considerably. Studies have also revealed that the magnitude of evasion of sales tax in Delhi is estimated to be as large, if not larger, than that of the extent of income tax evasion.

The above noted facts suggests to find out various ways for plugging leakages and evasion of tax in Delhi and simultaneously to increase the tax base by harnessing the untapped resources and bringing untouched areas into sales tax net. All these will require creation of a strong database, conducting of relevant studies and continuous monitoring of the programmes already taken up by the Department for which strengthening of the R&S Cell is a pre-requisite as this cell will have to play a vital role in the entire system. This is being done by the Department in phases. In the first phase during the Annual Plan 1993-94, proposal has been submitted for strengthening of the Research & Statistics Cell which envisage creation of post of Dy. Director (Statistics) and other supporting staff which will also continue in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

In order to further strengthen the Research & Statistics Cell at headquarters to cater to the needs of improving the Management Information System, one post of Joint Director (Research & Statistics) in the pay scale of Rs. 3700-5000 plus usual allowances and one post of Director (Research) in the pay scale of Rs. 4500-5700 alongwith supporting staff i.e., one Senior Stenographer, tow Junior Stenographers, two LDCs, three peons and two Safai Karamchari are proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95. The person to hold the post of Director (Research) must have sufficient experience in the field of Research and Studies. He will be overall incharge of the Research and Statistics Cell and conduct Studies on various aspects of Sales Tax as per requirements of the department. So far the department had been entrusting studies to the outside agencies. After the appointment of Senior level Officer in the Research & Statistical Cell. Such studies will be conducted by the department itself. Thus creation of these posts will go a longway in improving the Sales Tax Admn. and bring about phenomenal increase in revenue collection in Delhi.

To create a strong database and improve information system, to remove the shortcomings and bottlenecks narrated in the previous paragraphs and also for proper maintenance and upkeep of data at ward level, it was decided in principle that all the registers at ward level should be maintained by the Statistical personnel and accordingly 50 posts of Statistical Investigators were created for existing 50 wards during 1992-93, out of which only 15 posts have been filled up and 35 posts are yet to be filled up.

Improvement in the Information System on the lines suggested by experts in various studies as explained above, particularly at ward level, is going to increase the workload at ward level manifold. Professor Raja. J. Challiah has, therefore, recommended for creation of posts of Statistical Assistant in each ward assisted by Statistical Investigators.

The post of the Statistical Investigator in the ward are also justified as it is going to streamline the functioning at ward level which will ultimately check the loss of revenue by timely and appropriate action relating to Sales Tax issues.

Thus in order to remove the inherent shortcomings in the present Information System as well as keeping in view the requirement as a result of the proposed re-organisation of the wards, in the second phase during 1994-95, it is proposed to adequately strengthen the data base and information system at grass root level i.e. at ward level as well as at Zonal level. For efficient Sales Tax Admn. and to decentralise the activities of the department, the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi is having proposed to be divided in 10 zones under the scheme of re-organisation and each zone is going to be headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner. Each zone is required to be provided one Research Officer to compile, tabulate & interpolate the data in respect of the entire zone. Similarly one Statistical Asstt. needs to be provided to each Asstt. commissioner, thus 27 Statistical Asstt. will be provided to 27 Asstt. commissioners in the re-organised System. The existing 50 wards have already been restructured into 106 Wards, on the pattern suggested by the Staff Inspection Unit, Ministry of Finance. Now each ward caters to 1000-1200 dealers. In each ward one Statistical Investigator is required. Details of the posts proposed for creation during 1994-95 are given as under for HQ, wards and zones :-

S.No.	Name of the posts proposed to be created	Pay Scale (in Rs.)	No. of Posts proposed
1.	Director (Research)	4500-5700	1
2.	Joint Director (Research & Statistics)	3700-5000	1
3.	Dy. Director	3000-4500	1
4.	Statistical Officer	2000-3500	2
5.	Research Officer	1640-2900	12
6.	Statistical Assistant	1400-2300	23
7.	Statistical Investigator	1200-2040	58
8.	Senior Stenographer	1400-2300	1
9.	Jr. Stenographer	1200-2040	3
10.	Driver	950-1500	1
Total :			103

During 1994-95, it is proposed to purchase one gypsy vehicle for the use of Senior officers and also to keep constant liaison with the Dte. of Economics & Statistics and other department and Ministries including Central Statistical Organisation to build up a strong data base.

Provision for purchase of office equipemnts, business machines, telephones, purchase of furniture, research and reference material, etc. is included under this scheme. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 65 lacs in the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 80 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for "Strengthening of Database Management System".

XII - CIVIL SUPPLIES

Under this Sector 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.

Financial Outlays and Expenditure

The approved outlay for 8th Plan 1992-97, expr. for 1992-93 and 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 is given below :-
(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Name of Scheme	8th Plan 1992-93 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Expr. ----- -----	1993-94 Anti. expr.	1994-94 Approved outlay
1.	Assistance to voluntary organisations, publicity etc.	30.00	4.29	2.04	3.00
2.	Stg. of Dte. of Consumer Affairs	-	-	-	5.00
3.	Stg. of Public Distribution system	55.00	10.92	40.50	60.00
4.	Computerisation of Food & Supplies Deptt.	15.00	11.74	1.61	2.00
TOTAL :		100.00	26.95	44.15	70.00

A new scheme "Stg. of Dte. of Consumer Affairs" is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are as under :-

A. Directorate of Consumer Affairs

1. Assistance of voluntary agencies engaged in Consumer Movement and Publicity (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

Consumer Protection Act was passed in 1986. The Central Consumer Protection Council and 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. Rs. 30 lacs for 8th Plan 1992-97 was approved. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 to implement the scheme.

2. Strengthening of Directorate of Consumer Affairs. (Rs.5 lakhs)

This is a new scheme included in the Annual plan from 1994-95.

The Directorate of Consumer Affairs need to be strengthened to keep pace with the work load and the requirement of the hour by creating additional posts.

To provide for better protection of the interest of the consumers, Delhi Admn, set up the Directorate of Consumer Affairs in the Food & supplies Deptt. in Oct.'1985 with the following aims and objectives :-

- (a) To redress consumer grievances and protect the right.
- (b) To create consumer awareness.
- (c) To develop a strong consumer protection movement in Delhi.

With the passage of time, Consumer movement in Delhi has picked up very well and a huge number of activities concerning consumer education are organised every where with the associations of voluntary consumer organisations. Obviously, these organisations need lot of back up in support from the government and, therefore there involvement in the Directorate of Consumer Affairs in inescapable. Consumer Directorate has to coordinate from all service rendering agencies in Delhi to ensure that the interest of the consumers is protected.

The following table indicates the estimated expenditure on the additional staff proposed to be created.

Sl.no.	Designation	Existing sanctioned posts	Proposed additional posts	Scale of pay	Per Month approx. expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Asstt.Commissioner cum-Dy.Director(CA)	-	1	3000-4500	7000/-
2.	Steno for Dy. Director	-	1	1200-2040	2900/-
3.	L.D.C. for Dy. Director (Diarist/Dispathcer)	-	1	950-1500	2300/-
4.	Peon for Dy.Director	-	1	750-1500	1800/-
5.	A.D. (CA)	2	-	-	--
6.	Assistant	1	3	1400-2300	9000/-
7.	Steno	1	1	1200-2040	2700/-
8.	U.D.C.	1	1	1200-2040	2700/-
9.	L.D.C.	1	3	950-1500	6600/-
10.	Legal Assistant	1	-	-	---
11.	Peon	2	-	-	---
Total		9	12		35000/-

Thus the yearly expenditure works out to Rs. 4.20 lacs.

An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is approved for the scheme in 1994-95 for salary of the post to be created and other contingencies etc. This detailed scheme was forwarded to the Planning Commission for approval.

B. Food and Supplies Deptt.

1. Strengthening of Public Distribution System in Delhi -
(Rs. 60.00 lacs)

The 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, 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 godown 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 Govt. 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 26,11,458 food cards with 1,30,06,037 units issued to residents of Delhi. At present, Deptt. is having 3568 FPSs, 1939 Kerosene Depots and 844 Coal Depots. The number of Fair Price Shops are likely to increase to 3850 by the end of 1994-95. 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 29 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 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.

(a) Posts created for additional Circle Offices

During the Annual Plan 1991-92 the following posts were crated 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 Officer	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		172

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 and there should be one zonal office for 8 circles. 9 more circle offices are proposed to be set up during 1994-95.

Therefore, it is proposed to create the following additional posts during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for managing these additional circle offices.

S.No.	Posts	No.of Posts		Pay scale
		for one circle office	for 9 circle office	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Food & Supplies Officer	01	09	Rs.2000-3200
2.	Head Clerk/Gr. II	01	09	Rs.1400-2300
3.	Inspector (Gr. II)	03	27	Rs.1400-2300
4.	UDC	02	18	Rs.1200-2040
5.	LDC	03	27	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Peon	01	09	Rs. 750-940
7.	Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	01	09	Rs. 750-940
	Total	12	108	

For 8th plan, Rs. 55 lacs is approved for this scheme. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, an expr. of Rs. 10.92 lacs and Rs. 40.50 lakhs was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 60 lakhs is approved and spent for a circle offices to implement the scheme which includes provision for salary, a telephones, office furniture.

2. Computerisation of Foods & Supplies Deptt. - (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Information regarding Food card holders, profile of retail outlets, allocation, lifting of stocks and supplies to the consumers 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.

As per the recommendation of NIC and subsequent meetings held, it was decided to computerise various activities relating to Public Distribution System.

For the purpose, the department will require the following Hardware and Software components :-

I. Phase - I of Computerisation

Module - I of computerisation plan will cover activities at Head quarter only.

Nature of Work	(Rs. in lacs)
	Estimated Cost (approx.)
a) Civil Work & site preparation.	2.00
b) Air Conditioning	0.70
c) UPS & Electrical wiring :	3.50
d) Furniture & consumable - one set	0.50

e) i)	Computer system (Hardware) according to specification and Power Supply of suitable capacity with necessary cables and connectors; RTC with Battery backup	5.06
ii)	Two Dot Matrix Printer DMP, LQ 300 cps 132 Col.	0.50
iii)	Dot Matrix Printer-80 Column, 160 cps-Five Nos.	0.50
iv)	Terminals : VT100 compatible (GIST) Terminals - 10 Nos. @ Rs. 15,000/- per Terminal	1.50
v)	One Dot Matrix Line Printer 300 LPM 132 Col. 96 Character Set - One No.	2.50
f)	Software specifications :	
i)	Unix Sys. V. Rel. 4.0	0.80
ii)	Foxbase latest version	0.40
iii)	Oracle RDBMS Rel. 6.0 under Unix (for 80486 m/c with 8 users license)	5.00
g)	Application Software Development	2.50
h)	Application software maintenance for 1 yr	2.50
	Sub-Total	27.96
i)	Office & Overhead expenses @ 10%	2.79
j)	Travel Cost	1.00
	PHASE - I TOTAL	31.75

II. Phase - II of Computerisation :

The Circle level computerisation plan is covered in phase-II

i)	Hardware configuration : One No. PC/XT 80386 @ 40 MHZ 1 MB RAM, 64 KB Cache 14" Software Monitor CGA monitor, 1x1.2 MB FDD, 80 MB Disc, DOS 5.0, Dot Matrix Printer, 132 Col., 288 cps VT100 (GIST) compatible Terminal one-at the rate of Rs. 15,000/- Totaling Rs. 1.00 lakh for each circle for fifty circles the cost @ Rs. 1.00 lakh.	50.00
ii)	Application Software Development	2.50
iii)	Application Software maintenance for three years	7.50
iv)	Miscellaneous (Furniture consumable)	2.50
v)	Office & Overhead expenses @ 10%	6.25
vi)	Transport on hire (for one year)	3.00
	PHASE - II TOTAL	71.75
	Total Cost of Phase I and Phase II	103.50

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 lakhs 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.

22.50

Hiring of eight telephones will be carried out by the department and expenditure will be borne by the Food & Supplies Department.

Total cost of computerisation

126.00

The 8th Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 15 lakhs. Rs. 11.74 lakh in 1992-93 and Rs. 1.61 lakhs in 1993-94 was incurred for the Annual report 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is approved.

XIV. OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC MEASURES

WEIGHTS & MEASURES

**1. Strengthening of Weights & Measures Organisation -
(Rs. 11.00 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 manufactures, repairs and dealers of weights & measures, weighing and measuring instruments in National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- (iv) Enforcement of the Standards of Weight & 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 offenses 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 strengthen the department suitably so as to make it 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 Eight Five Year Plan. In 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 8.10 lacs was spent against the approved outlay of Rs. 10 lacs. An expenditure of Rs. 8.40 lakhs was incurred during 1993-94.

The following programmes are to be implemented under this plan scheme during A.P. 1994-95 for which an outlay of Rs. 11 lacs is approved which includes Rs. 8 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 3.00 lakhs under capital.

1. Strengthening of Taxi Meter Unit (Rs. 1.00 lacs)

Taxi Meter Unit of Weights & Measures Department of Delhi Govt. undertakes calibration/re-calibration of Taxi/Auto-Rikshaw Mechanical fare meters. These fare meters are tested for distance on bench machines and for period by stop watches in the Laboratory. For the purpose of distance test there are 11 bench machines and out of these 6 machines are in working condition and these are serving the purpose of calibration/re-calibration of fare meters. In case of wear and tear, machines will be got repaired.

The Deptt. is also undertaking the calibration/re-calibration of Electronic Digital Fare Meters as the model of Electronic Digital Fare Meter has already been approved by the Director of Weights & Measures, Govt. of India. To calibrate-recalibrate Electronic Digital fare meters, suitable infrastructures are to be arranged. In the Annual Plan 1994-95, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lacs is kept for the purchase of device of testing electronic digital fare meters and also the repairing of bench machines to test mechanical fare meters.

2. Creation of additional posts in Zones (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The post of 6 AIWMs in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300 created in Annual Plan 1990-91 shall continue in Annual Plan 1994-95 to overcome the burden of zones created due to provision of stamping of Weights & Measures on yearly basis which previously was biannual. The expenditure (salary component only) on this account will be Rs. 2 lacs.

3. Strengthening of Standard Lab. at Wazirpur - (Rs. 1.50 lacs)

In order to strengthen the Standard Laboratory at Wazirpur, Delhi, following posts were created in the year 1990-91 for verification & stamping of clinical thermometers and domestic water meters. These posts will continue in the Annual Plan (1994-95) :-

Name of post	No.	Pay Scale
1. Sr. Metrological Asstt.	2	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Jr. Metrological Asstt.	6	Rs. 1400-2300
3. Lab. Assistant	5	Rs. 950-1500
4. Chowkidar	2	Rs. 750-940
5. Sweeper	1	Rs. 750-940
6. Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500

Total	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, one post of Junior Metrological Asstt. and one post of Sweeper have already been filled up. However, the other posts are still to be filled up. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lacs will be utilised to meet the salary and other expenditure of the posts created for this unit in 1994-95.

4. Consumer education and publicity - (Rs. 3.50 lacs)

Consumer protection and education is to be given high priority since the deptt. is dealing in consumer protection laws. This programme has to be intensified to educate the consumers about their rights under the W&M Act while making purchases from the traders. Similarly, the department has also to warn unscrupulous traders for their indulgence in nefarious activities through "Press-Advertisement", Radio & Doordarshan. Besides, the department usually arrange exhibitions and distribute educative material with the help of voluntary consumer organisation. In order to carry out consumer awareness and publicity, it is also proposed to purchase a vehicle. This should facilitate the transportation of exhibition materials to be used in arranging exhibitions at different parts of Delhi. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lacs has been kept in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for purchase of vehicle and to incur other expenditures such as "Press advertisement", exhibitions, publication of education material etc.

5(a) Construction of Zonal Office Building at Tilak Nagar, new Delhi- (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

The DDA has allotted a piece of land measuring 1000 sq meters 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. 1994-95 and therefore a provision of Rs. 3 lacs has been made for the purpose.

b) Construction of building for Zonal Offices at Shahdara & Laxmi Nagar Zones in East Delhi.

The DDA has promised to provide alternative plot of 800 sq. yards in East Delhi in lieu of the one provided in Vishwas Nagar which is filled with sewage water. It is proposed to get the construction of building on alternative land when provided by DDA during 1994-95. Construction shall be got completed through DSIDC who have already been paid Rs. 9.64 lacs during 1985-86.

Details of expenditure to be incurred in Annual Plan 1994-95

(a) Revenue Section

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Strengthening of Taxi Meter Unit	1.00
2.	Creation of additional posts in zones	2.00
3.	Strengthening of Standard Lab. at Wazirpur	1.50
4.	Creation of Special Cell at HQ for consumer education & Publicity	3.50
		----- 8.00 -----

(b). Capital Section

	Construction of two buildings for zonal offices	3.00

	Total a & b (Grand Total)	11.00 -----

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 GNCTD. 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 Govt. of Delhi 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 enrollment 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 52.11%.

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	1993-94
1. Primary	530	1677	1839	1942	2007	2039	2094	2148
2. Middle	74	325	397	442	485	497	511	525
3. Sec./ Sr. Sec. School	69	678	843	1087	1130	1165	1172	1223
Total	673	2680	3079	3471	3622	3701	3777	3896

The enrollment of children in different age groups has also increased considerably as is evident from the following table:-

(Figures in lacs)

Age	1971-72	1975-76	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
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

The 8th Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95.

The programmes under General Education of Education Dept. 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 enrollment target for 8th Plan, achievement for 1992-93, 1993-94 and target for 1994-95 is given below :-

(Figures in lakhs)

Level	8th Plan Target	Achievement		1994-95 Targets
		1992-93	1993-94	
1. Primary	10.60	9.80	10.50	10.69
2. Middle	6.05	5.45	6.00	6.17
3. Sec./Sr. Secondary	4.44	4.07	4.14	4.19

The target for opening of schools in the 8th Plan and Achievement in 1992-93, 1993-94 and target for 1994-95 are given are given below :

(Figures in nos.)

Stage	8th Plan	Achievements		Targets
	target 1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. No. of Middle Schools	110	11	11	20
2. Bifurcation of :				
1. Middle Schools-		-	4	
2. Sec. Schools :	45	-	3	3
3. Sr.Sec.Schs. _:		1	-	
3. Upgradation from:				
1. Middle to Sec. -.	225	12	13	20
2. Sec. to Sr.Sec._:		10	15	25
Total	380	34	46	68
4. Conversion of Sec./Sr.Sec. Schools	550	119	58	75
5. No. of new Degree College	10	-	1	3
6. No. of School Buildings	87	7	9	13
II. M.C.D.				
1. No. of Primary Schools	200	44	17	20
III. N.D.M.C.				
1. Primary Schools	3	-	1	2
2. Middle Schools	2	-	-	-

The Agency wise financial position for 8th Plan, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Agency No.	8th Plan	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
	1992-97 Approved Outlay	Expr.	Appd. Outlay	Actual Expr.	Approved Outlay
1. Education Deptt.	24500.00	3672.15	4615.00	4604.69	7350.00
2. M.C.D.	19100.00	3075.00	3635.00	3464.00	5040.00
3. N.D.M.C.	1400.00	325.00	350.00	265.40	360.00
Total	45000.00	7072.15	8600.00	8334.09	12750.00

Annual Plan 1994-95

For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 12750 lacs is approved to implemented the scheme under General Education sector The following new schemes are included :

1. Scholarship to educationally backward minority students - (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)
2. Introduction of Computer courses in schools (Computer Awareness programme) - (RS. 45.00 lakh)
3. Delhi Board of Secondary Education - (Rs. 5.00 lakh)

The agency/ scheme-wise details are as under :-

For Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 12750 lacs is approved to implement the schemes under Gen. Education sector.

I. EDUCATION DEPTT.

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., which is under active consideration of the Government of India. Once this proposal is approved, it will 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 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs (Rs. 10 lacs for MNP and Rs. 5 lacs for Non-MNP) is proposed. During 1993-94, an expr. of Rs. 9.03 lacs was incurred.

The physical target for the year 1992-93 was 55416 books. With an expenditure of Rs. 19.23 lakh and 41,000 students availed benefit of this scheme. The physical target for the year 1994-95 is 43,000 students with approved outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs (Rs. 10.00 lakh for MNP and Rs. 5.00 lakh for Non-MNP).

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. During 1992-93, Rs. 9.14 lacs was incurred and 1568 Girl student were

benefited. During 1994-95, Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved including Rs. 5.00 lacs under MNP to benefit 5520 girl students

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 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. During the Annual Plan 1993-94, the expr. was Rs. 15.77 lacs (Rs. 11.13 lacs for MNP & Rs. 4.64 lacs for Non-MNP). For 1994-95, Rs. 24.00 lacs (Rs. 15.00 lacs under MNP and Rs. 9.00 lacs non-MNP) is approved.

4. Free Supply of Uniforms - (Rs 25.00 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 Uniform 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. During 1992-93, 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 29.56 lacs and Rs. 13.56 lacs respectively was incurred to benefit 32000 students. For 1994-95, Rs. 25.00 lacs is approved to benefit 32000 students.

5. Free Supply of Text Books - (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

Free text books are supplied to the children studying in the Primary section 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. During 1993-94, the expr. was Rs. 5.00 lacs to implement the scheme. For 1994-95, Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved. The target is to purchase 32000 books.

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 centers 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 costs. 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 and 1994-95

	8th Plan Target	1994-95 Target
1. N.F.S. Centres	300	300
2. Beneficiaries	45000	9000

A amount of Rs. 40.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. During the Annual Plan 1993-94, an expr. of Rs. 0.27 lakh was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved.

7. Additional Schooling Facilities in the Age Group 11-14 & 14-17 Years (Rs. 3000.00 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 enrollment 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 schools depending on enrollment.
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 Distt.
10. Providing, books, stationery A.V. aids and Misc. contingencies for the new schools.
11. Providing of Post-Fixation Proforma.
12. Grant-in-aid to aided schools.
13. Training of Teachers in different fields.
14. Renumeration for the authorised officers in the taken over aided schools.

The following table gives the details of the number of schools proposed to be opened/ bifurcated/ upgraded during 1994-95 :

It is proposed to take up computer awareness programme in the Govt. schools. Since lot of funds and expert man power are required to implement the programme, it is proposed to take up the programme through such company/ Institutes which has already taken up the programme in Navodaya Vidyalaya/ Kendriya Vidyalayas etc., so that maximum result can be achieved with minimum expertise. In the first stage, 71 schools where P.C.s are available, are proposed to be covered during 1994-95.

The following table gives the details of the number of schools proposed to be opened/ bifurcated/ upgraded during 1994-95 :

Sl.No.	Item	No. of Schools
1	2	3
1.	New Middle Schools	20
2.	Bifurcation of :	
	(i) Middle Schools	-+
	(ii) Sec. Schools	3
	(iii) Sr.Sec.Schools	-+
3.	Upgradation from :	
	(i) Middle to Sec.	20
	(ii) Sec. to Sr. Sec.	25

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The enrollment position for the 8th Plan, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is as under :

(In lacs)

	8th Plan Targets	Achievement		Targets 94-95
		92-93	93-94	
1. Class VI to VIII	6.05	5.45	5.60	5.75
2. Class IX to X	2.78	2.60	2.64	2.68
3. Class XI to XII	1.57	1.47	1.49	1.51

The following posts are proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 out of which 1010 posts are required for 1994-95.

Sl. No.	Category	No. of posts			
		8th Plan 92-97 Target	1992-93	93-94	94-95 Proposed
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Principal	155	8	11	25
2.	V.Principal	145	19	4	26
3.	P.G.Ts.	1240	88	-	183
4.	T.G.Ts.	1080	155	293	236
5.	Language Tr.	375	59	149	71
6.	H.Master (Middle)	30	3	-	-
7.	Drawing Tr.	100	9	8	25
8.	P.E.Ts.	100	9	8	25
9.	Dom. Sc. Tr.	60	9	-	14
10.	Librarian	145	19	13	20
11.	Music Trs.	60	13	36	20
12.	Lab. Asstt.	225	35	28	70
13.	Head Clerk	145	19	7	26
14.	U.D.C.	145	19	25	25
15.	Supdts.	145	19	2	20
16.	Supdt.	100	19	28	20
17.	Class-IV	380	52	54	82
18.	Cl.IV (P/Times)	380	52	95	62
19.	Lib. Attendants	100	13	-	20
20.	Lab. Attendants	100	13	-	20
21.	Tabla Player	-	-	63	20
22.	Care Taker	330	50	-	20
Total		5540	676	828	1010

There are about 11 taken over schools under sub. section (1) of section 20 of Delhi school education Act/ Rule 1973. The management of these schools is being done by the Education Deptt. through authorised officers. Presently, EO/DEO of the zones are functioning as authorised officers, in addition to their official duties and may not give adequate attention to the taken over schools. It has been noticed that the condition of taken over school did not improve much. Now the Dte. of Education proposes to appoint retired experienced (both academic and administrative) officers not below the rank of Principal, as authorised officers of taken over school. They may be paid remuneration of Rs. 5000.00 p.m. for Sr. Sec. School, Rs. 4000/- p.m. for Sec. School and Rs. 3000/- p.m. for middle or primary schools. Rs. 5.28 lacs is required during 1994-95 for this purpose. However the programme will be implemented after obtaining the approval from competent authority.

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. During 1992-93, 1993-94 expr. of Rs. 1430.02 lacs and Rs. 2159.72 lakhs respectively was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 3000.00 lacs is approved which includes Rs. 764 lacs under MNP.

8. Yoga in Delhi Schools - (Rs. 4.00 lacs)

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 of nationality).

Details of Physical Targets for the 8th Plan and the Annual Plan 1994-95 are given below :-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Physical Target			
		8th Plan Sch.	8th Plan Studs.	1994-95 Schools	1994-95 Student
1.	Purchase of Yoga teaching articles for schools	600	-	150	-
2.	Inter Zonal Yoga competitions	-	10,000	-	2500
3.	Trs. Refresher courses (Trs.)	500		125	teachers

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 9 districts, depending upon the results of the central training centre. The following staff would be needed to run the proposed centre:-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of post in the Dist.	Posts for 9 dist.	Pay scale Rs.
1.	Yoga Teacher or Research Officer	1	9	1640-2900
2.	Yoga Teacher/Fitness Tr. (Male/Female)	2	18	1400-2600
3.	Class-IV	2	18	750-940

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs (Rs. 20.00 lac for MNP & Rs. 10.00 lacs for NON-MNP) is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For 1994-95 Rs. 4.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme. Provision for yoga articles, yoga competitions, refresher courses and salary for posts is included in the proposal.

9. Capital Works Programme - Construction of school buildings - (Rs. 2700 lacs)

Provision of adequate school buildings is an essential part of teaching facilities. Accordingly priority has been given for 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 1994-95 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), and Gram Panchayat every year. An amount of Rs. 700 lacs is required during 1994-95 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. As per the prospective 54 sites are required during 1994-95 for opening of Govt. Schools both in urban and rural areas.

(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. During 1994-95 about 10 to 15 sites in rural areas will be purchased. A sum of Rs. 2.4 crores 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). It is expected that about 10-15 site would be made available during 1994-95. The average rates being charged by DDA is Rs. 32.12 lacs per site at present. A sum of Rs. 4.6 crores will be required for 1994-95.

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-Structure or pucca buildings in the 8th Plan period. The average cost of the building at the current rates is Rs. 2.50 crores. 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 build's 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 13 buildings during 1994-95. During 1992-93 seven new school buildings were constructed.

At present the following school building are under construction:-

1. Tilak Nagar
2. Kidwai Nagar
3. Kair
4. Rohini-9
5. Rohini-11
6. Vasant Kunj

In addition work will be started during 1994-95 on the following sites :-

1. Radhey Shyam Park
2. Karkardooma
3. Majlis Park
4. Shakarpur
5. Arun Nagar
6. New Multan Nagar

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 1994-95. The average cost of one Semi-Pucca room is approx. Rs. 1.40 lacs. A sum of Rs. 700.00 lacs would be required for the same.

A total of Rs. 16.20 crores would be required for the construction of school building.

III. Renovation

For 1994-95, Rs. 120 lacs will be needed under this head.

IV. Horticulture Work

Keeping in view the heavy pollution in the city, it is proposed to plant more trees to provide a green belt in the school's premises. For this purpose Rs. 60 lacs would be needed during 1994-95.

An amount of Rs. 2700 lacs is approved for capital works programmes of the Education Deptt. as indicated below:-

Priority-A	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Purchase of sites	700.00
2. Construction of Bldg. and SPS	1820.00
3. Renovation and misc. work	120.00
4. Horticulture	60.00

Total	2700.00

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 12800 lacs is approved for capital works programme of the Education Deptt. During 1992-93, & 1993-94 the expr. was Rs. 1621.85 lacs and Rs. 1852.00 lakhs respectively. For 1994-95 Rs. 2700 lacs is approved under this scheme.

10. Provision of Pre-primary/Primary classes in the existing Govt. Schools (Composite Schools) - (Rs.3650.00 lacs)

There are about 1743 Middle, Sec. & Sr. Sec. Schools. The enrollment at Primary level is 10.50 lacs, Middle level is 6.00 lac and Sec./Sr. Sec. level 4.14 lac. Sec./Sr. Sec. Schools will be considered under the Plan Scheme.

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. A 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. publicly announced to open 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 191 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 convert 550 Sec./Sr. Sec. Schools into composite schools during the 8th Plan in phases.

Target 8th Plan	Achievements		Proposed Target

1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
-----	-----	-----	-----
550	119	58	75

During 1993-94, 58 composite schools were opened totaling to 249 schools.

It is proposed to create one post each of Asstt. Teacher, Hobby Teacher and class IV (Aya) in these schools which will increase in number of sections as under for the 8th plan period:

1992-97 Target	1992-93 Achiev.	1993-94	1994-95 Proposed
-----	-----	-----	-----
3741	374	555	710

Apart from teacher and related staff other items like furniture, equipment etc. would also be required for smooth and effective running of these schools. During 8th Plan, Rs. 300 lacs is approved. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 an expenditure of Rs. 38.61 lacs and Rs. 121.13 lakh respectively was incurred. For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 350 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

11. Assistance to students studying in Madrasas - (Rs. 5.00 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 Madrasas, 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. Now it is decided to pay Rs. 100/= per student for whole session for purchase of books, stationary etc. instead of Rs. 50/- per month per student.

The Deputy Director of Education of the concerned Distt. will make proper supervision in consultation with the Urdu Academy in respect of the implementation of this scheme. At present there are approximately 320 Madrases in Delhi which are proposed to be covered in a phased manner as mentioned below :-

Target	Anticipated	Target
----- 1992-97 -----	----- 93-94 -----	----- 94-95 -----
320	55	65

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 scheme for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. During 1993-94, the expr. was Rs. 0.07 lakh. For 1994-95, Rs. 5 lacs is approved for the scheme.

12. Education for all (Adult Education & saturation Literacy Programme) - (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

Education is one of the essential components of human resource development. The illiterate masses cannot be expected to assume role of responsible citizens unless they are made literate. Accordingly eradication of illiteracy has become very essential.

CURRENT STATUS OF LITERACY IN DELHI:

As per 1991 census Delhi's population was 94.20 lakhs out of which 51.55 lakhs are males and 42.65 lakhs females. The literacy rate as per 1991 census was 75.29%.

There are about 22.4 lakhs non-literate in Delhi out of which 7.58 lakhs (projected) are in the age group 15-35 years. Even though in 1991, the percentage of literate showed an improvement over previous years there is an increase in the absolute number of non-literate over previous decade. This is mainly due to migration to Delhi.

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING LITERACY PROGRAMME:

Literacy programmes are not altogether new in Delhi. In fact, variety of non-formal education programmes are available in Delhi for imparting knowledge and skills. However, there is a high backlog of non-literate in Delhi. This is a clear indicator of the fact that a lot needs to be done to improve the literacy status of Delhi.

One of the major difficulties of the on going literacy programmes is lack of support from community. Moreover, there is lack of motivation amongst learners to come regularly for literacy classes. Motivation amongst master trainers as well as teachers dissipates with time. The three tier method of training adopted by NLM results in loss of input between the various tiers.

The literacy campaign tend to face break in continuity owing to the fact that majority of the volunteers are students. Since the volunteers are from the same locality, they tend to lack of sense of authority in teaching their elders who are from the same locality.

Centre based approach adopted by Delhi Govt. and few NCOs has not been found adequate for promoting literacy a mass campaign approach has to be followed for future plan of action.

PLANNED TARGET FOR ADULT LITERACY INCLUDING EDUCATION FOR ALL

In order to clearly visualize the possibilities for future plan, concrete information on the current status of education and the past trends in the field of literacy campaigns, are required for planning at micro-level. Additional information to acquire a first hand understanding of the situation in target areas will be obtained through field surveys. However, till a literacy survey is conducted, the plan will have to depend on the census data.

TARGET AREA:

Six areas in Delhi where the first phase action plan will be implemented are :-

1. Nandnagri in East Delhi
2. Jahangirpuri in North Delhi
3. Raghubir nagar in West Delhi
4. Jama Masjid area in Central Delhi (walled city)
5. Kalkaji/Gobindpuri in South Delhi
6. Shakurpur in West Delhi.

The target area for Phase I of Delhi have been identified in a manner that all 'zones' of Delhi are given representation. Implementation of Adult Literacy/Education for all in these areas would help creating standards for the final phase as well as create opportunities to pre-empt problems.

Although the general areas have been taken from Census descriptions but there is need to work out detailed area. For this purpose it is planned that each Govt. school in the area would work out its own catchment area and report to the Adult Literacy Cell at the Directorate.

Objective of the proposed action plan is to impart functional literacy to Non-Literate adults in the age group 15-35 years in six above mentioned areas of Delhi within a time period of one year. The total population of these areas is about 547361

out of which about 211510 are non-literates. However, it is proposed to cover about 105755 illiterates in the first phase residing in six identified areas. The remaining illiterates will be covered in the second and third phase during Eighth Plan period.

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 marches, nukkar nataks etc. by involving community and NGOs working for the cause of literacy.
- (iii) Developing a cadre of resource persons for each District to undertake training of master trainers and volunteers.
- (iv) To develop a training package, motivation material for the persons involved in Adult Literacy Programme.

Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be carried out all through the campaign. Monitoring system will be sensitive to the needs and problems of the volunteers and learners. It will facilitate timely availability of materials, literacy activities to take place properly and prompt reporting.

For monitoring and Inspection purposes 9 Gypsies will be purchased and 9 posts of Driver will be created. Conveyance charges to voluntary instructors/master trainers etc. will also be reimbursed for visiting the teaching place and back to their normal place of work/Teaching/School.

State contribution/ help, if any to the Delhi Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Samity, Govt. of NCT of Delhi Society may also be given to implement the activities of E.F.A. Keeping in view the additional entrusted work such as EFA, SEHAT, NFE schools and Tihar Jail A.E. the provision of additional staff is required.

Strengthening of Administrative Structure
Centrally Sponsored Scheme

S. No.	Name of post	Scale	Sanct- ioned posts	Filled	Vacant	Date on which vacant upto Feb., 94
1.	Addl. Director	3700-5000	1	1	-	Feb. 94
2.	Dy. Director	3000-5000	1	1	-	
3.	Asstt. Director	3000-4000	1	-	1	14.07.91
4.	A.A.O.	2000-3200	1	1	-	
5.	Stat. Asstt.	1400-2300	1	1	-	
6.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	2	2	-	
7.	Stenographer	1200-2040	2	2	-	
8.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2	-	2	01.10.91
9.	Class-IV Peon	750-940	2	-	2	Feb. 93

For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is approved.

13. Strengthening of Directorate of Education - (Rs. 5.00 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. But due to one reason or other the number of staff at Head Quarters has remained stagnate. 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 district. At present 6 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 (Account 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	1	1200-2040
7. Daftary	1	775-1025
8. Peon	2	750-940

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- (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 year. There are nearly 400 cases going on in different courts. Timely and effective supervision of this work requires the creation of 'Litigation Cell' within the Branch. Two post of Legal Assistant and Assistant Legal Adviser were created. It is proposed to create the following posts to streamline the work :-

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

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(iii) Vigilance Branch :- This branch is proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts :-

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

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(iv) Administrative Reforms Branch :- It is proposed to create the following posts to strengthen the Admn. Reforms Branch :-

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

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(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 :-

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

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(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 and LDC 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.O.s., 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 :-

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

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(xi) Ghazetted 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 2000 Gazetted Officers (Class I & II) and this cell deals with Administrative and Financial matters :-

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

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(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 plan schemes through out the year. This work is being looked after by the Plan Evaluation Officer with the assistance of Stat. Assistant & 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:-

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

13

(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 inter linked 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. 3000-4500. 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 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 :-

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.Inv.	6	1200-2040
6.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
7.	Steno	2	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 skeleton 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 :-

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 :-

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

(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 :-

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, functions with borrowed Staff.

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. Hence it is proposed to upgrade 6 posts of grade-III steno to Grade-II and also create 3 more posts of Grade-III Stenographers under the Plan Scheme ' Strengthening of Directorate of Education.

Nine Gypsy Jeeps/vehicles are proposed to be purchased for official fieldwork and 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. For 94-95, Rs. 5 lacs is approved under the scheme.

14. Strengthening of Inspection Staff - (Rs. 15.00 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 content of course particularly in the light of the new National Education Policy. The inspection and supervisory staff should be strengthened adequately to give 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 post 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 60000.

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 each the situation it is very essential that four more districts be crated with adequate staff.

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 30 schools.
-

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1994-95:-

Joint Director of Education (Personal Branch)

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	J.D.E. (Edu.)	9
2.	A.D.E. (Edu.)	9
3.	Steno	18
4.	Head Clerk	9
5.	U.D.C.	9
6.	L.D.C.	18
7.	Class IV	18
8.	Driver	9
9.	Dispatch Rider	11
Total		110

(i) Deputy Director of Education (Personal Branch)

Sl. 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
Total		22

(ii) Administrative Branch

Sl. 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.	8
6.	Class IV	8
7.	Depatch Rider	9
Total		50

(iii) Accounts Branch

Sl. 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
Total		34

(iv) Zones

Sl. 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.	48
7.	Steno	24
8.	Class IV	48
9.	Chair canners	9
Total		273

(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 coordinating 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 :-

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale
1.	Dy. Director (Plg.)	1	3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Director (Plg.)	9	2200-4000
3.	Statistical Officer	10	2000-3500
4.	Research Officer	9	1640-2900
5.	Statistical Assistant	5	1400-2300
6.	Statistical Investigator	18	1200-2040
7.	Steno	10	1200-2040
8.	L.D.C.	11	950-1500
9.	Class IV	14	750-940

It is proposed to open four new District and increase the number of zones from 28 to 54 with a view to streamline the working of districts. This will help to increase the efficiency of schools and to attend the grievances of the teaching and non-teaching staff of about 60000 timely.

It is proposed to purchase a Gypsy and a Motor Cycle, 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.

3 posts of Addl. D.E. (Admn.), IAS Cadre, are also proposed to be crated 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. During 1993-94, Rs. 2.90 lakhs was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 15 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

15. 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 meager enrollment of 880. The popularity of the technique of teaching through correspondence increased. 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 benefited 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 session. 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 dispatch to students, supply of study materials, receipt of examination result, Mark Sheet etc. from C.B.S.E., its dispatch to students, preparation of provisional certificates and its dispatch to students and finally receipt of certificates from C.B.S.E. and its dispatch.

The enrollment of students of correspondence course increased from 22,000 during 1987-88 to 25,000 in 1988-89. During 1990-91 the enrollment was 25,000.

It is proposed to decentralise the admission and examination work in view of the increased in enrollment. 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 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.
10x500x4	= 20,000
2. Conveyance charges to 20 coordinators @ Rs. 20/- daily for 80 days in a year	
20x20x80	= 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 Vidyalays's work study was undertaken by the Administrative Reform Cell, Delhi Admn. Delhi in 1982. Then the enrollment was just 11,200. The Cell recommended that for every additional enrollment of 1,500 one post of L.D.C. be created. The Vidyalaya now requires atleast ten post 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.

Rs. 150.00 lacs stand approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. In 1992-93, 1993-94 Rs 24.89 lacs & Rs. 35.89 lakhs respectively was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 30 lacs is approved under the scheme.

16. Estt. of Evening Schools - (Rs. 6.00 lacs)

The main objective of the scheme is to encourage adults to learn who could not fulfill 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 enrollment 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 teacher, 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 stand approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. For 1994-95, Rs. 6 lacs is approved.

17. 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 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 8th Plan 100 schools will be covered. Rs. 20 lacs stand approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. For 1994-95 also Rs 4 lacs is approved.

18. 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. New schools being opened in each year have also to be covered under the scheme.

Rs. 120.00 lacs stand approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 14.79 lacs and Rs. 20.02 lakhs was incurred in 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. For 1994-95, Rs 30 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

19. Re-organisation and Expansion of Science Teaching through out School stage - (Rs. 20.00 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 process.
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 schools.

The Education Deptt. 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 were proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

The physical targets of the 8th Plan are 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 Rs. One Crores is being issued to the schools. Substantial amount is also utilised in teachers training programmes and Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It needs proper planning to achieve the goal. To carryout planning and budgeting work 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 the 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, P.O.L., Publication, Office Exps. for 5th and 6th Sc. Centre, Establishment Charges for 5th Sc. Center 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
1. A.D.E. (Sc.)	1	3000-4500
2. Sr.Sc.Counsellor	3	3000-4500

Total	4	

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 Asstt.	1	1200-2040
6. Lab.Asstt.	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

Total	23	

G.Total :	27	

II. For Science Branch (Addl. Posts)

1. Science Stat. Asstt.	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

Total	5	

Rs. 100 lacs are approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, and 1993-94 a sum of Rs 5.28 lacs and Rs. 2.47 lakhs was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 20 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

20. Educational Television - (Rs. 8.00 lacs)

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 (CTV also) & supply to Govt. schools, preparation of school television lessons, provision of , spare parts of TV sets, vehicle and petrol. 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. special attention to improve the quality of lessons are being given.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year plan 1992-97. During 1992-93, and 1993-94 Rs. 0.17 lac and Rs. 7.95 lac was incurred. For 1994-95 Rs. 8.00 lacs is approved.

21. Educational & Vocational Guidance - (Rs. 4.00 lacs)

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 facilities the development of all aspects of his ability. Guidance, should be regarded as an integral part of education. It 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. Counseling, 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 integral 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 benefited through the E.V.G. Counselors in schools. Vocationalisation of education has increased the need for Guidance services. There are 137 E.V.G. Counselors working in 217 schools at present.

To supervise the work of these E.V.G. Counselors the E.V.G. Bureau has the following staff :

1. Guidance Officer	1
2. Counselors-in-charge	2
3. E.V.G. Counselors	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. Counselors 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 & disseminate educational & Vocational information to students and parents through various media.
11. Conduct admission test in Model Schools of Delhi.

The E.V.G. Counselors posted in schools of Delhi are performing the following duties :-

1. Psychological testing and Education/Career talks.
2. Personal guidance & counseling, including parents.
3. Setting up of an information Centre/Career Corner.
4. Vocational guidance and career counseling.
5. Preparation of Bi-variate Charts (comparison of intelligence achievement test scores to locate under

-
- archievers) 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. Counselors working in 217 schools benefiting (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 benefiting 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. Counselors in schools. This will be done by getting 30 posts of E.V.G. Counselors (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. Counselor.. 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 Counselor-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 first 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 alongwith one LDC (950-1500), one Steno (Eng.) (1200-2040), one Typist (950-1400), one Gestetner Operator (775-1025), one class IV (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 typewriter 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. For 1994-95, Rs. 4 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

22. Educational Tour of students - (Rs. 8.00 lacs)

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. During 1992-93, Rs. 5.46 lacs and Rs. 6.37 lakh in 1993-94 was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 8.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

23. 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. Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

24. 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 Science, Commerce, Humanities & Voc. Groups. | Merit Certificate |

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- | | | |
|----|--|----------------------|
| 4. | First 3 students in Sr. Sec. Exam. in Science, Commerce, Humanities and Voc. Groups. | Rs. 1100/- Each std. |
| 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. For 1994-95, Rs. 0.10 lac is approved to implement the scheme.

25. Agriculture Education/Rural based Craft - (Rs. 19.90 lacs)

Agriculture Education should be an effective means to educate the rural youth in 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. Minimum facilities regarding land/ water/teacher 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 teacher 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. Hence, a separate agriculture stream need not be introduced.

Efforts are being made to introduce Agriculture oriented subject such as Agronomy, Horticulture/Agronomy Chemistry and pest control in a rural college under the University of Delhi in B.Sc. class (e.g. in Shardhanand 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	Recomm- mended by A R 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.	1200-2400	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.
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 art 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 of 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. In 1992-93 and 1993-94 Rs. 0.92 lac and Rs. 0.46 lakh was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 19.90 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

26. Vocationalisation of Education in Schools (Work Education) - (Rs. 158.00 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 sizable 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.
 - (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.
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- (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 +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 state 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. Auxiliary Nursing & Midwifery
 19. Health Care & Beauty Culture
 20. Ophthalmic Technique
 21. Tourism * Travel Technique
 22. Library Science
 23. Applied Horticulture
 24. Dairying
 25. Railway Commercial Asstts.
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The following table indicates the target for 1994-95 :-

S.No.	Items	Targets for 1994-95
1.	Introduction of new subjects	50 Schools
2.	Sections	100
3.	Students to be added	2000
4.	Study circle/meetings for the teachers/principals of vocational schools.	20
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) Linkage 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 are sanctioned :-

I. Posts sanctioned during 1990-91

S.No.	Posts	No.of posts	Pay-scale
1.	Dy. Director of Education (Voc. Edu.)	1	3000-4500
2.	District Training & 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. Asstt.	66	1200-2040
12.	L.D.C.	12	950-1500
13.	Peon	7	750-940
Total		123	

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
	Total	130	
	Grand Total	253	

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 contacted 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	2000-3500
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 two District Vocational Training Centres :-

Sl. No.	Posts	No. of Posts	Pay-scale
1.	Principal	2	3000-5000
2.	Lecturer (two each for Engg., Commerce, Home-Science)	6	3000-4500
3.	Vocational Teachers	20	1640-2900
4.	Lab.Asstt./Workshop Asstt.	20	1200-2040
5.	Accountant	2	1640-2900
6.	Steno	2	1200-2040
7.	U.D.C.	4	1200-2040
8.	L.D.C.	20	950-1500
9.	Class IV	8	750-940
Total :		84	

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 norm 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 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	Numbers 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)
Total :		17	

During the 8th Plan period about 310 more schools are proposed to be covered under Vocational Educational Programme and 625 sections will be added. About 15,625 students are likely to be benefited. 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 1994-95, 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.

A sum of Rs. 1000.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. During 1992-93, Rs. 84.92 lacs and in 1993-94 Rs. 61.99 lakh was spent. For 1994-95, Rs. 158 lacs is approved to implement the scheme. Provision for salary of the staff, deployment of part time teachers, equipment, raw material, Library, academic programmes like study circle, meetings, seminars, workshops, purchase of vehicle, state share of centrally sponsored scheme, exhibition, office expenses and contingencies etc. included in the proposal.

27. 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 & Doll making
4. Wood Work
5. Plastic Work
6. Leather Work

Group-II

1. Cardboard Work
2. Meal Planning & Food Preservation
3. Macrame (fiber 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.

Provision for purchase of material & Equipment for schools labs. & SUPW Labs, for fitting fixtures, L.P.G. connection, Establishment, Academic programmes for Teachers, Principals & V. Principals, Students camps programme. other charges/contingency is needed.

A sum of Rs. 75.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. During 1992-93, Rs5.50 lacs was incurred. Rs. 5.73 lakh was spent during 1993-94. For 1994-95, Rs. 20 lacs is approved.

28. Population Education - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The Long Term Objectives of the Schemes 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 Mela 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 to 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 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 Dept. 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 1994-95, 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	2
5.	Peon	1
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 During 1992-93, Rs.7.67 lacs was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 10 lacs is approved for the scheme.

29. State award to teachers - (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

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. For 1994-95, Rs. 3 lacs is approved.

30. Development of Libraries for Teachers - (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

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. Provision of purchase of bookshelf is also made under the scheme.

In 1984 Admn. 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 :

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

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For 1994-95, Rs.3 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

31. G.I.A. to State Council of Educational Research & Training -
(Rs. 65.00 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).

The Programmes of SCERT are listed below:-

(i) In service Teacher Training programme-

It aims at to up-grade the knowledge & skills of teachers. National policy on Education 1986 and its Revised Policy Formulation 1992 along with its Programme of Action has laid emphasis on the Inservice Education of teachers. The need for helping teachers to keep abreast of the latest in their disciplines is very essential. NPE 1986 has desired that every teacher should be given three weeks training after every five years. In pursuance of this provision, Govt. of Delhi has made it mandatory for its teachers to attend three weeks comprehensive inservice education programme once in every five years.

There are at present about 40,000 teachers working at the secondary level in Delhi schools. The SCERT will be required to train about 6000 teachers, every year. For these training programmes, the SCERT will have to incur expenditure on Resource Persons, T.A. for the participants, provision of material, etc. to the participants.

(ii) Acquisition of Land and Construction of new building.

At present SCERT is functioning in a Govt. school building. The accommodation available is not according to the requirement of the Council. SCERT should have well designed campus for effective functioning with adequate building including rooms for labs, workshops, educational technology room, Audio-visual studio, Committee room, Museum, administrative block, etc. Hostel accommodation is also required for pre-service and inservice training programmes.

According to the guidelines circulated by the Ministry of H.R.D. in its document entitled 'Strengthening of SCERTs' - 10 acres of land is required for SCERT campus. Land of 10 acres at Papankalan is likely to be given to SCERT by DDA. The building is proposed to be constructed in three phases viz. :- Payment of cost of land in phase-I, c/o Workshop, Audio-visual studio, class room, Administrative block in phase-II and Hostel & staff quarters in phase-III. Target date of the completion of the project is three years.

Pattern of assistance:- For strengthening of SCERTs, Ministry of H.R.D. is providing funds to the State Governments. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is likely to be provided to State Governments by the Ministry of H.R.D. if a matching grant is also provided by the State Governments. Phase I of the scheme will be completed with this central assistance.

(iii) Setting up of New District Institutes of Education & Training (DIETs) in Delhi:

Four District Institute of Education & Training (DIETs) are working in Delhi. Besides DIETs 2 private JBT institutions, one government JBT institute and Jamia Millia Islamia are also providing preservice education for primary school teachers. The total output of these institutions is about 400 teachers. The annual requirement of assistant teachers in Delhi is about 2000 teachers.

Delhi at present is divided into five educational districts. Directorate of Education has a plan to increase the number of districts to nine. The centrally sponsored scheme of District Institute of Education & Training visualises one DIET in each district to meet the needs of preservice and inservice education of teachers of the district. To have one DIET in each district, five new DIETs will have to be opened during the 8th Five Year Plan. Accordingly it is proposed to open Two DIETs in 1994-95 and

two in 1995-96 and one in 1996-97. Funds will be made available by Govt. of India, Ministry of H.R.D. as it is a centrally sponsored scheme. However, for strengthening of these DIETs an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs will be provided by N.C.T. Delhi per DIET.

(iv) In-service Education Centres:-

It is proposed to setup permanent fully equipped 15 in-service Education Centres in different districts of Delhi. SCERT every year organises about 150 Inservice Education Programmes for different levels of teachers/teacher educators/ administrators etc. A large number of training programmes are organised simultaneously throughout Delhi to meet the needs of teachers from different districts. The venues for these programmes are mostly schools and are decided in consultation with DDEs of the concerned districts.

Selection of venues for inservice education programmes for every cycle is time consuming and leads to a lot of experimentation every time a new venue is chosen. Furthermore, none of these venues are equipped with even the minimum required audio/visual equipment for such inservice education centres.

Therefore, it is imperative that SCERT chooses 15 schools keeping in view the diverse requirement of the inservice education programmes and establishes permanent Inservice Education Centres in these schools. These schools will be chosen from different districts and should have:

- a. Enough physical facilities to enable SCERT to organise at least three or four programmes simultaneously.
- b. A colour T.V.

The equipment to be supplied at these centres is as follows:-

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Video cassette player | - one |
| 2. Over head projector
alongwith screen | - one |
| 3. White Board | - one |
| 4. Power Extension Board | - one |
| 5. Mayur jugs for water | - four |
| 6. Simple Plastic jugs | - four |
| 7. Iron Almirah Big size | - one |

The total cost of the project at the cost of 0.40 lacs/- per centre works out to Rs. 6 lacs. So far, no expenditure has been incurred under this project which has been included in SCERT 1992-97 plan under the heading of "Centre for Inservice Teacher Education" (CITES). The scheme now renamed as "Inservice Teacher Education Centre" will be initiated and completed in 1994-95.

(v) Staff Development Programme :

The programme aims at to upgrade the knowledge and skills of teacher educators working in DIETs and SCERT. To bring about qualitative improvement in the competencies of school teachers it is essential to organise inservice education programmes. To make these programmes successful. it is essential to sharpen the competencies of teacher educators. SCERT intends conducting inservice training programme for teacher educators of DIETs and SCERT faculty. Lectures of eminent educators will be arranged for the faculty. Sharing of experience is an important aspect for professional growth of the staff. They will also be deputed to attend various educational programmes both at the national and international level. About Rs. 1.50 lacs are required.

(vi) Strengthening of the "Department of Dissemination, Documentation and Publication" :-

The programme contents are :-

- a. It is proposed to setup a Desk Top Publishing (DTP) unit in SCERT
- b. Increase production of sample question papers, Books, Instructional Modules and reports, etc. by providing sufficient manpower in the DTP unit.

SCERT being an academic institution has to print a large number of books, sample question papers, different types of booklets, instructional modules, pamphlets reports & several other types of documents.

SCERT is already publishing a 'News letter' and a bilingual journal on education. However the process for typing, proof reading and printing by outside agencies is time consuming and leads to waste of effort in even smaller things.

Therefore, to setup the DTP unit it is proposed to Purchase a DTP System during 1994-95 costing Rs. 3 lacs. A DTP System consists of a Computer system a laser printer with post script and softwares.

To make the DTP System functional the following posts are needed.

1.	Editor (English)	Rs. 2000-3500
2.	Editor (Hindi)	Rs. 2000-3500
3.	Production Assistant	Rs. 1400-2300
4.	Computer Operator	RS. 950-1500

(vii) Establishment of Educational Video programme Production Studio :

- a. Objective of the programme is to produce needbased educational video programmes for (i) Inservice

Education of teachers and (ii) for students of Delhi at Middle, Secondary and Sr. Secondary levels.

- b. to distribute copies of produced programmes to schools to be used as and when required by students/teachers.

A video programme can bring in the classroom, the experiments/models/events etc. which are normally not possible for a teacher to create. Therefore, Video Programmes are universally accepted as an ideal classroom teaching/training and for quality improvement of education.

The scheme to setup Educational video programme production studio was included in the 8th Five Year Plan of SCERT. During 1989-90 & 1990-91 Rs. 11 lacs and Rs 4.47 lacs were incurred under this project.

Proposal for 1994-95:- Using the already purchased equipment SCERT is able to produce simple educational programmes. However, SCERT does not have a unit for computerised generation of graphics/animation. With the current advancements in technology, it has become possible to store frames of video to the computer and then manipulate them. It is also possible to super/overlay computer generated graphics/animations. This kind of computer system has led to the evolution of low cost Desk Top Video Production System. During 1994-95 it is proposed to purchase such a multimedia computer system at a total cost of Rs. 5 lakhs including the required hardware and the software.

(viii) The National Policy on Education, 1986 emphasised. Research as an essential component of education for creation. One of the major responsibilities of the SCERT is promotion of research in the field of school education.

Research in education is being conducted in SCERT. It is also being under taken by other institutions and also by practising teachers. In order to encourage research it is imperative to provide financial assistance to institutions and practising teachers.

Objectives :

1. To explore innovative strategies for the improvement of quality of school education.
2. To provide scientific basis for development and training activities.
3. To encourage teachers and teacher educations to undertake action research to solve their problems.

Member of DIET faculty have been allowed to submit research proposals to SCERT, and if approved, they get financial assistance. This facility will be extended to teachers of Directorate of Education, NDMC and MCD.

The 8th plan approved outlay is Rs. 243 lacs for GIA to SCERT. During 1993-94 Rs. 49.16 lakh were released. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 65 lacs.

32. Opening of New Degree Colleges - (Rs. 650.00 lacs)

In pursuance of the decision of Govt. of India in 1962, the Delhi Admn. sponsored colleges to provide facilities for higher education to students. 15 colleges were opened in Delhi upto 1972. Due to 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 Studies for women started functioning.

To meet the increasing demand for degree colleges, the following two Degree Colleges were opened in 1990-91 :-

1. Deen Dayal Upadhyay 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, one more college namely Acharya Narendra Dev College at Rajokari was opened. This College started functioning during 1991-92. Thus there are 23 colleges sponsored/ started by Delhi Admn. 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.	Shaheed 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
23.	College for Women at Kair village	1993

16 colleges sponsored by Delhi Admn. are financed by Delhi Admn. and University Grants Commission as per pattern approved by the Govt. of India on sharing basis. The share of Delhi Admn. 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, Admn. 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 Govt. of Delhi 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. Against this, during 1992-93 no college could be opened. During 1993-94, one college for Women at kair village was opened and started functioning.

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 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 enrollment of students.

During the Annual Plan 1994-95 it is proposed to open three new Degree colleges as under :-

1. At Keshav Puram in a school building at B-2 block, a new Degree college is proposed to be opened. It should be named as Dr. Keshav College of Commerce. This college has since been opened.
2. The second college is proposed to be opened as "Rani Padmini College for Women" in Bawana. It was desired that the Deptt. of Education may request the Development Commissioner to identify 20-22 acres of land near Bawana-Narela or Bawana-Kanjhawala routes. This college also has since been opened.
3. The third college is proposed to be opened in East Delhi. This college has since been opened in Mayur Vihar.

These three college are proposed to be funded to the time of 100% by Deptt. of Education and will be sponsored by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. If land is to be provided to these colleges than the approximate cost of land would be 1.5 crore i.e. Rs. 50.00 lakh per college and Rs. 6.00 crore approximately would be required for the construction of college building i.e. Rs. 2.00 crore per college.

These funds would be in addition to the funds earmarked for the 23 colleges already sponsored by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. For 1994-95, Rs. 650 lakhs is required.

For the 8th plan Rs. 2000 lakhs is approved for the scheme opening if new degree colleges. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 Rs. 251.16 lakh and Rs. 203.35 lakhs respectively were incurred. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 650 lakhs is approved including Rs. 3.00 lakh for the new three degree colleges.

33. 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 in 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 scholarship 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 class commencing from IX class @Rs. 120/- per year. The scholarship is proposed to be raised to Rs. 500/- for class IX 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 in 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 is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. In 1992-93 Rs. 7 lacs was spent and Rs. 17.31 lakh in 1993-94. For 1994-95 also Rs. 7 lacs is approved for the scheme.

34. Merit Scholarship to SC/ST students including educationally backward class - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The scheme was originally introduced from 1981 on the basis 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 Dte. of Education 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/- per year

VIII Rs. 240/- per year

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/- per year
Class VIII	Rs. 900/- per year

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, Rs. 7.51 lacs was incurred. For 1994-95 Rs. 10 lacs is approved under the scheme.

35. 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 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. Rs. 0.91 lakh in 1992-93 and Rs. 0.90 lakh in 1993-94 was spent under this scheme. For 1994-95, Rs. 1.00 lac is approved to implement the scheme.

36. 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 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. Rs. 1.00 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

37. 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 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 1994-95 :-

1. Trs. community singing in group Music & Non-Music-Teachers 700 each.
2. Purchase of Musical Instruments for schools.
3. Cultural Exchanges.
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 1994-95 :-

S.No.	Post	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay
1.	D.D.E.	1	3500-4500
2.	A.D.E.	1	3000-4500
3.	D.E.O.	1	3000-4500
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. During 1993-94, Rs. 3.41 lakh were incurred. To implement the scheme Rs. 20 lacs is approved in 1994-95.

Provision for salary of the posts to be created, telephone expenses, maintenance of vehicles and other miscellaneous expenditure etc. is included in the proposal.

38. Electronic Data Processing Unit (EDP Unit) - (Rs. 4.50 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	Rs. 1640-2900
3. Data entry/ Machine operator	5	Rs. 1200-2040
4. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
5. Manual Attendant	1	Rs. 750-940

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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. Computers 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 purchased. These will be compatible with ND 550 Computers. One Gypsy Jeep will also be purchased for effective implementation for the scheme. 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

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A sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs is approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. No expr. was incurred during 1993-94. For 1994-95, Rs. 4.50 lacs is approved.

39. Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell - (Rs. 1.00 lac)

The education system in Delhi has expanded considerably. 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 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 Deptt. 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.	Research Officer	2	1640-2900
5.	Stat. Asstt.	9	1400-2300
6.	Stat. Investigator	9	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
		34	

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. No. expr. was incurred so far under this scheme. For 1994-95, Rs. 1.00 lac is approved.

40. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary and Cultural Organisations - (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The 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 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 Govt. and shall be an amount not exceeding 50% of the amount of the total expenditure assessed by the dept. on the basis of the latest audited statement of accounts and the budget estimates furnished by the Institutions/Organisations subject to a minimum 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.

A sum of Rs. 10 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97 for the scheme. For 1994-95 Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved.

41. 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, XI, 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 to implement the scheme :-

S.No.	Name of the Post	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. During 1992-93, Rs. 3.01 lacs was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 4.00 lacs is approved.

42. Specialised Coaching Facilities to Talented Students including Girls, SC/ST and Educationally Backward Communities for Entrance Examinations - (Rs. 5.00 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 Entrance 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 student 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 1994-95 Rs. 5.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

43. "Setting up of a 'B' type Departmental Canteen" - (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

It was decided to establish a 'B' type departmental canteen at the Headquarter of Education Deptt. 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, crockery/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 :-

S. 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.	Coupon Clerk	1	
6.	Cook	1	
7.	Tea Master	1	750-940
8.	Bearer	5	
9.	Wash boy	2	
10.	Sweeper	1	

The following grant in the form of Department Assistance, in terms of para 3.1 of the instructions on canteens is admissible besides 70% of the wages :

Type of Canteen	Amount of grant authorised			Total
'B' type Canteen	For Equipment	For crockery, & utensils	For furniture	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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 Coupon 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 provided 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 the 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 1994-95, Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved under the scheme.

44. "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, is 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 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.

Provision for salary of two full Professors amounting to Rs. 1.00 lac per year for each Professor and for subsequent increase 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 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. 2.00 lacs per year for the first 5 years. After this, Grant-in-aid will be released either @ Rs. 2.00 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. No amount could be incurred during 1992-93 and 1993-94. For 1994-95, Rs. 1.00 lac is approved.

45. Coaching/Remedial facilities for students belonging to Educationally backward classes - (Rs. 2.50 lacs)

The educationally 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. Subjects

like 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 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For 1994-95, Rs. 2.50 lacs is approved.

46. Improvement of Education in Rural Schools - (Rs. 8.00 lacs)

The scheme aims at providing better educational facilities in the rural areas and improving the results at board examination of rural schools. Schools which do not have adequate schooling facilities like library, game equipments, science lab. equipment, staff etc. will be identified. Such schools will have to be strengthened from the point of view of teaching facilities and measures will have to be taken to ensure that teachers of repute are posted in such schools. Since the Department cannot bind one to serve in a particular area against his wish, some sort of additional incentive will have to be given in the form of rural areas allowance so as to attract teachers of repute to work in rural schools.

It is therefore, proposed to introduced a Rural Area Allowance under this scheme for such teaching and non-teaching personnel who volunteer for posting in rural areas in the following manner :-

1. Head of Institution	Rs. 500/- p.m.
2. P.G.T./Supdt.	Rs. 400/- p.m.
3. T.G.T./H.M./H.C./L.T. & other parallel posts	Rs. 300/- p.m.
4. Lab. Asstt./U.D.C. or equivalent post (including L.D.C.'s)	Rs. 200/- p.m.
5. Class IV or equivalent posts	Rs. 100/- p.m.

Two boys and two girls schools from each district will be taken up in first and in all 80 schools will be covered during the 8th plan period. Residential accommodation will be provided in rural schools to atleast 10% to 20% of the staff. The following residential quarters are proposed to be constructed.

1.	Principal/Vice Principal	1	Type IV/V
2.	Teachers	3	Type III
3.	Class IV	2	Type II

		6	

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For 1994-95, Rs. 8.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

47. Scholarship to students belonging to educationally backward minorities - (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

Under the 15 point of the 20 point programme, 1986 special attention is to be given towards educationally backward class of minority communities. Educationally backward classes of minority include Neo-Budhists and Muslims. In Delhi, the population of Neo-Budhists is negligible. The population of Muslims is much more and they are educationally backward.

The main objective of the scheme is to wean away children from Juvenile employment and attract and retain them in formal education. IT appears desirable to provide some monetary incentive so that education at least does not appear to be a burden on the family.

One of the reasons of educational backwardness is economic backwardness. In a large number of families children are seen and used as resource for enlarging the family kitty, whereas education is viewed as an investment in time and money, the results of which are at most uncertain.

It is proposed to introduce a scholarship scheme for the children of educationally backward minorities whose parental income does not exceed Rs. 15000/- p.a. under which they get Rs 50/- per month i.e., Rs. 500/- per session to meet the expenditure on books, stationery and uniform. The scheme will be implemented w.e.f. 1994-95 and will continue to be operative till the objectives are achieved. The number of beneficiaries will be 1000 and the expenditure @ Rs. 500/- per year per student will be approximately Rs. 5.00 lacs. However, a token amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved for this new scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

48. Setting up of Delhi Board of Secondary Education - (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The CBSE has not been able to look after the interest of Delhi school children in particular as they have to cater to the needs of students in all other states in India and abroad. Further more than 50% of the students appearing for Sec. schools examination and Sr. Sec. school examination are from Delhi alone. There is a cabinet decision to set up Delhi Board of Secondary Education.

Aims & Objectives of the scheme : The Delhi Board of Sec. Education proposed to be setup in NCT of Delhi will be an examining body and have the powers to affiliate schools from Delhi. The following academic activities will also be performed by the board :-

- i) Curriculum renewal.
- ii) Vocational courses.
- iii) Development of sample question papers.
- iv) Certificate of achievement.
- v) Analysis of question papers.
- vi) Improving of the educational standard.
- vii) Prescribing/ printing of text books.

Under Delhi Board of Secondary Education, the following committees are proposed to be established :-

- i) A finance committee.
- ii) A curriculum committee.
- iii) An examination committee.
- iv) A results committee.
- v) Affiliation committee.

All these committees will be headed by a chairman with three or four members of the committee to be nominated by the board. The secretary of the board shall act as the secretary of the committee. The staffing pattern of the committees as well as board will almost, be the same as in case of CBSE. Since this scheme will be self fund generating scheme and all its expenses on salary of staff, building, furniture, vehicles etc. will be met out of the fee collected from the students and affiliation fee collected from the schools. To start with it is proposed to give grant of Rs. 5.00 lakh to the proposed board so that they could arrange for the essentials to run a board and rest of the staff, vehicles etc. will be provided by the Directorate of Education in diverted capacity till such time the board is able to arrange for all this at their own. Accordingly the cost component not being worked out.

Once the scheme "Delhi Board of Secondary Education" is cleared, immediate steps will be taken to acquire a building for the board on rent, posting of staff in diverted capacity in the board so that they could chalk out their requirement. Issue of required notifications forming different committees and call for details from the schools about students desirous of appearing in secondary and sr. sec. exams.

The Delhi Board of Secondary Education is proposed to be setup during 1994-95 and it is expected that in case every thing goes according to planned programme, the board will start functioning from academic year 1995-96.

The main function of the Delhi Board of Secondary Education will be to examine students of NCT of Delhi for Secondary and Sr. Secondary exams, it is expected that about 1.30 lac students

will be examined by the board during 1995-96. Besides, the schools desirous of getting recognition or affiliation from the board will also be affiliated by it.

The board after its establishment will run on the income derived from the students as examination fee etc. and affiliation fee from the schools. However, a pattern of assistance has been submitted to higher authorities for necessary action.

As the board will run on its own funds and only a token grant of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed to be provided to it. No approval of SFC etc. is required.

It is proposed to provide officers and staff to the Board in diverted capacity from the Directorate of Education and actual department will be worked out by them depending upon the need of the board, the details of the post to be created will be worked out later on.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is approved for the new scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95. This new scheme has been submitted to the Planning Commission for its approval.

49. Computer Awareness Programme in Govt. Schools - (Rs. 45 lacs)
(Introduction of Computer Course in Govt. Schools)

1. Need and justification : It has been observed that there has been great demand of computer knowing professionals in the country. In the present day environment, computer has become an important and useful tool which have gained entry in all walks of life. Therefore, it is envisaged to introduce computer awareness programme in a big way in the Govt. schools in order to keep pace with the time. Such a programme will help in developing proper growth of the child as well as increase his knowledge and confidence.

2. Aims and objectives : With a view to bridge the gap among private and Govt. schools and to make students growth oriented with the latest technology, it become imperative to introduce this programme in Govt. Schools with the following objectives :-

- i) To educate students about basic of computers;
- ii) Introduction to data processing;
- iii) To educate students about different components/ peripheral of computer - monitor key and functional keys, printer etc.
- iv) Uses of computers in different areas of life.

3. Total Cost : Since information technology is a discipline which is to be updated at very short intervals and obsolescence is a reality that must be faced, it would not be advisable to create Deptt's own infrastructure by way of projects of hardware, hiring of staff act. The standard practice adopted by leading schools in the country as well as by the Central Govt. in the case of Navodya Vidyalyas is that contract is given to different professional agencies to run such courses in schools. The agency

responsible for installing its hardware is also deputing staff to take classes. In fact, all inputs are to be provided by the agency itself. The contract will normally run for a period of 2/3 years so that option of getting new technology remains available.

This subject is proposed to be introduced from class VIth upwards and average cost per school is estimated at Rs. 2/3 lacs per year. For the entire plan period, it will come to around Rs. 6/8 lakh per school.

4. Whether any study has been conducted for the formulation of present scheme :

No formal study has been conducted as such. However, data collected from different quarters revealed that such scheme has been quite successful and useful to the students community at large. The scheme has achieved good results in Navodaya Vidyalayas/ Kendriya Vidyalayas being run by the Govt. of India.

5. Methodology : It is proposed to cover about 18-20 Govt. (Comp.) schools, selected on sample basis at the first instance depending upon infrastructure available and conducive environment prevailing in those schools. As stated above, a consultancy agency would be engaged, capable to impart training to students and teachers with optimum financial liability. They will take care of maintenance and servicing of computer configurations. Once the infrastructure is created, the same would be utilised by other schools also.

6. Total period : It is expected that once the scheme is introduced and becomes successful, it would be taken up in a big way covering at best one school from each constituency. This may take 4 to 5 years. However, the scheme is going to be implemented during 1994-95.

7. Physical & financial target : During 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 5 lakh would be required to implement this scheme in schools numbering about 10-12, when taken together from all districts.

8. Approved outlay : An approved outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs has been specified under this scheme.

9. Target group : With the introduction of this scheme, it is the students community at large would be benefited, when one studying in the various schools of Govt./ Govt. aided schools.

10. Pattern of Assistance : The scheme shall be funded by the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi.

11. Position regarding approval of scheme : Approval of SFC will be taken up in due course.

No construction is involved.

12. Creation of posts : for the implementation of this scheme initially there is no need to create any specific posts. Existing staff will be used to monitor the implementation.

To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95. The detailed scheme has been submitted to the Planning Commission for its approval.

II MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

An outlay of Rs. 5040 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95 to implement general education schemes of MCD. The scheme - wise details are as under :-

1. Pre-Primary Education - (Age Group 3-5 years) - (Rs. 95.00 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 781 primary schools and 33 independent Nursery schools with an enrollment of about 50,000 children.

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 1994-95, following attached classes and additional sections, created in 1990-92, will be continued.

	1990-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(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	6300

Financial Outlays

	(Rs. in lacs)
(a) Recurring	87.00
(b) Non-recurring	8.00

	95.00

The 8th plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 425 lacs. Against the expenditure of Rs. 69.61 lacs in 1993-94, Rs. 95.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme in 1994-95.

2. Expansion of Primary Education in the age group of 6-11 years (Rs. 1617.00 lacs)

The Scheme envisages universalisation of Primary Educational in the age group of 6-11 years in M.C.D. area.

Providing primary schooling facilities is an obligatory function of the Corporation. 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 enrollment of children in M.C.D. Primary schools (1721) is 7,66,000. This figure is likely to increase to 7,96,000 during 1994-95. 2,00,000 children belong to Scheduled Castes, These schools cover rural, slum areas, J.J. clusters, resettlement colonies and other colonies developed by D.D.A. & GNCTD.

17 schools were opened/bifurcated during 1993-94 against the target of 40 schools. Due to expected increase in the enrollment, more schools and additional sections will be required to be opened during 1994-95. Additional posts of H.Ms., Teachers & Class-IV will also be required to be created during 1994-95. The posts created during 1990-92 & 1992-93/1993-94 will be continued during 1994-95.

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	1994-95
(a) No. of schools to be opened/, birurcated	87	44	17	20
(b) No. of additional children to be covered	73,600	30,000	30,000	30,000
(c) Posts of H. Ms, to be created	87	44	17	20
(d) Posts of Pry. Trs. to be created	1,800	700	350	400
(e) Posts of Class-IV to be created	203	110	49	60

Financial Outlay	(Rs. in lacs)	
(a) Recurring	1045.00	1532.00
(b) Non-recurring	85.00	85.00
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	1130.00	1617.00
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The outlay approved for the scheme in the 8th plan is Rs. 7295 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 1617 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

3. Improvement of Primary Education - (Rs. 25.00 lacs)

The scheme aims at attaining qualitative improvement in Educational standard.

In the Corporation area, the pressure of expansion in the field of primary education has been intense during the past 35 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 1994-95, 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., seminars, etc.
2. Expansion of library facilities by purchase of equipments and books for libraries 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. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is approved to implement the scheme in 1994-95.

4. Improvement of Science Teaching - (Rs. 33.00 lacs)

The Objectives of the scheme are :-

1. To organise In-service Training Programme for teachers in Science, Mathematics and Educational Technology & work experience.
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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. 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.

The posts created during 1990-94 will be continued during 1994-95.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 125 lacs is approved. Against the expenditure of Rs. 27.18 lacs in 1993-94, Rs. 33.00 lacs is approved in 1994-95 to implement the scheme.

5. Welfare Schemes - (Rs.550.00 lacs)

Objectives

Providing various incentives to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Primary Education, reducing drop outs at the primary level of Education and maintaining 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, free uniforms, free spectacles, hearing aids, educational tours, Scholarships etc.

The incentives under Welfare Scheme out of plan funds may be provided in consultation with the Dte. of Education so that an uniform pattern may be adopted in MCD, NDMC and Dte. of Education as decided in the plan review meeting taken by C.S. of GNCTD.

These incentives will continue to be provided during 1994-95.

Physical Targets

(children to be covered)	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(a) Text Books (in lacs)	7.55	7.66	7.96
(b) Uniforms (in lacs)	3.00	3.54	3.60
(c) Tours (in lacs)	1.40	1.40	1.40
(d) Spectacles	4,000	4,000	2500
(e) Merit Scholarships			
(i) Examinees	50,000	50,000	50,000
(ii) Scholarships	5,000	5,000	5,000

Details of Financial Outlays

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	(Rs. in lacs)		
(a) Text Books	220.00	235.00	300.00
(b) Uniforms	110.00	200.00	230.00
(c) Tours	6.00	6.00	6.00
(d) Spectacles	2.00	2.00	2.00
(e) Merit Scholarships	12.00	12.00	12.00
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Total :	350.00	455.00	550.00
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For the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 2010 lacs is approved. For 1994-95, Rs. 550 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

6. Strengthening of 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	1994-95
1.	D.E.O.	3000-4500	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	1400-2300// 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 1990-92 will be continued during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 120 lacs is approved for the 8th plan. To implement the scheme during 1994-95, Rs. 20.00 lacs is approved.

7. Capital works programme (Rs. 2700 lacs)

Under the scheme the following main capital works programmes are under taken :-

- (a) C/o primary school building/construction of pucca class rooms.
- (b) Pre-fabricated class rooms/ semi permanent.
- (c) Lavatory blocks.
- (d) Boundary walls for school buildings.
- (e) Purchase of land for school buildings.

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 year 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 development, 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 weaker section. To cater this problem provision of 3200 permanent class rooms & 600 prefab class rooms had 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 had 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, prayer ground, environmental improvement through horticulture etc.

During the 1992-93, MCD constructed 432 pucca class rooms, 140 pre-fabricated class rooms, 35 boundary walls and 80 lavatory blocks.

During the 1993-94, MCD's target was to complete 450 pucca class rooms, 350 pre-fabricated class rooms, 30 boundary walls and 40 lavatory blocks. MCD completed 235 pucca class rooms, 329 pre-fab class rooms, 40 lavatory sets and 15 boundary walls. However, during this period work was taken up on additional pucca class room and prefab class rooms due to requirements and as such 840 pucca class rooms and 101 prefab class rooms were in progress by the end of 1993-94.

During 1994-95 MCD's target is to construct 600 pucca class rooms, 350 pre-fab class rooms, 10 boundary walls. Regarding lav. set a survey has been carried out and it is found that existing facilities including that of drinking water is grossly inadequate as per the laid down norm for such bldgs. It has been therefore, been decided to augment these facilities. It is proposed to add about 2000 lav. seats/ urinals during 1994-95 alongwith drinking water facilities.

It was also decided to remove all tented school accommodations within a period of two years. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 2700 lakhs is approved to implement the scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-94. An outlay of Rs. 9000 lacs is approved for capital works programme in the 8th Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 1796.64 lacs was incurred in 1993-94.

III New Delhi Municipal Committee

1. Exp. of elementary education (6-11 year) - (Rs. 16.00 lacs)

NDMC has achieved 99.6% of its aim of universalisation 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. Two pry. school opened in 1990-91 & 1993-94 will continue during 1994-95. Further two more schools will be opened during 1994-95 for which 20 teachers including H/M and other staff will be appointed.

An outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is approved for the 8th plan. An expr. of Rs. 5.40 lacs is incurred for this scheme in 1993-94. For 1994-95, Rs. 16.00 lacs is approved.

2. Exp. of elementary education (11-14 yrs.) - (Rs. 14.50 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 opened for girls during 1990-91 will continue during 1992-97. The 8th plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 65 lacs. An expr. of Rs. 12.35 lakhs is incurred during 1993-94 under the scheme. Rs. 14.50 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

3. Welfare Scheme - (Rs. 30 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 was launched to provide incentives to the students. The incentive under plan may be provided in consultation with Dte. of Education to adopt uniform pattern by NDMC, MCD and Dte. of Education as decided in the plan review meeting taken by CS. It is proposed to provide free text-books, free stationery free uniforms, free wool, free shoes & socks and scholarships, under this scheme. 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. During 1993-94, an expr. of Rs. 27.16 lakhs was incurred. A sum of Rs. 30 lacs is approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

4. Stg. of Administration, Planning & Statistical Cell - (Rs. 6.00 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 is required :-

S1. No.	Name of the post	Nos. of posts	Pay-scale in Rs.
1.	Asstt. Director	1	2000-3500
2.	Statistical Officer	1	2000-3500
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./ Store keeper Asstt.	11	do
8.	Peon	5	do
9.	Jt. Director (Edn.)	1	3000-5000
10.	Dy. Director (Edn.)	2	3000-4500

The 8th plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 30 lacs. An expr. of Rs. 1.20 lakh was incurred during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lacs is approved for 1994-95.

5. Exp. of Nursery Education - (Rs. 12 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 1990-91 and 1991-92 will continue during 1992-97 along with one Nursery school opened in 1993-94. 10 Nursery school teachers were appointed. One new school and 10 section will be opened during 1994-95, for which 13 teachers/H.M./ Staff will be created. The 8th Plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 25 lacs. An expr. of Rs. 6.60 lakh was incurred during 1993-94. For 1994-95, Rs. 12.00 lacs is approved.

6. Qualitative Improvement in Elementary Education - (Rs. 20 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 all-round 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 environmental 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 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 8th Five Year Plan. An expr. of Rs. 27.00 lakh was incurred during 1993-94. For 1994-95, Rs. 20.00 lacs is approved for the scheme.

7. Work Experience and Hobby Centre - (Rs. 1.00 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, batiks 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. Necessary material will be provided to the schools. During 1993-94, Rs. 0.90 lakh was incurred. To implement the scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95, Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved.

8. CAPITAL WORK (Rs. 140.50 lacs).

Educational plan and schemes are successfully implemented only when proper educational atmosphere is provided. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide pucca school buildings in place of semi-temporary structure, additional space by providing additional class rooms and multipurpose halls (Auditorium) for various schools during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. NDMC

has since completed various school buildings, additional class rooms and Multipurpose hall i.e. Havelock Square, Tilak Marg (Phase-I), Tuglak Crescent, Gole Market, Hanuman Road, Peshwa Road, M. Avenue, D.G. Block and hall at Sarojini Nagar etc.

During 1993-94 NDMC has taken up various works of school buildings. and additional class rooms which will be completed during 1993-94 and 1994-95. It is also proposed to take up school buildings and additional class rooms during 1994-95.

The details are as under :-

(a) School buildings/class rooms in progress taken up in 1993-94.

S.No.	Name of work
1.	C/o N. Pry. school bldg. at Pataudi House
2.	-do- at Darbhanga Lane
3.	Pry. School building at Tilak Lane (ph. II)
4.	C/o N.P. Pry. School bldg. at Laxmi Bai Nagar

ADDITIONAL CLASS ROOMS

1.	C/o 6 Nos. addl. class rooms at Harijan Basti school
2.	C/o 9 Nos. addl. class rooms at Ansari Nagar School
3.	C/o 12 Nos. addl. class rooms in N.P. Girls Sr. Secondary School, Gole Market.
4.	C/o addl. class rooms at Moti Bagh Primary School No. 1 & III.
5.	Additional class rooms at N.P. Primary School No.IV, Moti Bagh.
6.	Addl. Class rooms in N.P. Middle school at Vinay Nagar
7.	Addl. class rooms in N.P. Pry. School at Netaji Nagar
8.	Addl. Class rooms in N.P. Sr. Sec. School No. 3 at Moti Bagh (West)
9.	Addl. class rooms at N.P. Middle School, Lodhi Road.
10.	C/o addl. class room at N.P. Pry. School at Kitchner Road.
11.	Addl. class room at Mandir Marg School.

-
12. C/o addl. class rooms at Laxmi Bai Nagar School.
- (b) C/o School buildings/Class room proposed to taken up in 1994-95.
1. C/o Primary school building at Tilak Lane (Phase-II) - Ongoing Scheme
 2. C/o N.P. Primary school building at Laxmi Bai Nagar (Khushak Nallah). - -do-
 3. Demolition and reconstruction of girls Sr. Sec. School at Gole Market. - -do-
 4. C/o N.P. Primary School at Shershah Mess - -do-

ADDITIONAL CLASS ROOMS

1. C/o 12 Nos. Addl. Class rooms in N.P. Girls Sr. Sec. School, Gole Market - On going Scheme
2. C/o Addl. Class rooms at Moti Bagh Primary School No. 1 & III.
3. Addl. class rooms at N.P. Primary School No.IV, Moti Bagh.
4. Addl. class rooms in N.P. Middle school at Vinay Marg.
5. Addl. Class rooms in N.P. Sr. Sec. School No. 3 at Moti Bagh (West).
6. Addl. class rooms in N.P. Pry. School at Netaji Nagar.
7. Addl. class rooms at N.P. Middle school Lodhi Road.
8. C/o addl. class room at N.P. Pry. school at Kitchner Road.
9. C/o addl. storey at N.P. Pry. school at Havelock square.
10. Addl. class rooms at Mandir Marg School
11. Addl. class rooms at N.P. Pry. School at Babar Lane.

For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs. 525 lakhs is approved for C/o School buildings. During 1992-93 & 1993-94 Rs. 135 lakh and Rs. 83.94 lakh were spent respectively. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 140.50 lakh is approved.

9. 10+2 Pattern of Education - (Rs. 72.00 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 1991-92. They will be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Necessary staff were provided to the schools. During 1993-94,

Rs. 68 lakh was incurred under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 72.00 lacs is approved to implement scheme in 1994-95.

10. Educational Vocational guidance - (Rs. 12.00 lacs)

For linking education to productivity and enhancing individual employability, the scheme of vocationalisation of education in NDMC 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, office management, Secretariat practice
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. 12 part-time teachers were appointed. About 100 students are being benefited by these vocational courses every year. A computer Literacy programme has also been introduced in four Sr. Sec. Schools, 900 students are getting computer training.

From the next academic session (1994-95) it is proposed to cover two more Sr. Sec. Schools wherein vocational courses Electronics Technology and Stenography (Hindi) will be introduced. An additional course-Dress Design & Making/ Computer Technology will be introduced in one of the Sr. Sec. Schools already having vocational stream. To strengthen the vocational education at +2 stage, pre-vocational trades at secondary level will be introduced in selected Sr. Sec./ Secondary Schools in the year 1994-95, as emphasised in the central scheme of pre-vocational education. Computer Literacy Programme will also be extended to four secondary schools. In 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 3.22 lakhs was spent under the scheme. For 1994-95, Rs. 12.00 lakhs is approved to implement the scheme.

11. Improvement of Science and In-service Programme -
(Rs. 4.00 lacs)

To improve the professional competency 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 competency of teachers, Head of schools, supervisory staff etc. it has been decided to strengthen the continuing Plan Scheme "Improvement of Science & In-service Programmes" in the 8th Plan.

To strengthen the existing In-service Institutions, the following additional posts will be created, during 1992-97. One bus and two vans in addition to the required material, will be purchased.

ESTABLISHMENT

Sl. 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. Rs. 0.97 lakh was incurred during 1993-94. For 1994-95 also Rs. 4.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme in 1994-95.

12. Expansion of Social Education - (Rs. 32.00 lacs)

Social Education does not mean merely imparting knowledge of 3 R's (Reading, writing and Arithmetic). All developmental activities falls within the Adult Education.

1. To provide Educational facility to the Adult Women/ Girls of the weaker section of the society who have not got the opportunity to study due to family circumstances.
2. To provide opportunity to drop outs children who left their studies due to some reasons or other, so that there is no risk to relapse into illiteracy.
3. It also aims to provide programme for the upliftment of Women basically belonging to weaker section of society viz. knowledge of environment, family welfare, health and sanitation child care, awareness of their duties and rights in the society.
4. To provide functional literacy and to make them independent with the aim of "EARN WHILE YOU LEARN".
5. To provide Educational facility to all migrant children who arrive during 'Mid-term' and are not to get admission in regular Schools.

During the year 1994-95 following centres will be opened.

1. JOB ORIENTED CENTRES - 4

These centres will impart craft training to house hold ladies so that they may be able to supplement the income of the

family and to enable them to stand on their own feet. These centres will run from 10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. in J.J. Clusters. Each student attending the centre will be supplied free Text Books, Pencils and copies and other craft material. By this scheme about 1000 women will be benefited.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS :

	No. of Posts	Grade	(Rs. in lakhs) 1994-95
1. Creation of New Posts of Craft-Teachers	4	Rs. 1200-2040	2
2. Purchase of stationery, furniture and other contingencies.			3
		Total :	5

2. NON FORMAL EDUCATION CENTRE - 4

These centres will be meant for school dropouts falling in age group of 6 to 14 years. Admission will be given to those children who also have not attended the school so far. Children studying in these centres will be put back into the formal system of education. By this scheme about 800 children will be benefited during 1994-95.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION :

	No. of	Grade	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Creation of New Posts of Balwari-cum Craft Teachers.	4	Rs.1200-2040	2.00
2. Creation of New posts of Balwari Aya.	4	Rs. 750-940	0.76
3. Purchase of furniture, Books and other contingencies			3.00
		Total :	5.76

3. POST LITERACY CONTINUATION CENTRE - 6

These centres will be attached to job oriented and Non-formal centres. Reading material like News Papers/ Magazines will be provided to each post literacy continuation centre amounting to Rs. 500/- p.m.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

1.	Creation of New Posts of part-time Social Education Teacher	6	Rs.100/- p.m. for 2 hours work each	Rs. 7200.00
2.	News papers/Magazines to 6 centres		Rs.500/- p.m. to each centre	Rs.36000.00
				----- Rs.43200.00 -----
3.	Construction of Addl. Rooms for Day Time Middle School for Women			Rs. 10.00 lacs
Total Expenditure during 1994-95				
1.	Salary of the staff already working under plan			Rs.10.00 lacs
2.	Expenditure on creation of New posts during 1994-95			Rs. 5.50 lacs
3.	Other contingencies and purchase of material for opening of New Centres			Rs. 6.50 lacs
4.	Construction of Addl. Rooms in Day Time Middle School for Women.			Rs.10.00 lacs
				----- Total : Rs.32.00 lacs -----

An outlay of RS. 160 lakhs is approved for the scheme in the 8th plan. During 1992-93 an expr. of Rs. 33.76 lakh was incurred under the scheme. In the last plan 1993-94 the expr. incurred was Rs. 17.43 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 32.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme in 1994-95.

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 Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi 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, Microprocessing 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.

Technical Education is one of the vital components to the system of human resource development, quality 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.

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 institutions 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 being run by Dte. of Tech. Education. During 90-91 the intake capacity of various courses has been increased from 2356 to 2822, with this the resulted students strength in the polytechnics would be as under :-

Sl.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

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 :-

Sl.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

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 Boy's Polytechnic.
 - (12) To construct a building for the office of Directorate of Training and Technical Education and Board of Technical Education.
-

The Agency wise financial position during 8th Plan, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given below :-

Sl. No.	Agency	8th Plan appd. outlay	Rs. in lakhs		
			Expenditure 1992-93	App.outlay 1993-94	1994-95
1.	Directorate of Technical Education	1500.00	196.70	286.57	600.00
2.	Delhi College of Engineering	5200.00	590.43	650.47	1200.00
3.	Delhi Institute of Technology	4000.00	800.00	350.00	1000.00
4.	College of Art	300.00	23.49	24.33	100.00
	TOTAL	11000.00	1610.62	1311.37	2900.00

Following new scheme are included in the Annual Plan 1994-95 under the sector :-

Dte. of Trq. and Technical Education

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Setting up of Co-educational Polytechnic at Najafgarh | Rs. 8 lacs |
| 2. Setting up of new Women's Polytechnic in West Delhi | Rs. 2 lacs |
| 3. Stg. of Community Polytechnic | Rs. 10 lacs |
| 4. Introduction of Library Science course in the ICP at Parparganj | Rs. 2 lacs |

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. 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 subcomponents 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 Programme. Reimbursement of Rs. 167.04 lakhs have been received from World Bank so far.

The Agency wise/Scheme wise details are given below :-

Technical Education Deptt.

1. "Strengthening and construction of office building of Directorate of Technical Education (H.Q.) (Rs. 17.00 lacs)

In the sixties, there were only four polytechnics under this Directorate, with a limited intake. Today it has to control seven diploma level Institutions and four degree level Institutions with a considerable increase in the number of disciplines. At present, the total intake capacity in Polytechnics Institute of Commercial Practice and College of Pharmacy is 2822 in 45 disciplines. But the Directorate is functioning with the same staff strength and structure as it was three decades before. The existing infrastructure at the Dte. of Technical Education (HQ) is too inadequate to meet the challenges of the new situation.

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 1986.

In order to look after the work of Technical Education, it was been greatly felt that with the growing sophistication and diversification of Technical Education Programme, there was 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) was during 1990-91. 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. It is, therefore, proposed to create two Technical Officers for these branches proper set up. Court cases are to be dealt in Administration (Tech.) Branch. 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. It is also proposed to create two posts of Mechanic for Typewriter and Photocopying Machines and two posts of Operators for Photocopying and Gastetner machines.

Besides the following posts are proposed to be created under this scheme during 1994-95.

		Scale in Rs.
1. Audit Officer (S.A.S.)	1	2000-3200
2. Legal Asstt.	1	1400-2300
3. Asstt. Librarian	1	1200-2040
4. Photocopier Operator	1	950-1500
5. Class IV	1	750-940

Provision for furniture, equipment and two electronic type writers is also made under the scheme.

During 1993-94 computer system (PC - 486) with 16 terminals was installed in the Dte..

Capital Works

As the Archaeology survey of India has approved the proposal for construction of Dte. building at Nizamuddin in ITI Arab Ki Sarai complex, it has been decided by Govt. of Delhi that Dte. (HQ) building and Board of Technical Education office building be constructed at Pitampura where land is available Proposal was sent to DDA for charge of land use. Token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs under Capital head has been provided during 1994-95.

Provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs including Rs. 5 Lakhs under Capital head has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for implementation of this Scheme.

2. Strengthening of Board of Technical Education - (Rs. 22.00 lacs)

The Board of Technical Education was set up in 1961 to conduct 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 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 the following functions :-

- Approval of courses and curriculum.
- Making arrangements to conduct of examinations.
- Awarding Diploma/Certificates for various courses.
- Affiliating Institutes for conduct of courses.
- Monitoring of training and standards of education in these institution.
- Laying down norms for admission to courses of study.

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 review 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 :-

	x	Chairman B.T.E.		
		I		
	xx	Secretary B.T.E.		
		I		
		Controller B.T.E.		
		(3700-5000)		
		I		
		I		
I		I		I
Academic		Accounts		Examinations
I		I		I
Registrar	#	Accounts Officer	#	Dy. Controller
(3000-4500)		(2375-3500)		(3000-4500)
I		I		I
Dy. Registrar		S. O. (SAS)	#	Asstt. Controller
I		I		(2200-4000)
I		I		I
Asstt. Registrar		Ministerial staff		Ministerial staff
I				
O.S.				
Ministerial staff				

- x Chief Secretary Delhi Admn. is the chairman BTE.
- xx DTTE is the Secretary BTE.
- # Posts proposed to be erected.

The post of Controller, Board of Technical Education in the scale of i.e. Rs. 3700-5000 was created during 90-91. The recruitment rules have been finalised and filling of the post is in process. During 1994-95 the following posts are proposed to be erected under the scheme :-

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|-----|
| 1. | Dy. Controller of Exam. | - | One |
| 2. | Asstt. Controller of Exam. | - | Two |
| 3. | Accounts Officer | - | One |
| 4. | Legal Asstt. | - | One |
| 5. | Punch Supervisor | - | One |
| 6. | Data Entry Operator | - | One |

Provision of Rs. 22 lakhs has been provided under the scheme out of this Rs. 21.00 lakhs under revenue for payment of salaries, payment to examiner, moderates, printing of papers etc. and for purchase of essential furniture, Typewriters and other office equipments etc. Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided under capital head for addition and alteration required in present office.

3. State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) (Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Setting up of State Project Implementation Unit in the Directorates of Technical Education (HQ) for implementation of scheme and programmes included in World Bank Assisted Project for

Strengthening of Technician Education programme in Delhi is a mandatory requirement of World Bank. The estimated cost of the projects for Delhi is Rs. 23.60 crores, which may further inresponsible for implementation of project activities on all locations with in Delhi for providing timely academic and resource input and engaging proper maintaining of activities and holding itself responsible to World Bank through NPIU for achieving project targets and benefits. For setting up of SPIU, the matter was placed before the State Empowered Committee. Two posts of Project Co-ordinators in the pay scale of Rs. 3000-4500 were created and in lieu of these posts, two posts of lecturers in Polytechnics were kept in abeyance. The SPIU has been setup after internal adjustment in the Directorate. Dy. Director (TU) has been designated as Project-Director.

In 1994-95, the unit needs to be strengthened by providing additional staff for effecting efficiency and modernisation by providing supporting staff and items such as electronic Typewriter and Furniture etc.. For proper functioning of this unit, provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

4. Establishment of curriculum Development Cell (Rs. 1.00 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. 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 determinial 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-format programmes
- develop flexible programmes of study for society and economically weaker sections

- monitor and review curriculum implementation and undertake curriculum research studies
- Develop infrastructural resource material in Non-text areas.

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 advise 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.

To implement this scheme, following posts are 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. During 1994-95 it is proposed to revise the curriculum through ITTI Chandigarh by arranging workshop/seminars etc.. Provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided during 1994-95 under this scheme.

5. Introduction of flexibility of courses (Rs. 1.00 lac)

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 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.

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. To implement the scheme Rs. 1.00 lac is approved during 1994-95.

6. Modernisation of Laboratories and Workshops (Rs. 73.00 lacs)

One of the high priority areas in the new national policy on Education is removal of obsolescence and modernising in the institutions by providing equipment and machinery in consonance with the current and futuristic advancement in science and technology. Most of the equipment procured at the time establishment of Polytechnic in 1962 has outlived its utility and needs replacement. Some equipments became outdated due to the advance of new processes and technologies and require 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 are :-

- (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 in technology.
- (iii) to equip the laboratory and workshop with support facilities matching with the equipment procured.

To achieve the above objectives and provide physical facilities, equipments and machineries will be procured by the institutions. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 73 lacs is approved in 1994-95.

7. Strengthening of Library facilities & Audio Visual aids - (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

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 manufactures. 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. To implement the scheme Rs. 5 lacs is provided during 1994-95.

Financial Outlay:-

	(Rs. in lakhs) 1994-95
1992-97 Approve Outlay	Approved Outlay
30.00	5.00

8. Strengthening of Hostel Facilities (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

Institutions in Delhi provide for 10 per cent seats for outside students. 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.

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 were created in 1990-91.

	Nos.	Rs.
1. Hostel Superintendent	2	1400-2300
2. Class IV staff (including Sweepers & Chowkidars)	3	750-940

The Department is constructing hostels in the College of Pharmacy Campus for 40 boys and 20 girls. Standing Finance Committee approved for construction of hostel block in the College of Pharmacy. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1994-95.

1. Hostel Supdt. (One for boys and one for girls hostel)	2	1400-2300
2. LDC	1	950-1500
3. Class IV staff including Sweepers and Chowkidars	6	750- 940

A sum of Rs. 3 lacs is approved during 1994-95. Which includes provision for furniture, utensil and recreation facilities in the Hostel.

9. Consolidation of existing facilities and augmentation of intake in Polytechnics - (Rs. 7.00 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 expand the facilities for training in laboratories and workshops so that larger 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 was 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 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 was 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 accommodating more number of students in disciplines where demand exists. There is still demand for technicians in Mechanical Engg., Production Engg., Electronics, Electrical and 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. UDC	1	1200-2040
5. Dispatch Rider	2	950-1500
6. LDC	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. UDC	1	1200-2040
5. Dispatch Rider	1	950-1500
6. LDC	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. UDC	1	1200-2040
5. LDC	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. LDC	1	950-1500
5. Sweepers	4	750- 940
6. Dispatch Rider	1	950-1500
7. Chowkidars	2	750- 940

Institute of Commercial Practice

1. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
2. UDC	2	1200-2040
3. Dispatch Rider	1	950-1500
4. LDC	2	950-1500
5. Library Attendant	2	950-1500
6. Sweepers	3	750- 940
7. Chowkidars	3	750- 940

The posts for these institution will be created after a study of workload by A.R. Deptt.

To implement the scheme, Rs. 7.00 lacs is approved during 1994-95 which includes provision for furniture, staff vehicle, motor cycle, telephone and other office equipment like Electronic Typewriter etc.

10. Construction of Kasturba Polytechnic Building at Pitampura - (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.

Earlier land measuring 9.16 acres was allotted to this Directorate by DDA at Pitampura. DDA has suo-moto canceled 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 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. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lacs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

11. Construction of Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic at Patparganj (Rs. 75.00 lacs)

This 4th Boys Polytechnic was started in 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 on the land available at Institute of Commercial Practices in Patparganj. Preliminary estimates amounting to Rs. 405 lacs was framed by PWD. SFC accorded approval for construction of this project on 7-12-1990. The detailed drawings have already been submitted to local bodies (DDA) for necessary clearance. The work would start during the current financial year. It is planned to complete the construction work during 8th plan itself as per the estimates framed by PWD provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

12. Continuing Education & Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

(A) Continuing Education Programme

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 courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic and G.B. Pant 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 at Pusa

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 was 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 institutions. Students mostly opt for wage employment career which contribute to unemployment. Institutionalising EDPs in the institutions can divert 10% of the students towards self-employment. Directorate of Technical Education proposes to set up Entrepreneurship Development Cell in technical institution. 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

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 Scale (Rs.)	No. of posts
Teaching			
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
Supporting Staff			
7.	Workshop Instructors	1400-2300	3
8.	Librarian	1400-2300	1
9.	Workshop Attdt.	950-1500	3
10.	Lab. Assistant	1200-2040	1
11.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
12.	UDC	1200-2040	3
13.	LDC	950-1500	3
14.	Class IV/Cleaners	750- 940	12

On the analogy of Arya Bhatt Polytechnic, regular posts for part-time diploma course running in G.B. Pant Polytechnic are proposed to create during 1994-95.

To implement the scheme, Rs. 5 lacs is approved during 1994-95.

13. Expansion & Modernisation of Printing Technology Department at Pusa Campus (Rs. 21.00 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 aluminum 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 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 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 Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi involving industries, passed out students and experts in the concerned field.

On the basis of result of survey 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.

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, 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 BTC at Pusa, which has long outlived its life and is declared dangerous in parts, is being demolished and the land is to 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 of printing technology at Pitampura. But after detailed analysis, it has been decided by the Govt. of

NCT of Delhi that instead of starting new disciplinary institute, it would be better to expand and modernise the Printing Technology Department already functioning in the Pusa Polytechnic campus. 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 erecting a computer block for the Deptt. of Printing Technology there Provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs exist for this project. Land required in Pitampura is being returned in land bank for instruction of another polytechnic in future. Provision of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been Approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95 out of this Rs. 20.00 lakhs under capital head.

**14. Establishment of Maintenance Cell in Institutions -
(Rs. 3.00 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.

Presently, the maintenance of civil works is handled by the PWD 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 meager. There is, therefore a need to set up a unit for maintenance of buildings and equipment for attending 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 were created under the scheme.

		Rs.
1. Maintenance Engineer	5	2000-3200
2. Electrician	5	1200-2040
3. Plumber-cum-Fitter	5	1200-2040
4. Masons	5	1200-2040

To implement the scheme, Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved during 1994-95.

15. Extension blocks for existing Polytechnic buildings - Arya Bhatt Polytechnic, Pusa Poly., C.O.P (Rs. 23.00 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 Aryabhat 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 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. 23 lacs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

**16. Establishment of New co-educational Polytechnic at Rohini
(Rs. 122.00 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 polytechnic 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 decided 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	1 1/2 Yrs.(P/Time)
7.	Advanced Diploma in Petrochemical engg.	15	1 1/2 Yrs.(P/Time)

		180	

Approval of AICTE has been received for setting up of Govt. Co-Educational Polytechnic in Rohini. Land measuring four acres has been taken from DDA in Rohini and can chair work has been entrusted to DSIDC Private Architect/Consultant has been

appointed. The estimate for c/o Bldg. costing, Rs. 4,99,18,324 has been approved by SFC in its meeting held on 23.6.94 subject to the condition that departmental changes should be 8% as per PWD norms.

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 Post	Pay Scale
1.	Principal	1	3700-5000
2.	H.O.D.	5	3000-4500
3.	Sr. Lecturer	12	x 2200-4000
4.	Lecturer	24	2200-4000
5.	Foreman Instructor	6	2200-4500

		48	x (to be approved by Govt. of India)

Supporting Staff

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay Scale
1	Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
2.	SAS Acctt.	1	2000-3200
3.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
4.	UDC	5	1200-2040
5.	LDC	6	950-1500
6.	Chowkidars	6	750- 940
7.	Sweepers	4	750- 940
8.	Peon/Cleaners	6	750- 940
9.	Dispatch 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

During 1994-95, Rs. 122 lacs is approved under the scheme which in under Rs. 2 lacs under: rename head and Rs. 120 lacs for capital works.

(C) College of Pharmacy

17. Expansion & 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.

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- c) Two year M.Pharma post graduate course in the disciplines of Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology and Hospital Pharmacy with an intake of 15 students in each discipline and
- d) Research facilities leading to the Ph.D Programme

The College has so far produced four Doctorate 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 Delhi College of Engineering and College of Art.

It is, therefore, essential to provide additional posts as under:-

1. Administrative Officer	1	3000-4500
2. Accounts 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, institution will have to be provided 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.
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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 teaching Staff	8	3	2	2	15
No. of Admn. Staff	4	3	-	-	7
No. of Class IV required	5	3	1	1	10

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 has been approved in 8th Plan 1992-97 during 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been approved.

18. Construction of hostel building and Multi-purpose hall in college of Pharmacy at Pushap Vihar - (Rs. 26.00 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 for 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 to finance Deptt. for accord of administration approval and expenditure sanction for this project. The drawing have already been submitted to MCD for approval. Provision of Rs. 26.00 lacs has been made for the Annual Plan 1994-95. On 26-8-1991.

(D) Others

19. Reorganisation & restructuring the set up of Polytechnics/ Institutes (Rs. 10.00 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, has accorded approval for implementation of revised structure for Delhi Polytechnics. Ministry of Human Resource Development, directed that these recommendations will be implemented in phased manner 40:40:20 in three years. During 7th Plan, 40% of the scheme was implemented. Rest of the scheme will be implemented in 8th Plan as on going scheme. It is 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 overgrowing 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 and posts already created is as under:-

	Posts recommended by Madan Committee		Posts created for	
	Boys Poly.	Women's Poly.	Boys Poly.	Women's Poly.
Head of Deptt.	20	10	4	2
Sr. Lecturer/ Workshop Supdt.	53	10	18	8
T.P.O	3	11	2	1
Lecturers	222	62	126	24
Foreman Instructor	16	3	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. During 1994-95, Rs. 10 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

20. Construction of staff quarters at Okhla (Rs. 22.00 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. During 1994-95, it is proposed to construct 24 type IV Quarters in the G.B. Pant Polytechnic Campus, Provision of Rs. 22.00 lacs is made for this purpose.

**21. Strengthening of facilities for the students of SC/ST (SCP)
(Rs. 5.00 lacs)**

This scheme was 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. During 1994-95, Rs. 5 lacs is provided under the Scheme.

22. Strengthening of facilities for the Students (Rs. 5.00 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 temper democratic, 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 conservation of physical, mental 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 playground.

The objective of the scheme is:-

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. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

**23. Stepping up of Interaction between Institute and Industry
(Rs. 4.00 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/implant 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 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. During 1994-95 Industrial Training of staff members would also be arranged and they would be five fellowship for attending Industrial Training on the pattern followed in other state like M.P. and Kerla etc.

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 coordinate 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 institute shall 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 with feedback from industry regarding improvement required in the curriculum and training of the students. Instructional resource material can also be accordingly developed.

For this purpose the following posts are needed

1. Asstt. Director	1	3000-4500
2. Project Officer	1	2200-4000
3. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
4. L.D.C	2	950-1500
5. Class IV	1	750- 940
6. Driver	1	950-1500

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. During 1994-95, Rs. 4 lacs is approved to implement the Scheme.

24. Additions & alterations & renovation of Labs. & Workshops in the existing Polytechnics (Rs. 30.00 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. Renovation required in the Staff quarters like providing tiles in Kitchen, Bathroom, Exhaust fan in Kitchen as per norms of CPWD and providing plamits, wire mesh door in type IV quarters etc. are the various items of works required to be under taking the 8th five year plan. Provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs have been approved for plan work. Provision of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been made for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

25. Faculty Development Programme (Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Performance improvement and development of staff are basic needs of an educational system. There is a continuous need of training and retraining 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, inter-personal 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 programmes-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 specialization, 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 under go 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. It is also proposed to encourage professional development of Teachers through incentives and motivation by instituting level awards for the outstanding teachers, who are dedicated and motivated and deserves recognition and encouragement.

An instrument of assessment will be prepared based on the activities undertaken by the teacher in respect of the activities like :

Class room instruction : Including Planning, presentation, student participation etc..

Laboratory Instruction : Including organising Laboratory work, guidance during conduct and writing of Laboratory reports etc..

Guiding student Project : Student Assessment Development of learning Resources including Curriculum planning.

Self development : Through Consultancy, interaction programme and Extension service.

Liaison with other agencies at regional and national level. The cell will organise seminars 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 the scheme will be worked out for implementation for academic session 1994-95.

Details of Award would be as follows :

Best Teacher

1. A Cash Award of Rs. 10.0000/-
2. Brass/Copper Medallion
3. Certificate

Best Institution award will carry a trophy.

Proposal for 1994-95

It is proposed to send about 200 staff members including teaching and technical supporting staff to the various short duration/long duration courses during the year 1994-95.

An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1994-95 to implement the scheme.

**26. Introduction of new courses in emerging technology
(Rs. 23.00 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 Delhi 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 Delhi.

Diploma course in Instrumentation and Control, Plastic Technology, Mechanical Engg. with specialisation and Control, Plastic Technology, Mechanical Engg. with specialisation in Maintenance Engg., Garment Fabrication Technology and Pharmacy Course exclusively for women were 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 a phased manner during Eighth Five Year Plan.

During 1994-95, Rs. 23 lacs is provided to implement the Scheme.

27. Integrated Environmental Development Programme at Pusa, GB Pant and COP (Rs. 8.00 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 expanse needs land shaping and face-lift. This Directorate has embarked upon a scheme to achieve integrated environmental development of Pusa Campus, GB 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. 8.00 lacs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

28. Grant-in-aid to private recognised Technical Institutes (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

In Delhi, besides eight diploma level Government Institutions, ten privately managed/autonomous tech. 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. Sharda Ukil School of Art:

Courses	Sanctioned Intake
i) Diploma in Commercial Art (P/T) (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 Applications	15

3. Food Craft Institutes, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

i) Trade diploma in Cookery	24
ii) Trade diploma in Bakery & Confectionery	24
iii) Trade diploma in Hotel reception & Booking 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
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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 38
(English)
6. International Polytechnic for Women, South Extension, N. Delhi
- i) Diploma in Textile Design (Printing) 30
7. Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan
- i) Diploma in Art for Drawing Teachers 30
8. Maharaja Surajmal Institute of Technology,
C-4 Janakpuri, New Delhi.
- i) Diploma in Civil Engineering 60
 - ii) Diploma in Electronics &
Electrical Communication 49
 - iii) Diploma in Pharmacy 60
9. Chotto Ram Rural Institute & Technology,
Khanjhawala, Delhi
- i) Diploma in Civil Engineering 60
 - ii) Diploma in Architecture
Assistantship 30
 - iii) Electronics & Electrical communication 60
10. Delhi Productivity Council
- 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 Delhi since 1973 as per approved pattern. As per rules 95% grant for recurring expenditure and 50% grant for non-recurring expenditure is being released to this institution. 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 Delhi has not recognised any one of them and referred the case for legal advice 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. Under the Scheme, Rs. 10 lacs is provided during 1994-95.

NEW SCHEMS

29. Strengthening and Increasing the Quality Coverage of Community Polytechnic (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

For a country like India with its more than 80% of the population living in villages and in urban slums it is essential that development achieved in the field of science and technology be harnessed for ameliorating the living conditions of the poor.

Viewed against this background, Government of India, had launched various programmes for the uplift of rural people and other disadvantaged section of society with a view to generate employment, alleviating poverty and improving the quality of the life in Rural Areas and Urban Slums. In addition to the already existing programmes, it was felt that the involvement of Technical Institutions in the rural development will go a longway to supplement the efforts by utilising the expertise and infrastructure available in the polytechnic.

Objective of Community Polytechnics is to train the local people in basic skills, knowledge and attitude to adopt any occupational activity leading to self-employment. Training can be imparted for upgradation of skills in their own field of for adoption of modern technology Efforts are also made to develop the entrepreneurial capabilities.

At present the Department of Training and Technical Education is implementing the scheme of Community Polytechnic through direct Central Assistance provided by Government of India. Ministry of Human Resource Development. Community Polytechnic scheme have been implemented in G.B. Pant Polytechnic, Aryabhat Polytechnic and in women's Polytechnic. Two extension centres one in Sanjay Nagar, Bhatti Mines and another in DSIDC Industrial Complex at Narela have been opened to provide training to the people at their doorstep. The Direct Central Assistance Provided is not sufficient to increase the quality coverage of community Polytechnic for which there is a great demand in Delhi the scheme is already include in the World Bank Assisted Technical Education Project under the Capacity Expansion Component.

In the year 1994-95, it is proposed to open four extension centres in rural areas as extension of the existing community Polytechnic from the state plan. The extension Centres are proposed to be establish in Najafgarh and Nangoli block.

Non-formal short term courses like Auto repairing, Fitter-cum Plumber, Electrician, Cutting and Tailoring, Welding and Fabrication, Turning and scooter repair, Tool and Die making, Refrigeration and Air-conditioning of Six months duration are proposed to be introduced in these Extension Centres. For the effective implementation of the scheme, One Van is also required to be purchased during 1994-95 for proper coordination and effective control of these centres. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for implementation of this scheme in the State annual plan 1994-95.

The entire amount is reimursable from World Bank.

Staffing Pattern

S.No.	Name of the posts	No. of Posts	Scale
1.	Project Officer	1	2200-4000
2.	Asstt. Project Officer (for every centre)	2	2000-3200
3.	Craft Instructor (for each trade to be opened)	12	1400-2600
4.	Driver for Van	1	950-1500
5.	Attendants/Chowkidar	8	750-940

Provision for salary of staff, Van, tools & materials equipment furniture is made under the scheme. During 1994-95, Rs. 10 lacs is approved to implement the scheme. An evaluation study of the existing community polytechnics is being taken up. The above plan scheme will be modified if necessary after the evaluation study. The detailed scheme is to be submitted to the Plg. Commission for approval.

30. Setting up of Co-educational polytechnic at Najafgarh - (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

At present the intake capacity in the Government Diploma level institutions in Delhi is about 3,000 students per annum and there is a mismatch between the demand and supply position of Technical personnel prevailing currently in Delhi. The study conducted by the Institute of Applied Manpower and Research for the Dte. of Training and Tech. Education has also indicated a growing demand for technical personnel at Diploma level in the various Engineering branches. There is a great rush of admission seekers in the polytechnics. Every year nearly 18 to 20 thousand students apply for admission in these institutions and only students securing around 70% marks succeed in getting admission. Further the Industrial growth in Delhi has also taken a leap and many industrial growth in Delhi has also taken a leap and many

industrial towns around Delhi have come up. It has, therefore, become necessary to establish new institutes and introduce more courses suited to the requirement of industries and in the specialised areas.

Taking into consideration the geographical dispersal of the existing institutions, it is proposed to establish one more co-educational polytechnic in Delhi preferably in West Delhi to cater to the needs of the population of Delhi.

The following courses are proposed to be introduced :

S. No.	Name of the Course	Intake	Duration
1.	Diploma in Electronics	60	3 years
2.	Diploma in Computer Engg.	60	3 years
3.	Diploma in Satellite Technology	30	3 years
4.	Diploma in Dairy Technology	30	3 years
5.	Post Diploma in Tool & Die Designing	15	1-1/2 years
6.	Post Diploma in Environmental Engineering	15	1-1/2 years

The land would be obtained through Development Commissioner, Delhi, measuring about 10 acres during 1994-95. The Dept. has already identified 11 acres of land at Bawana-Ghevra Road for construction of building of the polytechnic. Suitable land is also being earmarked in Growth centre at Najafgarh. Initially to prevent encroachment, boundary wall around the plot would be constructed. The construction of the building will be taken up subsequently.

The institutes will be developed in phases and an ultimate intake capacity of about 240 students would be reached.

Financial	implication
Capital	- Rs. 5 Crore appx.
Revenue : Non Recurring	- Rs. 30 lakh
Recurring	- Rs. 30 lakh/annum

The following posts are proposed :

Principal	-	1	Rs. 3700-5700
Head of Department	-	6	Rs. 3000-4500
Lecturers	-	20	Rs. 2200-4000

Technical supporting will be provided so as to incur an expenditure of 50% of the expenditure on teaching posts.

The equipments will be procured as per the standard tool list laid down for each course or as per the curriculum for the new courses finalised in consultation with TTI Chandigarh.

A token provision of Rs. 8.00 lacs is made in the A.P. 1994-95 (Rs. 6.00 lakhs under capital head and Rs. 2.00 lakh under revenue head).

The scheme is being sent to the Plg. Commission for approval.

**31. Setting up of Women's Polytechnic in West Delhi -
(Rs. 2.00 lakhs)**

At present the intake capacity in the Govt. of Diploma level institutions in Delhi is about 3,000 students per annum and there is a mismatch between the demand and supply position of Technical personnel prevailing currently in Delhi. The study conducted by the institute of Applied Manpower and Research for the Dte. of Training & Tech. Education has also indicated a growing demand for technical personnel at Diploma level in the various Engineering branches. There is a great rush of admission seekers in the polytechnics. Every year nearly 18 to 20 thousand students apply for admission in these institutions and only students securing around 70% marks succeed in getting admission. Further the Industrial growth in Delhi has also taken a leap and many industrial towns around NCT of Delhi have come up. It has, therefore, become necessary to establish new institutes and introduce more courses suited to the requirement of industries and in the specialised areas.

Taking into consideration the geographical dispersal of the existing institutions it is proposed to establish one more Women's Polytechnic in Delhi preferably in West Delhi to cater to the needs of the Women population of Delhi. The institutes is proposed to be exclusively reserved for Women.

The following courses are proposed to be introduced :

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Course</u>	<u>Intake</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1.	Diploma in Electronics	30	3 years
2.	Diploma in Architecture	30	3 years
3.	Diploma in Pharmacy	30	2 years
4.	Diploma in Medical Lab Tech.	30	2 years
5.	Diploma in Textile Designing	30	2 years

The land would be obtained through Development Commissioner, of Delhi, measuring about 10 acres during 1994-95. The Department has already identified 11 acres of land at Bawana-Ghevra Road for construction of building of one of the polytechnics. Suitable land is being earmarked in Chhawla Growth Centre at Najafgarh Block. Initially to prevent encroachment boundary wall around the plot would be constructed. The construction of the building will be taken up subsequently.

The institutes will be developed in phases and an ultimate intake capacity of about 200 students would be reached.

Financial implication

Capital	-	Rs. 5 Crore approx.
Revenue : Non Recurring	-	Rs. 25 lakh
Recurring	-	Rs. 25 lakh

The following post are required :

Principal	-	1	Rs. 3700-5700
Head of Department	-	5	Rs. 3000-4500
Lecturers	-	17	Rs. 2200-4000

Technical supporting will be provided so as to incur an expenditure of 50% of the expenditure on teaching posts in the institute.

The equipments will be procured as per the standard tool list laid down for each course or as per the curriculum for the new courses finalised in consultation with TTI Chandigarh.

A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made to the scheme in A.P 1994-95.

The scheme is being forwarded to the Plg. Commission for approval.

32. Introduction of Library Science course in the Institute of Commercial Practice

The scheme envisages to introduce Library Science Course in Institute of Commercial Practice (Introduction of new courses in emerging technologies).

At present, a Two years Diploma Course in Library Science is running in the Women Polytechnic at Maharani Bagh under the Department, beside the Bachelor's & Master Degree Courses in Library Science running in University.

These courses are catering to the middle & higher level demands of the Libraries functioning in Delhi. The lower level manpower functioning in these libraries is still untrained. Considering the modernisation trend which has set in the information technology and that libraries are now being connected with National or International Network, it is essential that this lower level manpower is also trained for meeting the modern functional requirement of libraries.

It is, therefore, proposed to open a six months full time Library Science Course in one off the Co-educational Institutes.

The objectives of the course would thus to be acquaint and train the candidates in the basics of Library and information Sciences, in various semi-skilled jobs/ techniques/ methods and procedures involved in the functioning, maintenance and services expected of a functional library, so that they can perform duties

and jobs of semi-skilled/ para-professional position in libraries.

A Committee of experts had been constituted by the Govt. to give its recommendations to the Government in regard to the course contents, staff structures and equipment required for the Certificate Course. The Committee has finalised broad structure/course content, duration, admission requirement, faculty requirement etc. which is summarised below :

1. Duration :- Six Months (Full Time).
2. Admission Requirements :- Secondary School examination or equivalent with 50% marks.
3. Intake :- 30 Seats (50% sponsored candidates).
4. Course Contents :-
 - i) History & Philosophy of Librarianship.
 - ii) Working knowledge of classification and cataloguing Terminology and Main Classes/ Basic Classes and other Board Principles.
 - iii) Acquisition and Accessioning work.
 - iv) Maintenance and shelving of Library material.
 - v) Manning of Circulation work and vigilance.
 - vi) Manning of Service points in the Library.
 - vii) Understanding and Handling of Users, Needs General as well as reference queries.
 - viii) Acquaintance with machines used in library work.
 - ix) Practical Apprenticeship in recognised libraries.

Faculty :- The ratio of students and Teachers to be 10:1. There need to be the teachers of the following categories.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|
| 1. Senior Lecturer | - | One |
| 2. Lecturer | - | Two |
| 3. Library Assistant | - | Three |

The qualification of the faculty need to be same as prescribed by the University Grants Commission.

6. Examination and Evaluation :- There may be eight papers for written examination of the value of 100 marks each, out of which 25 marks should be kept for internal assessment by teachers on the basis of work and record of students in the classroom, tutorials, seminars and laboratory. for practical training there should be one paper of 100 marks for apprenticeship in a recognised library and another paper of 100 marks for production of a project report on details of some library jobs.

The course will be started from December 1994 in the Institute of Commercial Practice with an intake of 30 seats.

Financial Implications

Recurring	
Salary Annum	Rs. 2.50 lakh/annum
Other office contingencies	Rs. 0.50 lakh/annum

Total	Rs. 3.00 lakh/annum
Non-Recurring	
For purchase of Furniture, Equipment etc.	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Capital :-	
Minor Addition/Alteration	Rs. 2.00 lakh

Though the Committee has suggested the post of Senior Lecturer, but since the scales of pay of Senior Lecturers have not yet been finalised by Govt. of India in the case of Polytechnic, the following posts are to be created in priority with other Polytechnics.

Lecturer	3	Rs. 2200-4000
Library Asstt.	2	Rs. 1200-2040

(As per AICTE norms, ratio of 1:11 is provided as the Teacher : Student ratio for Teaching posts i.e. Lecturers in this case).

Provision has been made for minor additions/ alteration, if required to run the new courses.

Equipment worth Rs. 1.00 lakh will be provided, as per the Standard Tool List finalised by the Committee and approved by the Board of Technical Education.

The scheme will be socially remunerative.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the scheme in the .P. 1994-95.

This scheme is being submitted to the Plg. Commission for approval.

Centrally sponsored schemes (Directorate of Technical Education)

Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Deptt. of Electronics (GOI) has provided Direct Central Assistance during 7th Five Year Plan for implementation of the following schemes :

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Central Assistance received	Amount upto 90-91
1.	Removal of obsolescences; and Modernisation of Labs and Workshops	81.50	40.00
2.	Community Polytechnic (Rural) Aryabhat 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 refunded)
5.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	0.35	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.

II DELHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

1. Construction of Building of D C E at Bawana Road - (Rs. 1066 lacs)

The project of construction of new building of Delhi College of Engineering at Bawana Road broadly comprises of two complexes:

- i) Residential Complex
- ii) Academic and Administrative Complex

The residential complex consisting of 60 Type-I, 105 Type-II, 45 Type-III, 60 Type-IV, 566 Type-V, quarters totaling 326 quarter, guest house, married students' hostel, Transit hostel, three pump houses and drainage system for the campus are at the verge of completion, and Electric Sub-Station building for the Residential zone and internal road network.

A construction project team headed by a Project Manager inclusive of Civil Division, Electrical Division Horticulture Sub-division, under the overall charge of the Chief Engineer Zone-II, PWD, Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi is 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 jeep driver has been approved.

The residential zone consisting of type I,II,III,IV & V quarters totally 321 is almost complete. As regard the Administration and Academic Complex, the revised conceptual designs were finalised in the series of meetings held at level of Secretary (TE) and the drainage submitted to Delhi Urban Art

Commission (DUAC), have been approved by the Commission in Sept. 1993. The construction activities are expected to be in full swing during the plan period and the project is scheduled to be completed within 8th Five Year Plan.

Project started with an initial cost of Rs. 26.99 crores which was approved by EFC in 1985. The details of revised cost are as under :-

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (a) Revised cost as approved by Planning, Finance & Lt. Governor and sent for EFC approval on 10/12/90 | Rs. 70.19 crores |
| (b) Estimates as now given by PWD | Rs. 101.05 crores |

Approved Outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.4400 lakhs (1992-97)

Year-wise expenditure is given below:-	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) 7th Plan (1985-90)	254.87
(b) 1990-91	285.39
(c) 1991-92	551.81
(d) 1992-93	475.24
(e) 1993-94	518.73
Total	2086.04

In Phase-II action regarding preparation of drawing, estimates and call of tenders for the construction of 2 more Academic Block, Library Block and Workshop costing about Rs. 14.00 crores is also being initiated during 1994-95. The work will be in full swing.

The following works will be taken up during the year 1994-95 :-

1. Finalization of Residential complex work.
2. 1st phase of Institutional area.
3. 2nd phase of Institutional complex. During 1994-95, Rs.1066 lacs is approved under the schemes which includes Rs. 1046 lacs as capital component and Rs. 20 lacs as revenue component. Out of Rs. 1046 lacs, Rs. 5 lacs is charged expenditure. During 1994-95, 3 posts of Groups-A and 2 posts of Group-c are proposed to be created.

2. Modernisation of Existing Courses (Rs. 52.50 lacs)

Great emphasis has been given on Modernisation and removal of obsolescence in the national policy on technical education. The college being old, the laboratories urgently 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 such as compact desk based library, date bar etc. For procurement of such machinery and also for the procurement of latest books and journals for meeting all these requirements, an outlay of Rs. 52.50 lacs has been approved for the year 94-95.

3. Facility Development - (Rs. 5.50 lacs)

Emphasis is being 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. 5.50 lacs have been approved for the year 1994-95.

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 1994-95.

5. Creation of Centres of Advanced Studies, Research Extension Services - (Rs. 9.50 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. 9.50 lacs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 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 1994-95 so that the above mentioned activities can be run throughout the year in addition to the normal degree programmes of the College without any hindrance :

1. Professor	One	4500-7300
2. Steno-typist	One	1400-2400
3. Sr. Technical Assistant	One	1640-2900
4. Technical Assistant (2 posts)	Two	1400-2600
5. U.D.C.	One	1200-2040
6. Peon	One	750-940

During 1994-95, Rs. 9.50 lacs is approved to implement this scheme.

6. Strengthening of Book Bank (Rs. 2.00 lakh)

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, and 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. 2.00 lacs, have been approved for the year 1994-95.

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 scenario 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 has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 to meet the expenses of salaries/allowances, special services, office expenditure, consumables etc. 13 post of Group - A are proposed to be created during 1994-95.

8. STrengthening of Computer Centres - (Rs. 3.00 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 are 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-ray plotter, dot matrix printer, line printer etc. A total sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been approved for the 8th Plan An amount of Rs. 3.00 lacs has been made during 1994-95. 4 posts of Group - A and 6 posts of Group - C are proposed to be created.

9. Renovation of Old College Building at Kashmere Gate - (Rs. 5.00 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 Ploymer Tech. 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. 5 lacs for the year 1994-95 has been approved.

10. Expansion of Educational facilities at Delhi College of Engineering - (Rs. 22.00 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 form 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 will be shifted to 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. programme. The scholarships and grants for such students would be in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Govt.

Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 22.00 lacs has been proposed under this scheme for the year 1994-95. 10 posts of group - A, 6

posts of group - C and one posts of group - D are proposed to be created.

11. Coaching classes for SC/ST/Weak Student (SCP Scheme) - (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 1994-95. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 0.60 lac has been approved for the year 1994-95.

12. Strengthening of General and Hostel Administration - (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

Having started as a technical school in 1940/41, 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 carried out 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.

During 1994-95, one post of Dy. Registrar and three posts of Asstt. Registrar are proposed to be created. To implement the scheme Rs. 2.00 lakhs is approved during 1994-95.

13. Strengthening of Examination Cell - (Rs. 4.40 lacs)

Being convinced regarding the direct need of an examination cell in the College, on 12-7-90, one post of Dy. Examination officer /Asstt. Registrar (Exam.), each Data Entry Operator, Console Operator, Daftary, and Peon. During 1994-95, it is proposed to create four additional posts, i.e. one post each of Officer-in-charge (Exam.)/Dy. Registrar (Exam.), one post of Superintendent, Typist (English), and Peon. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 4.40 lacs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 under this scheme.

The details of the posts are as under :

S.No.	Name of post	Pay Scale	No. of Post
1.	Officer-in-charge (Exam.)/ Dy. Registrar (Exam.)	3000-4500	1
2.	Superintendent	1640-2900	1
3.	Typist (English)	950-1500	1
4.	Peon	750-950	1

14. Revision of Staff Structure - (Rs. 1.50 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 1994-95. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lac has been made for this purpose during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Employment Generation	Number of persons
	1994-95
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. 22.00 lacs has been approved under the Annual Plan 1994-95 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, a sharply defined profile of growth has been prepared keeping in view the thrust in the areas of Electronics, communication, Computer and Instrumentation Engineering which is being felt all over the World. 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 Institute matches 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 entrepreneurship park
- (c) to organise and undertake extra-mural teaching and extension services
- (d) to undertake industrial R & D and consultancies and to lend support in identifying and starting small scale industries around the Institute through entrepreneurship programmes
- (e) to undertake technology transfer programmes
- (f) to develop suitable programmes for effectively utilizing the built in infrastructural facilities in the Institute
- (g) 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 undergraduate, 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 IIIrd and IVth years of the programmes. Likewise M.E. Programmes with an intake of 550 students in phases would be organised in specialized topics in each department. The regular programme 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 subjects 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 of the entire material may be completed in 5 years, by motivated students, instead of 5-1/2

years.

2. The academic programmes are divided into two categories Under-graduate Programmes and Post-graduate Programmes in the following manner :-

Under-graduate B.E. Programme (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 Specilization 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-intalke 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+10.
- (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 establishments 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 of DIT at Dwarka - (Rs. 800.00 lacs)**

145 acres of land was allotted by DDA to DIT at Dwarka (Papan Kalan) at a cost of Rs. 1934.00 lacs. The payment towards land cost was made during the 7th Plan. E.F.C. memorandum amounting to Rs. 19.35 crores was approved in 1985 which has now been revised Rs. 95.91 crores. The revised EFC memo has been sent to the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India for accord of necessary approval by the competent authority. The total expenditure on the project is given below :

	Rupees in Lakhs
(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	582.39
(e) Annual Plan 1993-94	90.47

Total :	2166.36

LAND DEVELOPMENT & BUILDING : Master Plan has since been cleared by DUAC. DDA also communicated the approval but the approved plans are still to be released to the Institute to DDA and are likely to be cleared. The boundary wall has been constructed. Alongwith other environmental improvement activities, road of 1.25 Km. length has also been constructed.

By the end of 1994-95 substantial activities for Development work and Construction of the buildings are going to take place. The following items of work would be taken up during 1994-95.

- (i) Development Work : Road works; under ground water tanks; water treatment plant; environmental improvement and horticulture.
- (ii) Construction of Bldg. : Hostel-boys, girls and Married students, Residence, Administrative block, Library and Computer, Academic Block.

All these above mentioned works will be taken up simultaneously by engaging multiple construction agencies so as to complete the planned activities within the given time schedule. All the above capital activities would be completed within 2 years i.e. by 95-96. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been approved in 1994-95 annual plan.

(2) Renovation of Old Buildings and Air-conditioning of Computer Centre - (Rs. 4.00 lacs)

The institute is functioning in the old I.G block which has 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 expenditure. There is an absolute necessity of Rs. 4.00 lacs on this account in the current financial year 1994-95 which has been approved.

(3) Strengthening of DIT - (Rs. 40.00 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 p.a. 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. 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 has also been made for Office Expenses (Rs. 5.00 lacs), Other Charges (Rs. 4.00 lacs) and Professional specialized services (Rs. 2.00 lacs) to meet the requirement of the institute. Rs. 40.00 lacs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. The details of the posts proposed to be created are given under :-

(A) UNDER-GRADUATE PROGRAMMES

The present intake of students for all three disciplines (Electronics & Communication Engg. Computer Engg., Instrumentation & Control Engg.) is only 45 each. Considering the national plans and priorities and the envisaged pattern of growth, additional seats are required for engineering students. To meet this requirement it is proposed to increase the intake as follows :

	Present seat	To be increased to
Electronics & Comm. Engg.	45	60
Computer Engineering	45	60
Instrumentation & Control Engg.	45	60
Manufacturing Process & Automation	-	45
	-----	-----
Total	135	225
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This would require augmentation of the existing lab. facilities besides additional staff.

The following posts are proposed to be created :

(i) Teaching

1. Professor (including Professor of Training & Placement)	6	4500-7300
2. Asstt. Professor	10	3700-5700
3. Lecturers	20	2200-4000
4. Librarian	1	3700-5700
5. Registrar	1	4500-7300

(ii) Non-Teaching

50% of Teaching Component

(B) Post Graduate ME Programme

The intake of students for various post-graduates ME programmes is proposed as follows (each programme having a number of specialization)

(i) School of Applied Science	20
(ii) Division of Electronics & Comm. Engg.	15
(iii) Division of Computer Engineering	15
(iv) Division of Instrumentation & Control Engg.	15
(v) Division of Manufacturing Process and Automation	15

Total ME students intake =	Total 80

The following posts are required :

1. Professor	10	4500-7300
2. Asstt. Professor	10	3700-5700

(c) **Workshop and labs**

The following posts will be required :

1.	Professor	5	4500-7300
2.	Asstt. Professor	10	3700-5700
3.	Foreman Instructor	3	2200-4000
4.	Assistant Registrar	1	2200-4000
5.	Estate Security Officer	1	2000-3500
6.	Sr. Scientific Assistants	10	1640-2900
7.	Console Operator	3	1640-2900
8.	Mechanic 'A'	3	1400-2300
9.	Mechanic 'B'	4	1400-2300
10.	Mechanic 'C'	5	1150-1500
11.	Cleaner (H.G.)	1	800-1150
12.	Cleaner (L.G.)	4	775-1025
13.	Demonstrator	2	1640-2900
14.	Technical Assistant	3	1400-2600
15.	P.A. to Director/Head Clerk	3	1400-2300
16.	UDC	4	1200-2040
17.	LDC	5	950-1500
18.	Chowkidar	4	750-940
19.	Sweeper	4	750-940
20.	Peon	4	750-940
21.	Gestetner Operator	1	750-940
22.	Farash	2	750-940
23.	Class IV	3	750-940

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24.	Superintendent Manufacturing Process	1	3700-5700
25.	Scientific Officers (with flexible complementation)	5	2200-4000
26.	Jr. Software Engineer	2	2000-3500

(E) **Engineering Staff**

1.	Assistant Engineers (Civil/Elect.)	4	2200-4000
2.	Junior Engineers (Civil/Elect/Horticulture)	9	1400-2300
3.	Junior Accounts Officer	1	1640-2900
4.	Junior Stenographer	2	1200-2040
5.	UDC	3	1200-2040
6.	LDC	4	950-1500
7.	Draftsman Grade-I	2	1600-2660
8.	Class-IV	5	750-940
9.	Mason	2	950-1500
10.	Fitter	2	950-1500
11.	Sewerman	2	775-1025
12.	Helper (Baildar)	9	750-940
13.	Electrician	2	1200-1800
14.	Assistant Wireman	2	850-1150
15.	Khallasi	4	750-940
16.	Mali	6	750-940

17. Executive Engineer (Civil/Electrical)	1	3000-4500
18. Carpenter	2	950-1500
19. Wireman	2	950-1400

4. Procurement of Machinery and Equipment - (Rs. 120.00 lacs)

Various machinery and equipment are needed for different courses being run as well as some of the courses which are proposed to be introduced. Substantial funds 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 other are to be created. A provision of Rs. 120.00 lacs has been approved under this continuing scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

5. Setting-up Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) - (Rs. 2.00 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. 2.00 lacs has been approved for the year 1994-95.

6. Setting up of Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP) - (Rs. 6.00 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 by this Institute for making payments to DDA if they are to allot another 5 acres of land to DIT for setting up of STEP. The cost of 5 acres of land will be Rs. 65.00 lacs. DIT shall have to bear 50% of cost. The buildings are required to be constructed. 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. 6.00 lacs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

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 approved as component of the Institute to meet the expenditure during 1994-95.

8. Library System and Book Bank - (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

The Institute needs sufficient support from the library 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 readers, PC/AT terminals, photo-copiers, VCR'S & TV monitors, slide viewers, audio tape-recorders etc. Rs. 20.00 lacs; has been approved for 1994-95.

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 :-

"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 expr. on the above programme for Annual Plan 1994-95.

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.

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 curriculum activity of project work which is being covered in this scheme. It is to develop projects jobs which have technical and viability for ultimate

development as prototype.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lacs for 1994-95 has been approved for this continuing scheme.

**11. Awards & Scholarship/Research Associateships -
(Rs. 4.00 lacs)**

The scheme of merit/merit-cum-means scholarships is proposed to be introduced for students. Certain awards are also proposed to be extended to deserving students. Associateships/Scholarships according to U.G.C. norms are also proposed to be awarded. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lac has been approved for 1994-95.

(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.

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. Ministry of Human Resources & Development approved three courses of Post Graduate in Painting, Sculpture and Applied Art which were started in the Academic year 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 88 to 108 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.

The scheme-wise details are given below :

1. Construction of additional space in the Campus of College of Art - (rs. 70.00 lakhs)

With the introduction of new course of Applied Design and setting up of centre of Computer Graphics, there will be need of accommodation for studio, workshop and computers for design profiles.

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.

Land scaping and planning of the project for construction of new building block of the college has been made. Demolition of

post of the existing building and construction of the building on the land thus made available is to take place during 1994-95. Fire fighting equipment will be provided and boundary wall be replaced/provided.

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. Rs. 15.92 lakhs has been incurred by the Deptt. during 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

**(2) Re-Organisation of existing academic courses of studies -
(Rs. 17.44 lacs)**

With the affiliation of the college to the University of Delhi in 1972, it became necessary to re-organise the existing staffing pattern 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. Besides the intake capacity at B.F.A. level,, which was increased from 60 to 88 including 8 reserved for Deaf & Dumb and foreigners by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan has now increased to 108. Apart from these, there is also an intake of 7 for each of three disciplines of M.F.A. Courses for Post Graduates, already started since 1986.

Accordingly, the following new posts will be required during the 8th Five Year Plan for Post Graduate Courses, expansion of academic programme, restructuring of Courses according to the approved syllabus :-

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

Out of the above posts, the sanction for creation of the following posts have since been received and steps taken to fill these posts :

1. Junior Artists (one each of Printing, Ceramics, Black Smith & Welding, Weaving & Carpentry)	5	Rs. 1400-2600
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2. Attendants	5	Rs. 750-940
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Due to increase in intake from 88 to 108 for BFA courses and introduction of Computer Graphics cell, the following posts will be required during 1994-95 :-

1. Professor	One	Rs. 4500-7000
2. Asstt. Professor	One	Rs. 3700-5700
3. Lecturer	Three	Rs. 2200-4000
4. Lecturer (Theory)	Two	-do-
5. Computer Technician	Two	Rs. 1640-2900
6. Mechanic Grade - C (Painting)	One	Rs. 950-1500
7. Attendants	Two	Rs. 750-940

For incorporating the progressional needs, introduction of new technology and new innovations including Computer etc. have become necessary in Art Education Programme. The Computer (DTP). PAC ATS (286) and Graphic Computer consists of Scanner, Post Script Laser Printers, Film Recorder, Slide Making Software, Graphic Softwares, Topas, Super Video Windows Colours Frame Grabber Card, VGA-TV GE/O VGA-PAL output card, MS Paintbrush with MS Mouse etc. worth of Rs. 19.17 lakhs have since been purchased for Computer Cell of the college. The purchases of these computer/softwares/Adons/ Floppies and its Audio Visuals were made on the recommendations of NIC for the preliminary training of BFA/MFA Post Graduates. In addition to these computers etc., the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, have conveyed the sanction of grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 12.00 lakhs during 1991-92 for purchase of computers in Applied Art under Plan Scheme for Modernisation and Removal of obsolescence of Laboratories and Workshops of Engineering Institutions

Apart from the above, 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, seminars room and assembly hall (ii) 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-copier, printers, type-setting equipments editing and synthesizers TV graphics and animation kits alongwith new materials for all the workshops/studios etc. of the College.

During 1993-94, Rs. 5.69 lacs was incurred under the scheme. During 1994-95, Rs. 17.44 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

(3) Development of Library & Acquisition of specimen of Indian Arts - (Rs. 3.36 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 contemporary 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 pedestals 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. One post of Librarian (Senior) in the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000 will be needed 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 Asstt.	1	1640-2900

The existing post of Librarian will be surrender when Librarian (Senior Scale) post is created.

In addition to above posts, one 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, Rs.3.36 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95. During 1993-94, Rs. 2.50 lakhs was incurred.

(4) Students & Faculty Development Programme - (Rs. 0.43 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. 0.43 lac has been approved in 1994-95.

(5) Scheme for Academic Development of SC & ST students of the College (SCP) - (Rs. 0.30 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. 0.30 lac has been approved in 1994-95.

(6) Introduction of New Courses of Studies - (Rs. 8.47 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/Video)
2. Print Making
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 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

1. Professors	3	4500-7300
2. Assistant Profs.	3	3700-5700
3. Cameraman	1	1640-2900

For B.F.A. Courses

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 gap 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, Govt. of India.

The approved outlay under the Scheme of VIIIth five year plan (1992-97) is Rs. 54.00 lacs. An amount of Rs. 8.47 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95.

XVII - SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICE

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.

Agency-wise approved outlay for 8th Plan 1992-97, Actual expr. for 1992-93, 1993-94 & approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is indicated in the following table :-

(Rs. in lacs)				
S.No. Agency	8th Plan Approved outlay	1992-93 Expr.	1993-94 Exp. (pro- visional)	1994-95 Approved outlay
1. Education Deptt.	950.00	102.52	154.98	700.00
2. M.C.D.	150.00	29.16	25.00	30.00
3. N.D.M.C.	50.00	5.00	--	--
4. N.C.C. Deptt.	250.00	54.37	9.55	70.00
Total :	1400.00	191.05	189.53	800.00

A sum of Rs. 800 lacs is approved during 1994-95 under the sector. The following new schemes are also included in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Delhi School of Sports	230.00
2.	Const. of Wrestling Stadia	20.00
3.	Estt. of Sports Centres	140.00
4.	Special Assistance to outstand- ing players/sportsmen	10.00
	Total	400.00

The agency-wise/scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are as follows :-

I. EDUCATION DEPTT.

I. Delhi Council of Sports & Promotion of Sports - (Rs.60.00 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 all-round development and improvement of health and mental faculties of individuals. Sports & Games help in producing healthy, mentally alert and confident citizens.

The details of the activities/programmes/tournaments proposed to be conducted in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and 1994-95 are as follows :-

- (1) Rural Sports Competitions.
 - (2) Women Sports Festival.
 - (3) Establish 'Day Sports Schools & Sports Institute's.
 - (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 Dist./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 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 of 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 Govt. employees and provide financial assistance to Delhi Govt. 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 emergent events & expr. for them such as stationery, medicines, medical-aid, petrol/diesel, maintenance of vehicles, purchased during this period & typewriters, telephones, cyclostyling machines, Electronic Bilingual Typewriter etc.

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 on of playgrounds.

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 (Jr.)	1	1200-2040
12.	Stenographer (Sr.)	1	1400-2300
13.	Gestatenor 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	

The post of Addl. Director of Education (Sports Youth Welfare) may be redesignated as Sr. Principal-cum-Advisor (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

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These staff will organise and supervise regular Sports & Youth Programmes in different Districts, Zones & Sports Complexes.

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, Gymnastics, 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 1994-95.

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.

Sports School

For 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 & 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) Groundman, Sweeper etc.

Incentive to the 'Best School in Sports'

To Select Best School in Sports :- It was decided that 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
(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-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
3. Representation at the National School Games, Two Marks shall be given to the concerned School for each student.

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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 player, the school shall be given 10 Marks.

By totaling 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 kits including Track Suits for the players, Vice Principal, school and PET/PGT (PE) of the School.

Similarly Rs. 5 lacs each are proposed to be given to Boys School and Girls School for development of play grounds under this incentive programme.

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 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 Education Deptt. 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 is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. Expenditure of Rs. 50.56 lacs and Rs. 64.30 lacs were incurred during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 60 lacs.

2. Development of Playgrounds, Sports Complexes, Swimming Pools, Gymnasium Halls etc. (Rs.60.00 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 player 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 1994-95 to provide the latest facilities to the players. Canteen and Squash Course at Chhattarsal Stadium are to be constructed. It is also proposed to set up electric Sub-station at Chhattarsal Stadium.

The Sports Branch of the Education Department has two Stadia i.e. Chhattarsal & Thyagraj Nagar at present.

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.

Provision to supply basic, amenities like lime powder, earth roller etc. is also included in the proposal.

A sum of Rs. 200 lacs for 8th Plan 1992-97 (Rs.75 lacs Revenue and Rs.125 lacs Cap.) is approved for the scheme. During 1992-93 Rs. 45.05 lacs and Rs. 47.66 lacs in 1993-94 will be incurred. For 1994-95 Rs. 60 lacs is approved which includes Rs. 50 lacs for capital works.

3. Youth Welfare Programme (Rs. 40.00 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 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 1994-95.

It is also proposed to construct Youth Hostels at Tughlakabad, Thyagraj Nagar and Srinivaspuri during 1994-95. 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

Total	61

An outlay of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 (Rs. 30 lacs under Revenue & Rs. 45 lacs under Capital Head). No exp. was incurred during 1992-93. In 1993-94 Rs. 9.87 lacs were incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 40 lacs is approved.

4. Rural Sports Stadia - (Rs. 55.00 lacs)

It is proposed to construct a Wrestling Institute at Prahlad Pur to provide training and coaching to the young students in wrestling. Preliminary estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4.62 crore which is yet to be finalised.

Wrestling Institute :

The following staff is required as soon as the institute comes into existence at Prahladpur :-

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

Total	91

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, Najafgarh, 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. 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 2.5 hours and for casual Labour as per existing rules.

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. Rs. 1.60 lacs and Rs. 113.15 lacs were incurred during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively to implement the scheme. For 1994-95, Rs. 55 lacs including Rs. 40 lacs under capital head is approved for the scheme.

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 was assigned to DDA. The Complex is proposed to be constructed as an Open Air Stadium to 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. No amount was paid to DDA during 1992-93 and 1993-94, due to some dispute regarding construction of the complex. For 1994-95 Rs. 55 lacs is approved under this scheme.

6. Development of Physical Education - (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

Objective/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 in physical education 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 book.
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 are proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan period :-

Sr. No.	Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
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.	110	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	220	950-1500
11.	Steno (PA)	110	1200-2040
12.	Class-IV	220	750-940
13.	Driver	1	950-1500
14.	Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
15.	Librarian	1	1400-2600
16.	Gestetner Operator	1	850-1500

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- (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 implement the programmes and 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 Govt. 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 assessment of their need and the state of activities. These posts will be created in phases.

Provision for Misc. expenditure like 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 expanding 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, proposed to develop one training centre in each District.

To implement the programmes, an amount of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for 8th Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 5.31 lacs in 1992-93 and Rs. 20 lacs in 1993-94 were incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 30 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

New Schemes

7. Delhi School of sports (Rs. 230 lakhs)

Need and Justification : Well established general educational system is available in Delhi without one for sports. In general school though emphasis is given on physical education and sports but specialised coaching facilities in the field of sports is lacking. Talent is needed to be identified at an early age and it needs proper nurturing and grooming so that they bloom at proper time. With a view to improve the talent of the younger generation in different discipline of sport there is need to have a sports school in Delhi.

Aim and objectives

- i) To provide general education with emphasis on sports.
- ii) To provide facilities for all round development of children.
- iii) To create awareness about different disciplines of sports and provide suitable environment to choose one of his/her discipline.
- iv) To provide facilities to excel in the chosen sport discipline.

The total cost of the project is about Rs. 4.20 crore as indicated

	(Rs. in crores)
a. Cost of land and construction	2.00
b. Staff salary	0.50
c. Other expense (preparation of playground, provision of infrastructure facilities etc.)	1.00
d. Hostel facilities	0.20
e. Contingencies etc.	0.50

Total	4.20

In the coming years maintenance cost and salary etc. will have to be provided to the staff. The total cost during Eighth Five Year Plan will be about Rs. 5 crore.

Delhi school of Sports will be established in rural areas. D.C. Delhi has already been approached to provide about 100 acres of land at Kanjhawala Bavana road from Gram sabha, land of Majhra Dabbas. After getting the land, efforts will be made for the construction of buildings, hostels, playgrounds etc. alongwith the staff quarters. However sports school may start functioning from a school near a stadium so that playground facilities may be availed off. The students will be selected in class VI by way of open merit test keeping in view his/her aptitude in sports.

The construction works will be completed within this plan period and the school will start functioning from an alternate site from the current financial year.

100 students will be selected in class VI and the same number will be added every year. Beneficiary will be selected by way of open test. 600 students will be benefited from this scheme within the age group of 11-16 years.

Approval of S.F.C./P.I.B./E.F.C. will be taken in due course of time.

Construction works will be done by P.W.D. keeping in view the national and international specifications regarding the construction and preparation of playground.

The post will be got created as per post fixation norms alongwith the post of coaches in different disciplines of sport.

An outlay of Rs. 230 lacs is provided for this scheme in the Annual plan 1994-95 including Rs. 200 lacs under capital head. The scheme has been submitted to the Plg. Commission for approval.

8. Establishment of sports Centres. (Rs. 140 lacs)

The population explosion in Delhi has created a lot of health hazards. The forests and the open areas have shrunk leaving the people with no space to use as play grounds etc. though the Govt. of Delhi is making efforts for planned development of the city yet some sports centres are required for the up keep of the health of the citizens of Delhi. To start with one sports centre is required to be established in each assembly constituency.

The Aims and objectives of the scheme are :-

- i) To create awareness about the maintenance of good health amongst citizens to keep them physically and mentally fit.
- ii) To give the senior citizens an opportunity to maintain their health.

The total cost of the scheme is about Rs. 150 lacs as indicated below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
a) Cost of 70 pre-fab rooms @Rs. 1.50 lacs	= 105.00
b) Equipment	= 35.00
c) Salary of 2 part-time coaches and one chowkidar-cum-helper	= 2.00
d) Other expenses.	= 8.00

Rs. 15.00 lac every year for the salary etc. is also required.

These centers will function in big parks maintained by MCD or DDA or where the park is not available, any open space available which will be identified by the MLA or residents welfare associations of the area. It is proposed that one pre-fab. room in each such centre will be constructed where equipments will be kept and a chowkidar will be appointed and the chowkidar will be responsible for the safety of the equipments. Part time instructions for yoga, wrestling and weight lifting etc. will be provided. These centres will be run in the morning and evening.

The construction of pre-fab. room is likely to be completed within two years. Afterwards it will be an ongoing scheme.

Approximately 50-100 people will be attending the sports centres daily. The total beneficiaries will be around 7000. Rs. 1.40 lac will be utilized for the construction of some pre-fab. rooms and salary of the staff etc.

The approved outlay is Rs. 140.00 lakh out of which Rs. 100.00 lacs is a capital content.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
a) Construction of pre-fab. rooms	100.00
b) Purchase of equipments	30.00
c) Salary of staff	8.00
d) Other expenses	2.00

Any person residing in assembly constituency will be the target group.

These centres will be run through the village panchayat or welfare association of the area recommended/identified by the concerned MLA. The pattern of assistance will be got approved from the competent authority.

The scheme will be put upto before the SFC, PWD will be assigned with job to get the work executed.

The posts of full time chowkidars and part time instructors will be got created.

To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 140 lacs is provided in the annual Plan 1994-95. The scheme has been submitted to the Planning commission for approval.

9-Special Assistance to the outstanding players/sportsmen. (Rs. 10 lacs)

It has been observed that time and again most states confer cash awards to the outstanding players/sportsmen belonging to their state, who participated in the various sports competition and win laurel for the state, in the national and international level. It is therefore envisaged that Delhi Govt. should also start conferring awards to the outstanding players/sportsmen on the same lines.

The main objective of the scheme is to induce encouragement and inspiration to the outstanding players/sportspersons for their contribution in the sports field.

It is expected that around 1000 sports persons would benefited with this scheme every year, considering the level of award, to be conferred on each player as per statement given below :-

<u>Level of Award</u>	<u>Ist position</u>	<u>2nd position</u>
State level	Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 500/-
National level	Rs. 5000/-	Rs.2500/-
International level	Rs. 10000/-	Rs.5000/-

An estimated amount of rs. 10.00 lacs would be required during 1994-95.

The authentic list of sportsmen/ players will be procured by the sports branch from the concerned authorities.

The sportsmen/players should be a bonafied student of a Govt./Govt. Aided/Govt. Unaided Recognised schools of Delhi at the time of taking part in such competitions whether state/National/International.

An eligible sportsman/player would be awarded only once in a year for a single discipline of the sport at each level.

If a candidate has obtained merit in a single item of sports conducted by more than one agency on different occasions in a year, his/her case for conferring award would be considered on the basis of the top most position obtained by him/her among the certificated issued by the agencies concerned.

Awards and prizes will be given to outstanding players every year starting from 1994-95.

Beneficiaries will be identified from the results of the state, National and International competitions, certified by the organising authorities of such games. Only the students of Government, Govt. Aided/Govt. Unaided recognised schools of Delhi are eligible for such awards. The position holders of previous year will be awarded in next financial year in a ceremony to be organised by the Sports Branch in the presence of other budding players/athletes being groomed in the schools. It is expected that the number of such players belonging to Delhi schools at school level (School games or other games organised by State authorities) will be about 1000 in all the disciplines, whereas the number at National/International level will be much less.

Pattern of assistance will be got approved from the concerned competent authorities i.e. F.D. etc.

The matter regarding conferring of awards shall be decided by the Selection/Expert Committee, constituted for the purpose.

To implement the scheme on outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95 which includes Rs. 9 lacs for awards and pays and Rs. 1 lac for contingencies and other expenditure.

The scheme has been submitted to the plg. commission for approval.

10-Construction of wrestling stadia. (Rs. 20 lacs)

To produce the wrestler at national and international standards proper infrastructure is a must. Wrestling is a proper sports in rural areas, but they suffer in the national and international area, because of lack of training to use the latest infrastructure. As they are not exposed to such devices during training, so there is a need to provide wrestling stadia equipped with latest infrastuctral facilities to develop the sport

Aims and objectives of the scheme are :-

- i) To maintain physical fitness of children.
 - ii) To provide scientific training by the expert coach.
 - iii) To produce wrestlers of national and international level by providing them latest know how and equipment facilities such as balanced diet and medical facilities.
-

During the eighth five year plan it is proposed to construct one wrestling stadia every year.

	(Rs. in lacs)
Yearly component wise break up	
cost of the land	20.00
cost of the construction stadia and hostel facilities	100.00
cost of infrastructure	20.00
staff expenditures	2.00
other expenditures	0.50
Diet and medical aid	1.00

Total	143.50

On three stadia, the total cost will be approx. 425.00 lacs.

First of all land will be identified in the rural area such as Najafgarh, Bavana/Kanjawala and in Mehrauli. Afterwards the construction work will be taken up. These stadia will be handed over to the village panchayat which will supervise at grass root level under the directions from the sports branch of the Directorate of Education.

The stadium will be completed within this plan period and the scheme will be ongoing one as the students will continue to use the stadia in years to come.

Physical and Financial Targets

Construction of one wrestling stadia during the year 1994-95 approved for 50 students per year.

The panchayats will be providing funds for the maintenance of stadia and for disbursement of salary, after getting the pattern of assistance approved from the competent authority.

Children in the age group of 6-16 yrs. Approx. 50 students per year will be trained.

For smooth running of the stadia the following staff are required.

	Scale	No. of posts
1. Wrestling coach	Rs. 1640-2900	3
2. Attendants	Rs. 950-1500	3
3. Helpers	Rs. 750-940	6

During 1994-95 it is proposed to purchase land and construction of boundary wall for the stadia.

An outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

II Municipal Corporation of Delhi
I. Improvement of Physical Education

The objectives of the scheme are :-

To plan and implement Physical Education Programmes, 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 & 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 and 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	1994-95
1. Health Educator 2)	3	1.	1
2. Artist 1)			
3. School Inspector	1	-	-
4. L.D.C.	2	-	-
5. Peon	1	-	-

The posts created during 1990-92 will be continued, the posts not created in 1993-94 will be created during 1994-95.

2. Sports Complex-cum-Mini-Stadia

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 education centres which will help in organising sports competition at zonal level. Under this scheme play grounds will also be developed.

Work of Punjabi Bagh football stadium, swimming pool at Zanana Park and mini stadium at Naraina is in progress. Work has been started at Municipal sports club near Town Hall and mini stadium at Alipur village & work at Vaishali and Pitampura sports complex is likely to be started during 1994-95.

The 8th plan approved outlay for the two scheme of MCD is Rs. 150.00 lacs. In 1992-93 Rs. 29.16 lacs and Rs. 25 lacs in 1993-94 were incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 30 lacs is approved to implement two scheme i.e. imp. of physical education and C/o mini stadia -cum-sports complex. The item-wise break up is given below:

- 1) Estt. and contingencies - Rs. 3.75 lacs
- 2) Play ground/mini stadium - Rs. 15.10 lacs
- 3) Purchase of sports material/equipments/
band equipments/uniforms. - Rs. 11.25 lacs

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 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 expr. of Rs. 54.37 lacs was incurred. An expr. of Rs. 9.55 lacs is incurred during 1993-94.

For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 70 lacs is approved to implement schemes of NCC Deptt. The scheme-wise details are as under :-

1. Construction of NCC Bhawan - (Rs. 49.00 lacs)

The scheme provides for construction of suitable accommodations to NCC group Headquarters 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. 92.48

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.

An outlay of Rs. 175.00 lacs for 8th Plan is approved. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 an expr. of Rs. 41.95 lacs and Rs. 2.43 lacs respectively was incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 49 lacs is approved to procure land from DDA in south Delhi and to meet the exp. of C/O NCC Bhawan at Rohini.

2. Free transportation to NCC girl cadets / lady officers - (Rs. 11.25 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 1992-93, expr. of Rs. 3.00 lacs was incurred and one mini bus was purchased. During 1993-94 no amount was spent. For 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 11.25 lacs is approved to purchase three mini buses.

3. 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. On these programmes in 1992-93 and 1993-94, an expr. of Rs. 3.65 lacs and Rs. 2.96 lacs respectively were incurred. For 1994-95, Rs. 3.00 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

4. Strengthening of NCC Headquarters - (Rs. 2.50 lacs)

During 8th Plan it is proposed to strengthen NCC Headquarters by creating suitable posts. Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. The expr. incurred during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is Rs. 2.45 lacs and Rs. 0.93 lacs respectively. Provision for office equipments etc. is included under the scheme. For 1994-95, Rs. 2.50 lacs is approved.

5. Incentives to NCC Cadets - (Rs. 2.25 lacs)

Various incentives like scholarships, awards, prizes etc. are proposed to 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. An expr. of Rs. 2.00 lacs in 1992-93 and Rs. 1.23 lacs during 1993-94 was incurred. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 2.25 lacs is approved to implement the scheme.

6. 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. An expr. of Rs. 2.00 lacs in 1992-93 and Rs. 2.00 lacs in 1993-94 was incurred. To implement the scheme, during 1994-95, Rs. 2.00 lacs is approved.

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 etc. are included under this sector.

The Archives Department is concerned with the collection of old records of the Offices and Departments in GNCTD 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 language, literature and culture and also to project the composite linguistic culture of Delhi.

8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95.

The Agency-wise approved outlay for 8th plan 1992-97, expenditure for 1992-93, 1993-94 and approved outlay for 1994-95 is indicated below:-

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. no.	Name of Agency	8th Plan 1992-97 Approved outlay	Expenditure			
			1992-93	1993-94	Approved Outlay 1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi Archives Deptt.	50.00	3.69	1.55	8.00	
2.	Deptt. of Archaeology	39.00	4.53	6.62	18.00	
3.	S.K.P.	250.00	60.00	55.00	55.00	
4.	Delhi Gazetteer	10.00	0.08	---	2.00	
5.	Language Deptt.	15.00	2.31	2.48	3.00	
6.	Hindi Academy	205.00	45.00	41.00	55.00	
7.	Punjabi Academy	260.00	128.00	110.00	130.00	
8.	Urdu Academy	205.00	63.00	57.00	73.00	
9.	Sanskrit Academy	75.00	20.50	22.00	30.00	
10.	Delhi City Museum	75.00	-	-	36.00	
11.	Library facilities in the area of weaker section in all assembly constituency	15.00	25.00	27.64	100.00	
12.	Conservation of Urban Heritage	1.00	-	-	-	
13.	Setting up of Sindhi Academy	-	-	-	10.00	
14.	Delhi Council of Cultural activities	-	-	-	10.00	
Total		1200.00	352.11	323.29	530.00	

Annual Plan 1994-95

An amount of Rs. 530.00 lacs is approved for the Schemes of Arts & Culture Sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95. Two new schemes i.e. setting up of Sindhi Academy (Rs. 10 lakh) and Delhi Council of Cultural Activities are included during 1994-95. In the plan review meeting taken by Secy.(Plg.) on 24.5.94, it was decided to drop the scheme as some other agencies such as SKP are already doing such activities.

The Agency/Scheme-wise details are as under :-

1. Delhi Archives-(Rs. 8 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 Departments of GNCTD.

The Scheme is an on-going Scheme included in the Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97 for taking up various new programmes of archival developments and strengthening of the programmes already in hand in Delhi, with an approved outlay of Rs. 50 lacs comprising Rs. 10 lacs for Capital Works and Rs. 40 lacs on Revenue Account.

During 1992-93, an expenditure of Rs. 3.63 lacs including Rs. 2.80 lacs in Capital works and Rs. 0.83 lac on Reserve account was incurred. During the A.P. 1993-94, an expn. of Rs. 1.55 lakh (Rs. 0.96 lakh revenue and Rs. 0.59 lakh capital) was incurred. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 8 lacs comprising Rs. 1.00 lacs on Capital Works and Rs. 7.00 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 block, viz., (i) Stack Block-six storeyed and (ii) Administrative Block-five storeyed was 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 1994-95. It is proposed to set up a sound proof room for recording of memories of eminent persons under oral History Programmes, in the Administrative Block. Rough drawing/design for the proposed sound proof recording room are being finalised the same would be sent to the PWD for preparaton of estimates and execution of the job during 1994-95. Token provision of Rs. 1 lakh for this work has been included in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

II. Revenue Account

Under this head, the following programmes are undertaken:-

- i) Implementation of Archival Policy Resolution
- ii) Record Management
- iii) Record Retention Schedules

- iv) Appraisal and acquisition of Public records
- v) Private Records
- vi) Rehabilitation of records
- vii) Reference Media to Records, including descriptive listing etc.
- viii) Publication of archival material in compact and easy to use form.
- ix) Reprographic Services. It is proposed to equip the unit with latest machinery by purchasing Automatic Micro film processor and mobile micro film camera
- x) Research & Reference Work
- xi) Assistance to Research Scholars
- xii) Reference Library
- xiii) Oral History Programme
- xiv) Archival Consciousness Programme among the public like TV/Radio programme, exhibition, celebration of Archives week, survey and propaganda.

For taking up the new plan programmes and expansion of the ongoing programmes, 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. These four posts are proposed to be created during 1994-95. Another proposal for creation of four posts (one each of chemist Gr. II and Senior Preservation Assistant and two Binders) is under consideration of the A.R. deptt.

To implement the above programmes an outlay of Rs. 8 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 as per the break-up given below :-

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Items	
1	2	3
I.	<u>Capital Works</u>	1.00
II.	<u>Revenue Head</u>	
1.	Salary	0.50
2.	Office expenses	0.10
3.	Machinery Equipment	5.50
4.	Material & Supplies	0.20
5.	Publication	0.50
6.	Advertisement, sales & publicity	0.10
7.	Other Charges	0.10
	Total Revenue Account	7.00
	Grand Total :	8.00

2. Deptt. of Archaeology-(Rs. 18 lacs)

The main functions of the Department of Archaeology are as follows:

- * Conservation, preservation and beautification of monuments
- * Survey, listing and documenation of monuments
- ** Conducting archaeological excavations
- ** Bringing out departmental publications
- ** Educational activities including organisation of exhibitions etc.

Conservation, preservation and beautification of monuments is one of the major programmes of the Department. During the year 1994-95 it is proposed to conserve monumnets like Maqbara Park, Chaunche Tomb, Ajitgarh, BijriKhan Gumbad, Baralao Gumbad, Monuments near Sadhana enclave and Lodhi Road Flyover. To avoid encroachments, fencing will be done around the monumnets wherever necessary. A chemical lab will be set up for chemeical conservation of monuments.

Department conducted excavations at Mandoli and Bhorgarh yielding good results tracing back the history of Delhi to late Harappan period which dates back to 1500 B.C. Excavation reports will be published for the benefit of scholars and researchers. In addition, some publication monuments will also be brought out. It is also proposed to purchase some storing/display equipments for better preservation and display of excavated material lying with

the Deptt..

To arouse consciousness among the people and school children about the cultural heritage, it is essential to organise exhibitions, Seminar/Workshop on Monuments/ Excavation. colour TV and VCR will be installed in the office to display video films as monuments/ Excavated sites. For research scholars and departmental staff, it is also necessary to enrich the library. It is proposed to take up Survey, Listing and photo documentation of monuments as per Vol. IV of 'List of Hindu and Mohamadan monuments to update this, A photo lab will be set up. It is also proposed to computerise the full later on monuments, excavated objects etc. after purchasing a small computer suitable for this purpose.

A Zonal office in South Delhi was set up during 93-94. For smooth functioning it is proposed to purchase vehicle, installation of telephones besides being that of zonal office.

To implement the above programme a few posts are proposed for creation as follows ,

Archaeological Engineer, Sr.Conservation Asstt., Conservation Asstts, Asstt. Archaeological officer, Technical Asstt., Librarian, Preservation Asstt., Photographer, Photo Asstt., Driver, LDC/Typist, Dark Room Assistant, Peon/Dak Messenger, Chowkidar etc.

Brakup of Rs. 18.00 lakh in various programme/items as follows:-

Salaries of the staff (including 16 posts already created)	Rs. 5.00
Conservation of monuments	6.00
Publication	1.00
Machinery & equipemnts	1.75
Purchase of Motor vehicles	2.75
Office Expences	1.00
Other charges	0.50
Total	18.00

3. Delhi City Museum - (Rs. 40 lacs)

Delhi City Museum which reflects the history and culture of Delhi is proposed to set up behind Kashmere Gate on a piece of land measuring 22 acres. Ministry of Urban Development allotted the entire land for Delhi City Museum at a total premium of Rs. 2.20 lakhs was paid to their (Non -recurring) and Rs. 100,00/- per annum (recurring). Building plans have been approved by MCD. A sum of Rs. 98 lakhs have already been deposited with the PWD for construction of Museum building. Earlier it was estimated tentatively Rs. 4 crores including the cost of the building, air-conditioning electrification etc. An amount of Rs. 24 lakhs has been paid to DWS& SDU towards shifting of four water mains which are running below the plot where Museum bulding is to come up. In

In addition some amount is to be paid to DTC & DESU for shifting of bus terminal and electric substation. Some encroachments on the sites are also to be removed. City Museum will be set up in two phases. In the first phase building will be constructed. In the second phase, electrification and air-conditioning etc. may be taken up for which more funds will be sought. Simultaneous efforts will also be made to identify and procure the objects for Delhi City Museum. A few posts like Project Officer/Manager, Curators/Asstt. Curators, J.A.O., Steno, UDC, Driver, Typists/LDC, Chowkidar, Peons are required to be created at the initial stage for smooth functioning of the project. A vehicle is also proposed to be purchased for quick implementation of the project as it is necessary to monitor various activities.

A sum of Rs. 36 lakhs has been approved during the Annual Plan 1994-95. The break-up is given as under :-

11.	For shifting of service lines and construction of the Museum building	(in lakh) Rs.30.00
22.	Salaries of the staff (proposed for creation)	0.75
33.	Office Expenses including Phone Connections, furniture, stationary etc.	0.50
44.	Travelling Expenses	0.25
55.	Purchase of Vehicle	2.50
66.	Publicity & Procurements of objects etc.	2.00
	Total	36.00

44. GIA to Sahitya Kala Parishad-(Rs. 55 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 languages academies viz., Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu & Sanskrit the main thrust of the SKP has been on Music, Dance and Drama and Fine Arts. The parishad is ceaselessly striving towards fulfilling its objectives through activities promoting performing arts, fine arts sculpture and various literary and 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 literateures 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 literatures in indigent circumstances are given regular monthly financial help. To promote 'National Integration and Cultural

Unity' of the country the SKP organises conferences, seminars and Inter-State Exhibitions and Cultural troupes, ply uniting competitions, scholarships etc.

The SKP 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 by managing Arts exhibitions, Artist camp, Music, dance, drama, National festivals.

To implements the various programmes, a sum of Rs. 250 lacs was approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 60 lakh and Rs. 55 lakh respectively were released. For 1994-95, Rs. 55 lacs is approved to implement the programmes.

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.

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.

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.
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The remaining approved programmes will be taken up after completing the above schemes. For 1994-95 Rs. 2 lakhs is approved for the scheme.

6.. Strengthening of Language Department-(Rs. 3 lacs)

The Language Department of Delhi Govt. 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 provision 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 scheme also provides for arranging and performing extra-curricular activities aimed at promotion and progressive use of Hindi in the official working of GNCTD. Among these activities, language workshop scheme, Essay and sulekh, oral type competition, Type and Shorthand and purchase of books and other literatures for promotion of Hindi celebration of Hindi Day/week and all other programmes being organised by department are included. Provision for purchase of office equipments, furniture and stationery, publication, prize for Punjabi languages and opening of advance Urdu classes. etc. are also included and provided for under the scheme.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 15 lacs in the 8th Plan. Rs. 2.31 lakh and Rs. 2.48 lakh were incurred during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. For 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 3 lacs is approved to implement this scheme.

7. Hindi Academy, Delhi-(Rs. 55 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. The Academy formulated more than 68 programmes in the field of Hindi language and literature. These schemes can broadly be divided into four major heads viz., (i) Awards, Prizes, Scholarship etc. (ii) Assistance & Help, (iii) Conferences, Seminars, Poets meet etc. and (iv) Library & Publication & others. Through these schemes, the Academy recognizes and honours the valuable

services and contribution of eminent writers and literateures. 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 1994-95 Hindi Academy proposes to take up programmes for promotion, propagation and development of Hindi language and literature. Important programmes are:-

- 1- Awards, Prizes, Scholarships etc.
- 2- Financial Assistance and Help
- 3- Conference, Seminars, Symposiums etc.
- 4- Poets Meet
- 5- Publications
- 6- Other Misc. items for promotions of Hindi language & literature

To implement the programmes during 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 55 lacs is approved.

8. Punjabi Academy, Delhi-(Rs. 55 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. 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 programmes 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 culture 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 districts. Besides replacement of two vans during 1994-95.

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.

The Academy also proposed to have its own building.

For the 8th Plan 1992-97, an outlay of Rs. 251 lacs is approved. For 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 55 lacs is approved to implement the programme.

99. 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' sectors 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 part time Punjabi language teachers are being paid consolidated monthly remuneration for 10 months as follows :-

<u>Level of Teaching</u>	<u>Remuneration per teacher per month</u>
	Rs.
Primary Classes	600/-
Middle Classes	700/-
Sec/Sr.Sec.Classes	800/-

There are at present 986 part time teachers in primary schools, 169 in middle schools and 34 in Sec/Sr. Sec. schools totalling to 1189 part time teachers.

In addition, Supervision 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.

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 will be finally 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. For 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 75 lacs is approved under the scheme.

Upto the Annual Plan 1991-92 this scheme has been reflected under General Education Sector.

10. Public Libraries in all Assembly Constituencies (Rs.100 lakh)

1. Need and justification of the scheme

On behalf of erstwhile Delhi Administration, the Punjabi Academy had been running 58 Composite Libraries for the benefit of persons belonging to the weaker sections and staying in resettlement colonies/J.J. clusters etc. Subsequently, it was decided that since it is not the business of a language academy to run libraries and there being no department in this Government with the expertise/mandate to do the job, they were handed over to the Delhi Public Library, w.e.f. 1.4.1993. The basic idea was that these libraries should be run on professional basis. Funds are made available to DPL by education Department for running these libraries. Since, it is now desired that there should be at least one public library in each Assembly Constituency, there is a requirement to open 44 more libraries. The existing libraries are located within the geographical boundaries of 26 Assembly Constituencies. It is therefore proposed to either open or help in the running of public library so that we are able to provide at least one public library in each Assembly constituency.

2. Aims and objective of the scheme.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented from the financial year 1994-95. It is felt that there is an urgent need to spread reading habit, particularly amongst those who do not have the benefit of such an environment at home. At the same time, it will also be a boon to those sections of the society who are desirous of enriching their knowledge awareness but who find it difficult to purchase books.

Existence of such libraries serve a much needed public purpose.

3. Total cost of the scheme and its yearly/component-wise breakup

The present annual liability on account of the libraries handed over to DPL is Rs. 55.00 lakhs. Since it is proposed to fund the opening/running of 44 libraries to cover all Assembly Constituencies, a sum of Rs. 45.00 lakh will be required annually. Since it is proposed not to run these libraries departmentally but rather to release grants-in-aid to NGOs who are actually running such libraries or are capable of running them. The Deptt. would require a like amount every year. The total amount would be required for release of grant to cost of books journals, rent of Site/Furniture, honorarium to staff etc.

This scheme is proposed to be implemented during 1994-95 to the benefit of people residing in resettlement colonies and J.J. clusters etc. on their demand and need of the concerned area. No study has been conducted prior to formulation of this scheme or any other scheme. The basic assumption of providing library services to such areas already stands established.

4. Methodology to implement the scheme.

With a view to providing library facilities to the persons residing in resettlement colonies and J.J. Clusters etc. and which are not covered by existing libraries, this facilities will be provided through NGOs operating in Delhi. Firstly, NGOs will be identified depending upon their merits, experience in this field, financial standing, review of the project in hand etc. There after they will be given grant in aid to run 44 libraries in the following Assembly Constituencies preferably in areas inhabited by the above group of people.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Gole Market | 23. Yamuna Vihar |
| 2. R.K.Puram | 24. Wazirpur |
| 3. Hari Nagar | 25. Bhalswa Jahangirpuri |
| 4. Shakur Basti | 26. Pahar Ganj |
| 5. Badli | 27. Moti Nagar |
| 6. Malviya Nagar | 28. Sultanpur Majara |
| 7. Janakpuri | 29. Hastasal |
| 8. Madipur | 30. Nasir Pur |
| 9. Shalimar Bagh | 31. Mahipalpur |
| 10. Sahibabad Daulatpur | 32. Saket |
| 11. Bawana | 33. Tirokpur |
| 12. Vishnu Garden | 34. Mandawali |
| 13. Najafgarh | 35. Gandhi Nagar |
| 14. Palam | 36. Vishwas Nagar |
| 15. Mehrauli | 37. Seemapuri |
| 16. Patpar Ganj | 38. Badarpur |
| 17. Babarpur | 39. Ghonda |
| 18. Krishna Naga | 40. Karawal Nagar |
| 19. Shahdara | 41. Narela |
| 20. Rohtas Nagar | 42. Adarsh Nagar |
| 21. Geeta Colony | 43. Model Town |
| 22. Seelampura | 44. Rajinder Nagar. |

Latest books, periodicals, journals etc. will be provided to the newly opened libraries by the NGOs identified by the Deptt. enter into agreement with them. Regular control will be exercised on the libraries through DPL/Dte. of Education and in case the NGOs fails to provide requisite facilities, the assets so created will be taken over by the Department.

5. Physical and Financial targets for 1994-95

Under this new scheme proposed to be implemented during 1994-95, 44 new libraries will be opened in different parts of NCT of Delhi. An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakh is proposed to be incurred during 1994-95 to implement this scheme of opening 44 new libraries.

6. Approved outlay and item-wise break up of approved outlays

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been approved for 1994-95 under this scheme out of which an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakh is proposed to be given as GIA to taken over libraires by DPL. The remaining Rs. 45.00 lakh is proposed to be spent on opening of 44 new libraeis through NGOs.

7. Target group

The new libraries are proposed to be opened in the above referred 44 areas of NCT of Delhi.

8. Pattern of assistance alongwith pattern of funding

This scheme will be implemented out of the funds provided by the Govt. through NGOs and the pattern of asistance will be the same as that is adopted in the case of DPL.

9. Position regarding approval of the scheme by SFC/EFC/PIE

Since an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been approved in this scheme, during 1994-95, the approval of this schme by SFC will be obtained in due course of time.

10. Creation of posts

Since the libraries are proposed to be opened and run through NGOs, they will be given a lump sum grant of about Rs. 1.03 lakh per library. No separate provision has been made for posts.

This scheme was forwarded to the Planning Commission on 5.9.94 for its formal approval.

11. Urdu Academy-(Rs. 55 lacs)

The Urdu Academy was set-up in May, 1981 for promotion, propagation and development of Urdu Language and Literature.

The programmes being 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. Varied Cultural Programmes, Urdu drama festivals, urdu film, Mushaira.
4. Seminars and Workshops.
5. Awards for Literary Excellence.
6. Financial Assistance to aged/ailing writers and/or their dependents.
7. Financial Assistance for Publication of books.
8. Financial Assistance to Research Scholars.
9. Publication of creative works and magazines.
10. Adult Education to make illiterates to read and write Urdu.

For all these programmes an outlay of Rs. 190 lacs is approved for the 8th Plan. For 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 55 lacs is approved to implement the programmes.

12. Urdu Teaching in Schools-(Rs. 18 lacs)

To supplement the efforts of GNCTD, 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	600/- PM
2. Trained Graduate Teachers	700/- "
3. Trained Post-Graduate Teachers	800/- "

These teachers are retained till regular arrangements are made by the MCD, NDMC or GNCTD.

212 part-time teachers, are working in such schools at present.

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. 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 1994-95, Rs. 18 lacs has been approved.

13. Delhi Sanskrit Academy-(Rs. 30 lacs)

The Sanskrit Academy of Delhi was setup in 1987, to promote, propagate and develop Sanskrit language. 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.

Since its inception, besides various programmes for promotions of Sanskrit language and literature. 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.

Some of the important programmes of the Academy are as under:

1. Conference 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/Personalities.
9. Exhibition 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 vehicle which are in-sufficient. Necessary provision has been made for establishment charges, other expenses two motor vehicles and telephones. The following posts in addition to the existing staff are needed :-