

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI



ANNUAL PLAN
1996-97

PART I

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF N.C.T. OF DELHI

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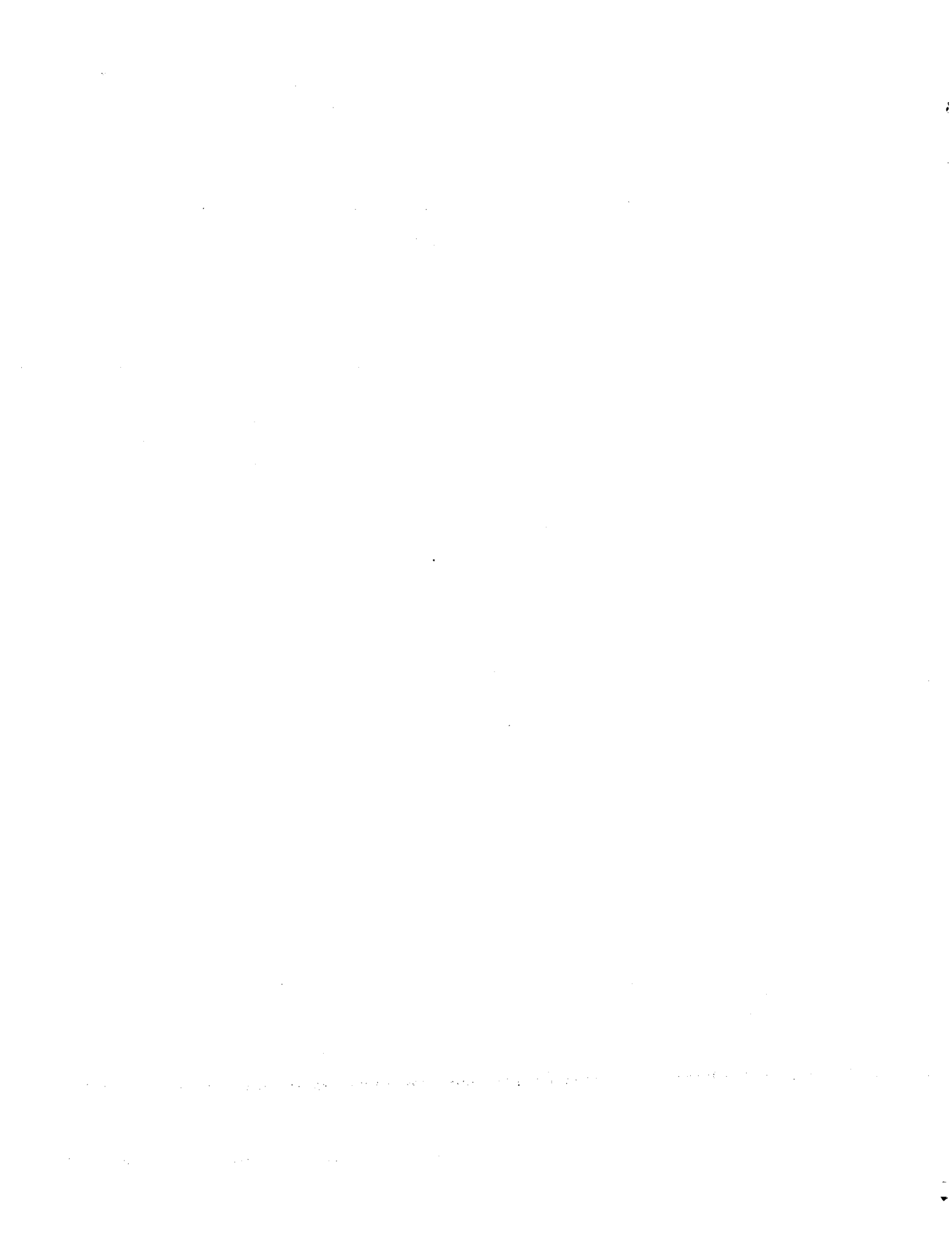
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ANNUAL PLAN 1996-97

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INTRODUCTION

1. Geographical Area and Population

Geographically Delhi is located in the heart of northern India, surrounded by the states of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. It covers an area of 1483 sq. kms. of which 789 sq. kms. is rural and 685 sq. kms is urban. Due to rapid urbanisation, the rural area is diminishing gradually in size and importance which is evident from the fact that as per 1991 census, only 10% of the total population live in rural Delhi and the remaining 90% live in Urban Delhi. For administrative convenience and development purposes, the entire rural area is divided into five development blocks, viz., Alipur, Kanjhawla (Nangloi), Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahadara. Civic amenities in Delhi are being provided by the local bodies viz MCD, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board.

The literacy rate of Delhi is high at 75.29% as against the All India average of 52.21 % as per 1991 census. Similarly, the female literacy rate is also high at 67% as against the National Average of 39%.

The population of Delhi has been rising steadily due to large scale migration from neighboring states and other parts of Country. The population of Delhi in 1981 was 62.20 lakh which rose to 94.20 lakhs as per 1991 census and it is likely to reach the mark of 133 lakhs by 2001.

About 2 lakh persons migrate into Delhi every year and finally settle here. The Solution of this problem lies in the implementation of NCR Plan 2001. The participating state 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 National capital region. 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, Urban Development, Transport, Water Supply & Sanitation, Education, Medical and Public Health sectors. Special efforts are required to extend all these civic amenities in sub standard areas of the capital city. It is a 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.

II. 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. 2455 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 18231 crores in 1994-95. Showing an annual compound growth rate of 15.40%. On the other hand at constant (1980-81) prices, the net State Domestic product has increased from Rs. 2455 crore in 1980-81 to Rs. 6649 crores in 1994-95, showing an annual compound growth rate of 7.4%.

While the relative share of the Primary Sector comprising Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying in the net State Domestic product has gone down considerably from 4.37% in 1980-81 to 1.22% in 1994-95, the relative share of the Secondary Sector

comprising Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, gas and Water Supply in the net State Domestic product has marginally increased from 24.87% in 1980-81 to 25.54% in 1994-95, The relative contribution of the Territory sector comprising Transport, Storage & Communication, trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Public Administration and other services in Delhi's economy is 73.25%.

It is also pertinent to note that the contribution of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to the National Income has marginally increased from 2.22 % during 1980-81 to 2.45% during 1994-95 as against 1.2% share of Delhi's population to the total population of the country.

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. 4030 in 1980-81 to Rs. 17068 in 1994-95 thus showing an annual compound growth rate of 10.86%. This is more than double the National Per capita income of Rs. 8237.

III Annual Plan 1996-97

The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 4500 crores for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 1720 crores for the Annual Plan 1995-96 of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. For the Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 2090.00 crore is approved. The sector wise break up of the total outlay is presented below.

**SECTOR WISE APPROVED OUTLAY UNDER ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96 AND
PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1996-97**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of The Sector	Approved Outlay 1995-96	Proposed break-up of approved Outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97
1.	Agriculture	13.00	31.35
2.	Cooperation	0.60	1.80
3.	Rural Development	59.50	61.29
4.	Minor Irrigation	2.52	2.70
5.	Flood Control	12.15	24.00
6.	Energy	440.00	418.21
7.	Industries	7.00	15.70
8.	Transport	204.41	309.49
9.	Science Tech. & Env.	0.86	1.56
10.	General Eco. Services	0.80	1.00
11.	Tourism	7.72	6.17
12.	Survey & Statistics	2.50	2.75
13.	Civil Supplies	2.10	3.00
14.	Weight & Measures	0.11	0.11
15.	General Education	139.40	168.88
16.	Technical Education	34.17	43.21
17.	Art & Culture	5.30	7.21
18.	Sports & Youth services	8.07	18.40
19.	Medical	91.05	129.66
20.	Public Health	9.50	13.10
21.	Water Supply	210.50	291.25
22.	Housing	39.27	33.12
23.	Urban Development	301.90	362.83
24.	Information & Publicity	0.93	2.43
25.	Welfare of SC/ST	16.00	20.31
26.	Labour & Labour Welfare	8.45	7.50
27.	Social Welfare	14.74	17.60
28.	Nutrition	19.26	21.95
29.	Jail Building	10.62	13.27
30.	Public Works	30.45	29.10
31.	Stationery & Printing	-	
32.	Other Admn. Services	27.12	31.05
		1720.00	2090.00

In the Annual Plan 1996-97 many new schemes have been included under various sectors of development. Some of the major schemes are as under :

- (i) Financial Assistance of Rs. 5000 on birth of a girl child in economically weaker SC families and this amount will be kept in a fixed deposit and will be given at the time of her marriage.
- (ii) State Medical Council for Delhi will be set up for registration of Medical Practitioners.
- (iii) Establishment of Delhi Nursing Council in Delhi
- (iv) Establishment of State Blood Transfusion Council in Delhi.
- (v) Setting up of a Footwear designing Centre for technical assistance to the Footwear artisans.
- (vi) Primary Health Care facilities in J J Clusters through Mobile Van Dispensaries.
- (vii) Cataract free Rural Delhi.
- (viii) Financial assistance to orphan girls for their marriage
- (ix) Introduction of a 3 years Diploma Course in Hotel Management.
- (x) Free DTC passes to Students of ITIs.
- (xi) Opening of New Engg. College for women.

The distribution of proposed outlay of Rs. 2090.00 crores between the Govt. of Delhi and Local Bodies is as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.	Agency	Approved	Approved outlay		Proposed
		Outlay	Annual	Plan	outlay
		8th plan	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
		92-97			
1.	Govt. of Delhi	1312.31	576.42	568.72	784.48
2.	MCD (Gen. Wing)	1039.37	356.85	421.07	512.47
3.	MCD (Slum Wing)	59.97	29.64	39.93	47.62
4.	DWS & SDU	785.00	175.00	224.25	304.00
5.	DESU	1172.00	394.35	433.75	420.36
6.	NDMC	131.10	27.24	30.77	18.57
7.	DDA	0.25	0.50	1.51	2.50
Total		4500.00	1560.00	1720.00	2090.00

SECTORAL HIGHLIGHT

1. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

Agriculture plays a marginal role in the economy of Delhi. Only a small proportion of the total population of Delhi depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Due to rapid increase in the population of Delhi, more and more agricultural land is being converted into residential and commercial land. This is evident from the fact that net cropped area has declined from 80,510 hectares in 1970-71 to only 47,409 hectares in 1994-95. In view of shrinkage in agricultural land, farmers were encouraged to go for intensive cultivation by adopting more scientific technologies to obtain higher yields. Emphasis has also been laid on farmers education for the choice of better cropping pattern and better inputs. It is due to these efforts that in spite of decline in agricultural land, foodgrain yield per hectare has shown a rising trend. Under Agriculture and Allied Services sector, an outlay of Rs. 31.35 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2. COOPERATION

Under this sector plan schemes for providing financial assistance to various co-operative societies on the basis of their performance and to promote sales of the societies are included. An outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. This include an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs for the new scheme of 'Financial Assistance to Sick Co-operative Bank'

3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Delhi has an unique distinction of being the capital of the country and also one of the biggest metropolitan cities of India. Due the process of rapid urbanisation, 90% of its population live in urban Delhi and only 10% lives in rural areas, as per 1991 census. The Rural Delhi comprises of 798.00 Sq. kms. area distributed in 199 villages. There are five Community Development Blocks. Viz., Alipur, Nangloi, Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara.

To create infrastructural facilities for the Socio-economic cultural development of the people living in the rural areas, the Govt. of Delhi has introduced a "Mini Master Plan" in the Annual Plan 1994-95, Which envisages establishment of 15 growth centres, 33 growth points and 147 basic villages in the rural area. So far construction of 4 multipurpose Community Centres has been completed and work is in progress in respect of 71 Multipurpose Community Centres. A provision of Rs. 50.00 crore is kept in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Apart from this, under the scheme "Integrated Development of Rural Willages", an amount of Rs. 9.50 crore has been proposed for the fencing of Gaon Sabha Land, construction and renovation of Panchyat Ghars and Chauplas, stadia, playground, Vyayam Shala and cremation ground etc.

Under this sector, against the approved outlay of Rs. 59.50 crores in the Annual Plan 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 61.29 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

4. MINOR IRRIGATION

Ground water forms the major source of irrigation in Delhi, while surface water contribute only to marginal extent. The main source of ground water is tubewell. Whereas the main sources of surface irrigation are sewage treatment plants and western Yamuna Canal. In the Annual Plan 1996-97 with an outlay of Rs. 2.70 crores. It is proposed to provide assured irrigation to an area of 30853 hectares including 26450 hectares by the tube-wells, 803 hectares by effluent irrigation and 3600 hectares by Western Yamuna Canal under the Minor irrigation sectors.

5. FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE

Major parts of the National Capital of Delhi are flood prone. To protect Delhi from the menace of floods, the works undertaken include 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 discharge surplus flow in najafgarh Drain. The ultimate capacity of the Supplementary Drain will be 5000 to 10000 cusecs.

The total outlay proposed for this sector under the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 24.00 crores.

6. ENERGY

The outlay of Rs.440.00 Crores approved for Energy Sector in the Annual Plan 1995-96 was reduced to Rs.299.55 Crores in the Revised Estimates. In 1996-97, an outlay of Rs.418.21 Crores has been provided for this sector.

2. The present source of power located in Delhi are not adequate to meet the full requirement with the result, DESU has to depend on outside sources. Drawal of power from Northern Grid results in low voltage. At times, DESU is

forced to resort to load-shedding to maintain the voltage and frequency parameters at acceptable levels.

3. Power, being one of the vital needs of daily life of citizens, has been accorded highest priority. Delhi Government is making all efforts to increase generation, minimise transmission losses, streamline distribution, better service and quick repair of faults. The maximum demand of Power which was 1976 MW in July, 1995 will reach 2434 MW by the end of 8th Plan 1996-97. The demand of power will reach 3481 MW by the end of 9th Plan.

4. Presently, the requirement of power is being met from the following sources :-

1.	DESU's own generation Plants at IP Estate, Rajghat and Gas Turbines.	:	500 MW
2.	B.T.P.S.	:	500 MW
3.	Arrangements from Barasuil Singrauli, Salal, Anta and Northern Region Grid Stations.	:	976 MW

TOTAL: : 1976 MW

5. To meet the rapidly growing demand of power and reduce the dependence on Northern Region Grid Stations Delhi, Government is taking following steps :-

- i. 3 Units of waste Heat Recovery of 102 MW have been installed recently at IP Gas Turbine Station at a cost of Rs.290.00 Crores.
- ii. A new Gas Turbine Station of 450 MW at Bawana with the participation of private sector has been planned. M/s Reliance Industries has been identified as developer for this project. MOU has already been signed. First Unit of 136 MW of this project is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1998.

- iii. To bring bulk power supply from Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Northern Region particularly from Dadri Power Project a 400 KV ring is being laid around Delhi. The 400 K.V. line section between mandaula and Bawana has already been completed and line has been energised on 200 KV to bring additional power from the Northern grid. The work on the project would be expedited in the year 1996-97.
- iv. The Dadri Power Project will make available 710 MW electricity to Delhi.
- v. Delhi Government has also signed an MOU for execution of Parbati Hydro Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh. Delhi will get about 270 MW electricity on its completion by the end of 9th Plan.
- vi. During 1995-96, 64051 new connections were sanctioned by DESU. Besides this, 657 Tubewells were also energised. During 1996-97, it is proposed to provide 80,000 new connections. 300 tubewells are also proposed to be energised during 1996-97.
- vii. Delhi Government has also decided to provide electricity connections to each J.J. Cluster household. For this purpose, DESU has prepared a project report costing to Rs.91.50 Crores. Work on this project has been started. DESU has since engaged the services of three contractors for the purpose of distribution of Bijli cards and collection of electricity consumption charges @ Rs.15.00 point per month from prospective consumers in the JJ Bastis. About 12000 Bijli Cards have been distributed.

7. INDUSTRIES

The outlay of Rs.7.00 Crores approved for this sector for in the Annual Plan 1995-96, was reduced to Rs.4.76 Crores in the Revised Estimates. 619 new industrial units, (347 permanent and 272 provisional), were registered during 1995-96. There has been tremendous growth in the number of SSI units in Delhi over the years. Now Delhi has emerged one of the largest clusters of Small Scale

Industries in the country. Delhi has around one lakh industrial units providing employment to more than 9 lakhs persons. The total investment in these industrial units is of about Rs.2000.00 Crores and turn over Rs.5555.00 Crores. Delhi accounts for around 70% of the all India production of consumer electronics. Around 60% of the export garments from the country is in and around Delhi. 2200 SSI units (700 permanent and 1500 provisional) are also proposed to be registered during 1996-97.

Tool Room and Training Centre set-up in collaboration with Danish Government at Wazirpur is engaged in imparting training to young people so as to train them as tool makers and designers. The centre is also imparting training in computer science. It also extends technical consultancy in tool making and produces high quality tools, for small scale and other industries. The centre is equipped with modern high-tech, computerised numerically controlled machines so as to manufacture tool with high degree of accuracy. Hi-Tech vocational training Centre has already being set up at Okhla with the assistance of Italian Government. The project will serve as a centre for training on computerised numerically controlled machines. Institute's building is ready and machines have been installed.

Society for Self-Employment set up in the Department of Industries is providing short-term training in repair of Radio and T.V., Fashion Designing, Repair and Maintenance of household electrical appliances, refrigeration and Air-Conditioning and Plumbing. The main objective of this society is to train young persons with a view to help them in creating self-employment.

The Khadi & Village Industries Board grants financial assistance to small Industrial Units by way of loan for purchase of equipments, raw material and construction of work sheds etc.

In accordance with the policy of the government of India, the Export Cell is providing necessary guidance and assistance to Export Oriented Units to boost the Export from Delhi. The Department of Industries has also set up a testing laboratory on household electrical appliances at

ISBT. The Laboratory has been activated to test the samples being received voluntary and as well as through ISI.

8. WEIGHTS & MEASURES

An outlay of Rs.11.00 Lakhs is proposed for this sector for 1996-97. It is proposed to construct a Zonal Office building at Tilak Nagar and Vishwas Nagar. Land for these Zonal office Buildings has already been allotted by DDA. It is proposed to start the construction work during 1996-97. Laboratory at Wazirpur is proposed to be strengthened by creating a number of new posts. The Taxi metre unit of the Department is also proposed to be strengthened.

9. TRANSPORT

At present Commuters in Delhi are mainly dependent on buses. Vehicular traffic in the city has increased manifold. The number of vehicles registered in Delhi has increased from 12455 in 1951 to 24,63,253 on 31.5.1995 which is more than the combined number of vehicles registered in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, resulting in heavy traffic congestion/loads on almost all roads in Delhi.

Therefore, the major Thrust Areas in the 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1996-97, for smooth and uninterrupted flow of traffic are :-

1. Widening and Strengthening of existing Road Network.
2. Construction of Flyovers, Bridges, ISBTs, Pedestrian sub-ways.
3. Installation of automatic traffic signals and blinkers on important roads and intersections.
4. Control of Air Pollution caused by vehicular traffic.
5. Development of alternative mode of transport (MRTS) to minimise use of personalised vehicles and thus reducing load on existing roads.

6. Development of Parking sites for vehicles.
7. Disciplining the Road users through various Road Safety Programmes.

Schemes under Transport Sector are being implemented by PWD, MCD, NDMC, Traffic Police and Transport Department. Against the Annual Plan 1995-96 approved outlay of Rs.204.41 crore, the proposed outlay for 1996-97 is Rs.309.49 crore. The agency wise break up of the proposed outlay is indicated below :-

AGENCY	PROPOSED OUTLAY Rs. in Crore)
1. P.W.D.	84.24
2. M.C.D.	110.00
3. N.D.M.C.	5.00
4. Delhi Traffic Police	1.25
5. Transport Deptt.	109.00

Total	309.49

During 1995-96 Road overbridges near Okhla Industrial Estate and one carriage way of Yamuna Bazar Flyover were opened to traffic. The ISBT at Anand Vihar was opened for Inter State Vehicular movement of passenger traffic on 7.3.96. Four pedestrian sub-ways were made operational during 1995-96. Car parking site opposite LNJP Hospital was partly commissioned in October, 1995. The entire work on flyover on Ring road near Yamuna Bazar is nearing completion. The work on the New parallel Bridge over river Yamuna near ITO, will be speeded up and the work is likely to be completed by March'1997 along with clover leaf bridge at ITO. Construction of two Sub-ways at Rafi Marg and at Arvindo Marge opposite AIIMS is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1996-97. Two new schemes of "STA support for operation of City Bus Service and "Setting up of an Authority for running City Buses in Delhi" are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

10. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Delhi has population more than 94 lakh and pressure of urbanisation is leading to pollution of air and water. The number of industrial units in Delhi has increased tenfold in four decades from 8000 in 1951 to 80,000 in 1991. This has contributed to a tremendous increase in water pollution. Industrial waste, vehicle pollution and industrial air pollution. The Central Pollution Board has delegated all its functions to the Delhi Pollution Control Committee in June, 1991 and the powers under the water Act 1974 and Air Act 1991, which are being discharged by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee. This Committee has started its working and has undertaken the task of monitoring pollution of 17 category of industries in the National Capital Territory of Delhi which are characterised as heavily polluted industries. During 1995-96, there was an approved outlay of Rs. 0.86 crore which is being increased to Rs. 6.56 crores for the year 1996-97. Major scheme in this sector are Delhi pollution Control committee, Setting up of pollution Disaster and hazard management Cell, Public environmental awareness and other activities.

11. SECRETARIAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

The sector deals with the plan formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process of the projects and programmes being implemented by the Govt. of Delhi. The Planning department is the nodal Department for Plan Matters. Besides strengthening of Planning department, it is also proposed to strengthen the Plan and monitoring units of the various departments of Govt. of Delhi and Local Bodies.

With the setting of Trans Yamuna Development Board, Slum Improvement board, Monitoring committees and reconstituted Planning Board on one side and increase in number of plan schemes, project appraisal system and introduction of District Planning process in the new set up of 9 districts in delhi, the strengthening of Planning Deptt. to enable it to play its role more effectively and timely is now essential.

An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed for the sector for 1996-97.

12. Tourism

Against the approved outlay of Rs.7.72 crore for Tourism Schemes in the Annual Plan 1995-96 the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs.6.17 crore. Construction of building for Food Craft Institute for which land measuring 5.06 acres is available in Lajpat Nagar-IV is likely to start during 1996-97. Out of 16 musical gardens (MCD-8, NDMC-2, PWD-2, DDA-3 and DTTDC-1). Musical Gardens at Dhingra park (Punjabi Bagh) and Ajmal Khan Park were completed. The work is in progress for Musical gardens at Baldev Park, Shahdara, Quidisia Garden, Keshav Puram, Janak Puri, Pitampura and Netaji Nagar.

13. SURVEY AND STATISTICS

Plan scheme of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Sales Tax Department and Land & Building Deptt. are included in this sector for 1996-97 schemes of DES are mainly meant for collection of Statistical Data relating to socio-economical cultural factors. The scheme of Sales Tax Department is for computerisation of the Department and strengthening of Statistical system Land & Building Deptt. proposes to introduce computerisation in the working of the Deptt.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores in the Annual Plan 1995-96 the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 2.75 crore.

14. CIVIL SUPPLIES

The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 3.00 crore against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.10 crore during 1995-96.

The no. of Circle Offices have been increased from the existing 61 to 70 during 1995-96 to supervise and control the increased number of fair price shops in view of growth of population and Food Card holders.

15. GENERAL EDUCATION

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 139.40 crore during 1995-96 and outlay of Rs. 168.88 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

The main programmes under the sector are for promotion of elementary and secondary education, Vocational education and construction of Pucca School buildings and pucca/semi pucca class rooms to replace tented accommodation. As a result of investment in the educational field in the earlier plans, the literacy rate in Delhi has increased from 61.5% in 1981 to 75.29% in 1991 as compared with the All India Literacy Rate of 52.11 %.

During the Annual Plan 1995-96, The Education deptt. has opened 7 new middle schools, upgraded 24 schools to secondary and Sr. Sec. level and bifurcated 11 schools totalling to 42 schools. The Education deptt. started primary classes in 19 schools. During 1995-96 two colleges one each in Shakarpur and Pusa campus were opened.

During the Annual Plan 1996-97, the Education Deptt. proposes to open 22 new middle schools, bifurcate 15 over crowded schools, upgrade 50 schools to secondary and Sr. secondary level totalling to 87 schools. It is also proposed to open three new degree colleges during 1996-97. A separate Dte. of Higher Education is proposed to be set up during 1996-97 to look after the affairs of Higher Education.

MCD plans to open 25 new primary schools during 1996-97 against 14 opened in 1995-96.

16. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 34.17 crore in the Annual Plan 1995-96, the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 43.21 crore. The Agency wise breakup of the proposed outlay for 1996-97 is indicated below.

	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in crore)
1. Dte. of Technical Education	9.21
2. Delhi College of Engineering	16.00
3. Delhi Institute of Technology	17.00
4. College of Arts	1.00

Total	43.21

The present infrastructure available for Technical Education is as follows :

Degree level Institutions

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

Diploma Level Institutions

- a) 7 Polytechnics : G.T. Karnal Road, Pusa Road, G.B. Pant Polytechnic at Okhala, Women polytechnic, Mahrani Bagh, Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic, Patparganj, Kasturba Polytechnic. Pitampura, Guru Manak Dev Co-ed. Polytechnic Rohini (at present as a guest Institute in Pusa complex) started during 1995-96.
- b) Institute of commercial practice, Patparganj.
- c) College of Pharmacy.

During 1995-96 the construction work of new building for Delhi Institute of Technology at Dwarka and new building complex for Delhi College of Engg. at Bawana Road remained in progress. The shifting of Delhi College of Engineering has already began to enable college to start the first year course during the academic session 1996-97.

The construction work of buildings for Guru Nanak Dev Co-educational polytechnic at Rohini, and Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic at Patparganj is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1996-97 Free DTC bus passes were given to Polytechnic students during 1995-96.

17. ART AND CULTURE

Schemes of Delhi Archives, Archaeology Deptt. Sahitya Kala Parishad and Academies of Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Sanskrit and Sindhi for promotion of their respective languages, literacy and cultural activities etc. are included under this sector.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 5.30 crore in Annual Plan 1995-96 the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 7.21 crore.

18. SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

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

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 8.07 crore in Annual Plan 1995-96 the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 18.40 crore.

Following 5 new schemes are included during 1996-97.

1. Delhi Children welfare project.
2. Introduction of scout and Guide programme in Govt. schools.
3. Development of Chatarshal Stadium.

4. Construction of Mini sports Stadium at Lakshmibai Nagar.
5. Construction of Gymnasium centre and sports complex at NDMC areas.

The increase in the proposed outlay during 1996-97 is due to higher allocation of Rs. 8.90 crore for the scheme . Delhi school sports proposed to be set up at Ghevra village at Rohtak Road.

19. MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH:

The outlay of Rs.100.55 Crores approved for this sector in the Annual Plan 1995-96 was reduced to Rs.95.46 Crores in the Revised Estimates. In 1996-97, a provision of Rs.142.76 Crores has been made for this sector.

In Delhi all the hospitals are over-burdened due to rush of patients coming from adjoining States. Although, more and more new hospitals are being set up, the number of patients from neighbouring States is also increasing at the same time. To tackle this problem, the main thrust under this sector is to provide improved health care facilities by opening of new hospitals and dispensaries in all parts of Delhi rather than their concentration at few selected points. To improve the health care facilities, following programmes have been included :-

1. The construction work of 100 bedded Guru Gobind Singh Hospital at Raghbir Nagar is in advance stage of completion. OPD services in this hospital have been started w.e.f. 30.12.95. Adequate provision has been made in the current Annual Plan for the expansion of Medical facilities in the Hospital.
2. Construction work of 100 bedded B.J.R.M. Hospital at Jahangirpuri has been completed in May, 1996 and PWD has handed-over the building to Medical Department. OPD services in the Hospital have already been started. IPD and Casualty services are proposed to be started shortly.

3. Construction work of Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital at Khichripur is almost completed. It is proposed to start Indoor services with 50 beds in the current Annual Plan.
4. EFC Memo amounting to Rs.26.20 Crores has already been approved by Government of India for construction of 100 bedded Hospital at Pooth Khurd. Construction work will be gear up in the current Annual Plan.
5. EFC Memo amounting to Rs.99.03 Crores has also been approved by Government of India for construction of 500 bedded Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital at Rohini. Now construction work will be started in the current Annual Plan.
6. 10 bedded Indoor Services have been started in Rao Tula Ram Hospital at Jaffarpur. It is proposed to start O.T. and full fledged emergency services during 1996-97.
7. It is also proposed to start Indoor Patient Department with 50 beds in Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital at Khichripur.
8. It is proposed to set up 5 new peripheral hospitals in Delhi. Land at Karkardooma(100 beds) & Narela(200 beds) hospitals has been purchased from DDA. Sites at Mandawali(200 beds) and Dwarika(500 beds) have also been identified.
9. The bed strength of G.B. Pant Hospital has increased from 350 to 481. The construction work of 110 bedded ward block has been completed and partially commissioned. It is proposed to commission this ward block fully in the current Annual Plan.
10. Construction work of the first phase of the new building of 100 bedded hospital at Rajpur Road has been completed. The proposal for the second phase has also been approved by SFC and construction work will be taken up during 1996-97.

11. For the expansion of Guru Nanak eye Centre, construction work of phase-III is likely to be started shortly.
12. In G.T.B. Hospital at Shahdara 8 bedded intensive care unit has been set up and the services in the hospital will be further expanded.
13. In L.N.J.P. Hospital, construction work of college of Nursing is in full swing. A whole Body C.T. Scan will be installed in the Hospital during 1996-97.
14. It is proposed to set up 300 bedded neuro-surgery units in LNJP, DDU and GTB Hospitals to provide clinical services to the head injury patients.
15. In DDU Hospital at Hari Nagar, it is proposed to construct a 8 storeyed Trauma Building.
16. It is proposed to set up State Drug Authority in the GNCT Delhi. Land for the construction of its building has been purchased from DDA at Karkardooma.
17. A Joint-Sector Hospital of 695 beds capacity at Sarita Vihar has been constructed by Apollo Group with 26% equity participation of Government of NCT of Delhi. OPD and emergency services in this Super-Speciality Hospital has been started.
18. 10 Homeopathic Dispensaries are likely to be opened shortly. Necessary staff has been sanctioned for this purpose.
19. 8 new Allopathic Health Centres are also likely to be opened shortly. Necessary staff has also been sanctioned for this purpose..
20. The fleet of mobile van dispensaries for JJ Clusters have been increased from 20 to 60 in last financial year. 15 more Mobile Dispensaries are proposed to be added during 1996-97.
21. A separate Dte. of ISM and Homeopathy is being set up for proper development, control and co-ordination of

ISM and Homeopathy activities in Government of NCT of Delhi. Government of India has also accorded its approval for setting up of this Directorate. Some essential posts have also been sanctioned for this Directorate.

22. A research Centre is also being set up by the Dte. of Health services for Modernisation & Promotion of Auurveda in Delhi at Tibbia College.
23. MCD started M&C Welfare Centre in Rehgarpara, Karampara and Bagh Kare Khan and work is in progress at Dilshad Colony. Ayurvedic Dispensary is likely to start at Moti Nagar and work is in progress at Aryapura, Sabzi Mandi and Rampura. Maternity Home has started at Karawal Nagar and likely to start at Yamuna Vihar and Anand Vihar. Nursing Training School at Kasturba hospital is likely to start very shortly. These activities will be further strengthened.
24. To avoid inconvenience of purchasing blood for the needy patients, 5 Regional Blood Banks are being set up at L.N.J.P. Hospital, G.T.B. hospital at Shahdara, Hindu Rao Hospital, DDU Hospital at Hari Nagar and A.I.I.M.S.
25. To make Delhi Polio free, Special Campaigns were organised for pulse Polio Immunisation in last years. This programme was praised by the W.H.O. and Government of India has also adopted it as a National Programme. During 1996-97, Campaigns will be organised for Polio, Special Immunisation, Matri Surakshya Abhiyan and Health meals etc.
26. It is proposed to establish a Medical Council for Delhi on the lines of 'State Medical Council' in other States. Similarly, it is proposed to set up 'Delhi Nursing Council' and 'Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Council.
27. For proper management of Natural calamities and Epidemics, it is proposed to prepare a Plan.

28. To save people in rural areas from the adverse effects of cataract, a new scheme is being started from this year under which it is proposed to carry out 15,000 - 20,000 operations.

21. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 210.50 crore in Annual Plan 1995-96, the proposed outlay for this sector in the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 291.25 crore.

A. Water Supply

The present level of water supply of 575 MGD is proposed to be augmented to 640 MGD during the Annual Plan 1996-97 by commissioning 40 MGD plant at Nangloi, 20 MGD plant at Bawana and 5 MGD by Rainy Wells and Tubewells. The eight plan target was 785 MGD for a population of 112 lacs at the ratio of 70 GPCD. For the estimated population of 118.61 lacs by Oct. 1997 the water requirement at the rate of 70 GPCD works to almost 830 MGD. The main constraint in achieving the target is the availability of raw water.

An MOU among the Govt. of H.P., Haryana, U.P. Rajasthan and Delhi was finalised on 12-05-94 for sharing of Yamuna Water. Delhi's share of Yamuna Water is 0.724 BCM.

It is proposed to construct a parallel water carrier system from Munak to haiderpur Water treatment plant for which MOU has already been signed between Govt. of Haryana and Delhi.

As along, Raw Water sources are identified at Tehri Damm (300 cusecs), Keshav dam (372 MGD) in U.P. and Renuka Dam (275 MGD) in H.P. proportionate cost of storage dam and construction of water carrier channel are to be borne by Delhi Govt. Rs. 100 crore for Tehri Dam and Rs. 1013.53 crore for Renuka Dam are required. Tehri dam is likely to be completed by 1997. A 140 MGD water treatment plant at Sonia Vihar in Shahdara is proposed to be set up with the raw water from Tehri Dam. it is proposed to set up two new water treatment plants of 100 MGD capacity each at Bakarwala (Dwarka) and Iradat Nagar to augment the water supply.

For water supply scheme an outlay of Rs. 157.58 crores (Rs. 157.00 crore for DWS & SDU and Rs. 0.58 crore for NDMC) is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

B. Sewerage

The present sewage treatment capacity is 280 MGD including 12 MGD by oxidize ponds. During 1996-97 it is proposed to augment the capacity to 499 MGD by installation of 16 sewage treatment plants. The estimated cost of the plant is Rs. 270.23 crore.

The total estimated cost of 16 sewage treatment plants including pumping stations, rising mains, trunk sewers, laying of branch sewers and consultancy charges is Rs. 483.97 crore. It includes the estimated cost of Rs. 13.14 crore (Rs. 7.28 crore for S.T. Plant at Delhi gate and Rs. 5.86 crore for S.T. plant at Dr. Sen Nursing Home nallahs for two sewage treatment plants under the centrally sponsored scheme of Yamuna Action plan. The cost is borne on land matching basis by Central govt. and Delhi Govt. Rs. 1.82 crore were released by the Central govt. during 1995-96. Work is already in progress for 14 sewage treatment plants during 1995-96. All the 16 Sewage treatment plant are proposed to be completed during 1996-97. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India is monitoring the progress of construction of these plants. A provision of Rs. 87 crore is made for these plant during 1996-97.

For implementing Sewage drainage and antiflood works an outlay of Rs. 133.67 crore is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 as under.

	(Rs. in crore)
1. DWS & DU	130.00
2. NDMC	2.67
3. MCD (general Wing)	1.00

Total	133.67

21. HOUSING

This sector of development covers only a small fringe of the total housing activities in Delhi. The housing programme for general public being executed by DDA are financed from their own sources. This sector basically includes the schemes for employees for GNCTD, MCD, NDMC & Delhi Judicial Service Officers.

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 Corporation is quite sound for providing loan to group housing cooperative societies. As such no financial assistance to DCHFC during 1996-97.

For the construction of the staff quarters for the employees of Delhi Govt. an outlay of Rs. 8.00 crore has been proposed. To provide residential accommodation for Judicial Staff, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore has been proposed. Similarly for the construction of residential accommodation for Delhi Police, an outlay of Rs. 4.67 crore has been proposed for the first four month of the current financial years. As per decision taken by the Ministry of Home affairs, Govt. of India, expenditure on Police with effect from 1st August, 1996 shall be met by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.

For shelterless population, the programme for construction of new Night Shelters, maintenance of existing Night Shelters will continue for which an outlay of Rs. 75 lakh is being proposed.

For Safai Karamchari's MCD is constructing houses for allotment on Hire-purchase basis. At present work are going on for construction of houses under this scheme at Rohini, Nand Nagari and Budela. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 crore is proposed for this programme for 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 crore has been proposed for the construction of staff quarters for MCD employees (Rs. 7.75 crores for General wing and Rs. 0.25 crores for Slum wing.)

22. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Due to phenomenal increase in population largely on account of inwards migration from the adjoining states, the order of city development has been suffering set backs. The developed land being costly affair, the mushroom growth of J. J. Clusters and unauthorised colonies has distorted the area planning projected in the Master plan. The heavy pressure on land resulted a number of problems like unhygienic conditions in the unauthorised colonies. J.J.R. colonies, urban villages, pressure on civic amenities and encroachment on public land. As a result of this situation, a large part of Delhi has become substandard.

With the passage of time and rapid increase in rural population also the position of civic infrastructure has deteriorated in these areas and need massive investment. The programme under this sector aims at improvement of civic infrastructure facilities in all these sub-standard areas. Besides these programmes, mechanisation and improvement in sanitation service of Local Bodies, urban Basic services programme and Nehru yojgar Yojna are also included in this sector. To check the migration trend in Delhi, NCR plan - 2001 has been approved and is under implementation process. To finance this high cost programme, Delhi is to contribute Rs. 50 crores as its share during Eighth five year Plan. To take care of the slum areas in an integrated manner, a Slum Improvement Board has also been set up. For development of Trans-Yamuna Area, a separate Development Board has been set-up.

With the increasing trend of migration, the public land which includes a number of sites earmarked for various development projects have been encroached upon and J J clusters have come up on these sites. To clear these project sites and resettle the J. J. dwellers 6800 plots will be developed under the scheme "Re location of J J clusters". Besides shifting of 5000 families at the site of Wild Life Sanctuary at Asoala. Establishments of permitted squatting zone will be taken up if suitable land is allotted by DDA in time. Under the scheme "Environmental Improvement in Urban Slum" about 1,12,500 population will be covered. about 86000 population in J J clusters and Slum areas will be benefited

with the construction of Pay and use Jan Suvidha complexes. 60 katras which are in dilapidated condition in the Walled City are proposed to be repaired. Work on 113 flats at chunk IV & V at Ajmeri gate to rehabilitate the dangerous Katra Dwellers are likely to be completed. The scheme for providing Shishu Vatikas in 44 J J clusters will continue during 1996-97. provides of Rs. 10.00 crore has also been made for providing Water Supply in J J Clusters.

To improve the civic infrastructure conditions in the rural villages, it is proposed to contract road paths and lanes, brick pavements, drains in these villages. Sulabh Shuchalays and out-fall drains will also be constructed in these villages. an outlay of Rs. 22 crore has been proposed for this purpose in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

To improve the condition in urbanised villages, Community halls, roads/paths, drains and brick pavement will be constructed besides dense carpeting and development of parks. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Under the plan scheme of "Development of regularised-Unauthorised Colonies", roads/paths, brick pavement C.C. pavement/stone flooring and drainage will be constructed in 1996-97. sulabh Shauchalayas, community halls and parks will also be developed in these colonies. an outlay of Rs. 22 crores has been proposed for this scheme for 1996-97.

In 36 Slum Re-settlement Colonies, it is proposed to construct drains, brick pavement, settled paths, parks and lavatory blocks.

To improve the facilities in 44 J J Resettlement Colonies, it is proposed to construct metalled paths, dense carpeting, concrete cement, storm water drains. Community Halls and parks will also be provided to improve sanitation and garbage removal. Seats of old toilet blocks will also be renovated. An outlay of Rs. 30 crore has been proposed to provide these facilities in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Under the scheme of "Construction of Community Halls" it is proposed to complete 12 community Halls during 1996-97 in various colonies in the MCD area and 2 Community halls in

NDMC area.

MCD is proposed to be provided Rs. 50.85 crore to mechanise and strengthen its conservancy and sanitation services. The work of sanitation in unauthorised colonies under the jurisdiction of MCD will also be undertaken during 1996-97. NDMC will also be provided an amount of Rs. 0.58 crores for this purpose. For Daily cleaning in all J J clusters, MCD will be provided an amount of Rs. 18 crores in 1996-97. About 125 parks will be developed by MCD in different localities and colonies. A new scheme for the development of unauthorised colonies in respective assembly constituencies was proposed in the Annual Plan 1995-96 but the same could not be initiated due to stay order of Supreme Court. However, Rs. 20.00 crore is proposed for this scheme in 1996-97 subject to the vacation of stay by the Supreme Court.

The Trans Yamuna Area Board has been set up in Delhi to take care of the integrated development of Trans Yamuna Area in the field of water supply, road, Electricity, flyovers, subway, Sport Complex, truck Drains, tubewells etc. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore is proposed for 1996-97.

The Slum Improvement Board has been set up to take care and to advise in the matters of development of slum areas and J J colonies.

A new scheme for strengthening and augmentation of infrastructure like Road, streets, local parks, street lights etc. in each of the assembly Constituency on the advice and suggestion of the MLA concerned upto a limit of Rs. 1.00 crores for each Constituency was initiated in 1994-95. This scheme will continue in 1996-97 also and an outlay of Rs. 70.00 crores is proposed for 1996-97.

A new scheme for the beautification of Areas around Railway stations and ISBT by way of improvement of roads, footpaths, central verges, street lighting, road signals, subways was included in the Annual Plan 1994-95. To complete the work initiated in 1994-95 and 1995-96 and the new work proposed to be taken up in 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 crores is proposed for the year 1996-97. For the Annual Plan

1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 362.83 crore has been proposed for this sector against the approved outlay of Rs. 301.90 crore in 1995-96.

23. INFORMATION & PUBLICITY

An outlay of Rs.2.43 Crore is proposed for this sector for 1996-97 against the approved outlay of Rs.0.93 Crore in 1995-96. Independence Day, 1995 was celebrated as a separate public function by Government of Delhi. On the pattern of Independence Day 1995, the Republic Day 1996 was also celebrated by Govt. of Delhi to highlight the policies/programmes of Govt. of Delhi, outdoor publicity through hoardings, wall paintings, bus panels etc. is being carried out. Besides this, other activities of Dte. of Information & Publicity will continue.

24. WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC

The Govt. of Delhi has a strong commitment for the welfare of weaker sections of society, specially the SC/ST. Various developmental schemes have been formulated to promote educational and economic interests of these sections and also to protect them from social injustice and exploitation. An outlay of Rs. 20.31 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. The following programmes are proposed to be implemented during the year.

To promote education among SC/ST students, several schemes are being implemented. Under the scheme "Vocational and Technical Scholarship, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been proposed to cover 200 students in Polytechnics and ITIs. Meritorious scholarship will be given to SC/ST students in the classes with 9th to 12th and Rs. 3.00 lakh will be provided. Hostel, boarding facilities will be provided to 150 SC/ST boys and girls. Free supply of books and stationary will be provided to 50,000 SC/ST students in the classes 6th to 12th by proposing Rs. 1.00 crore. Interest free loan will be provided to 20 students studying in Polytechnics all over India and an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore has been proposed. Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed to

give Merit-Cum_means Scholarship to SC/ST students studying in Colleges in Delhi. Merit-cum_means scholarship will be given to 14,000 college students belonging to Economically depressed sections with a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh

For the economic upliftment of weaker sections, the following schemes are proposed. under the scheme "Margin Money Loans for purchase of three wheelers", 150 SC/ST persons are to be provided margin money loan amounting to Rs. 1.00 crores. In order to provide self-employment to the SC/ST persons, new STA permit holders will be provided margin loan. 50 SC/ST families will be provided housing subsidy with a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the construction of their houses. Rs. 0.07 crore has been proposed as grant-in-aid to 20 voluntary organisations engaged in the activities for the welfare of SC/ST communities in Delhi. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakh has been provided for the improvement work in 20 Harijan basties.

A building named "Sanskar Ashram" at Dilshad Garden has been completed and it will house viz., PECC, Hostels for Boys and Girls and Sanskar Ashram schools for boys and girls. Delhi scheduled Cast Financial and Development Corporation (DSFDC) provides need based loans upto Rs. 35,000 and an amount of Rs. 5.00 crore has been proposed as share capital to cover 3000 S.C. families.

Ministry of welfare G.O.I. has sponsored a "National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents" and this scheme has been taken up in Delhi. A target to 3000 scavengers is fixed for 1996-97. Under scheme "Conversion of Dry Latrines into water Borne", an amount of Rs. 6.00 crore has been proposed to convert 15,000 dry latrines. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been proposed to cover 240 SC widows for the marriage of their daughters.

25. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Schemes for welfare of industrial workers, improvement in the functioning of the Employment Exchanges for better and quick placement of services of unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchanges and Modernisation of

Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.) including opening of new I.T.I.s in Rural Areas and short term training centres for skill development in rural youth are included under this sector.

The schemes for Labour Welfare are meant to improve the working conditions of Industrial workers and their family members, better industrial relations and proper enforcement of Labour Acts and Welfare Programmes. Some of the Schemes proposed for 1996-97 for Labour Welfare, are : Stg. of Industrial Relation Machinery, Setting up of Holiday Homes, Creation of additional facilities at Welfare Centres and Study tours for Industrial Workers.

At present there are 13 ITIs giving training in 50 trades with an intake of 8356 students. Another new ITI for women at Tilak Nagar was sanctioned during 1996-97, which will start functioning during this academic session 1996-97. Buildings for ITI at Narela and Jaffarpur were completed. These ITIs presently functioning in rented building at Kingsway Camp and as a guest institute at the ITI, Jail Road respectively are proposed to be shifted to their new campus during 1996-97.

It is proposed to start construction work for proposed two I.T.I.s at Mehrauli and Bawana during 1996-97.

N.D.M.C. had opened one Women Technical Training Institute at Netaji Nagar to provide job oriented training courses. At present training is being imparted in 8 trades with 12 units with an intake of 20 students in each unit. It is proposed to introduce computer training programme also for women during 1996-97.

Emphasis is also laid on (i) Computerisation of Employment Exchanges to expedite the placement work, (ii) Construction of building of Employment Exchange at Darya Ganj, Naraina, Viswas Nagar and Shahdara

Against the approved outlay of Rs.8.45 crore in 1995-96 the proposed outlay for 1996-97 is Rs.7.50 crore for this sector.

26. SOCIAL WELFARE

Under this sector, the thrust areas are the provision of Welfare services for the physically handicapped, old age persons, upliftment of Women, concern for children. An outlay of Rs. 17.60 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. Among the programmes being proposed to be implemented are:- to provide Financial assistance to 1000 socially and physically handicapped persons during the year 1996-97, to provide 5000 scholarships to the disabled persons, to give training to 50 mentally retarded persons at Avantika by Shramik Vidyapeeth in respect of crafts of machine knitting, tailoring, chalk making, candle making and ball pen refill making, to redress the grievances of women and to prevent crimes against women a State Commission for Women is set up, with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh. Grant in aid of Rs. 15.00 crore will be released to the voluntary organisations which will give vocation training to women and children for their up-keep and care. Rehabilitation grant for self-employment will be provided to 60 persons. Two new observation Homes for Boys will be constructed at Delhi Gate and Khyber Pass. Under the Old Age Assistance programme 55947 senior citizens are expected to be covered during the year. To provide social security to the senior citizens, two new OLD Age Home have been set-up and 8 new old age Homes will be constructed. Five new creches are expected to be started during the year. Widows will be given Rs. 5000 to start some occupation under the scheme "Financial Assistance to widows" in the age group of 50 to 60 years". Built up kiosks will be allotted to the 50 physically handicapped persons.

27. NUTRITION

The aim of 27 Integrated Child Development Service Projects (ICDS) set up in Delhi is to take care of women and children with an emphasis on providing (1) Supplementary Nutrition (2) Immunisation (3) Health Check-up (4) Nutrition and Health Education (5) Non-formal Education and (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. There are 4.41 lakh beneficiaries. The Mid-Day-Meal schemes for primary school children will continue by the Dept. of Education, MCD and NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. An outlay of Rs. 21.95 crore is being proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

28. JAIL

The outlay of Rs.10.62 Crores approved for this sector in Annual Plan 1995-96, was reduced to Rs.5.28 Crores in the Revised Estimates. Delhi Jails at Tihar are at present massively over-populated. To overcome this problem, Jail No.5 to accommodate 750 prisoners, has been completed and commissioned. Besides these, 4 new jails to accommodate 1800 prisoners (450 in each jail), are also proposed to be constructed at Jail Form land at Central Jail Tihar. 131 staff quarters involving an estimated cost of Rs.4.97 Crores are being constructed at Tihar Jail. Construction work on 4 new jails, is proposed to be started during 1996-97. A new Jail is also proposed to be constructed at Mandoli in Shahdara for which land has already been purchased. Its drawings are being finalised. Land for construction of new Jail at Rohini had already been purchased from D.D.A., and efforts are also being made to purchase land at Narela and Dwarika to construct new jail buildings.

An outlay of Rs.13.27 Crores has been provided for this sector in 1996-97.

29. PUBLIC WORKS

The shortage of space for different offices of the GNCTD and MCD is one of the major hurdle. To meet the requirement of office accommodation for Delhi Govt., courts & MCD, a number of plan schemes have been formulated and included under this sector. For the office of Delhi Govt. it is proposed to construct 2 new buildings, one near Metcalf House and another behind Civil Lines Police Station at Old Sectt. The second phase of MSO building has been completed and handed over to the Sales Tax Deptt. and this building is now known as Bikri kar Bhawan.

To provide suitable space to the District Courts at Shahdara, second phase of 42 courts has started in 1995-96 and will continue in 1996-97. Land has been acquired for construction of District Court at Rohini and it is also proposed to acquire land in South and West Delhi also. There is also a programme for expansion of High court Building. It is also proposed to set up 15 families courts in various parts of Delhi. For setting up of these courts it is proposed to hire rented buildings and or construct new buildings. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 crores has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 for this scheme.

Under this sector programmes for construction of buildings for new Police Stations and Police Posts were also included. As per the decision taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, the expenditure on Delhi Police with effect from 1st August, 1996 will be met by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. As such the Delhi Govt. has made provision of Rs. 5.60 crore for the first

four month i.e. upto July, 1996 in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Funds have also been proposed for construction of Zonal Office Building and the building for Civic centre which will accommodate the MCD HQ at J L Nehru Marg. The Tis Hazari Building will be renovated and provided Fire Fighting System. The Old Sectt. Building which has been renovated in the current year will also need some improvement and expansion of facilities to meet the requirement of Minister Office and Staff. Delhi Fire Service which was a part of MCD has also been transferred to Delhi govt. w.e.f. the Annual Plan 1995-96 and as such an outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 for the construction of new fire stations and also renovation and repairs of existing fire stations.

An outlay of Rs. 29.10 crore is proposed for this sector for Annual Plan 1996-97.

30. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Under this sector, schemes of the Directorate of UTCS (Trg.), Sales Tax deptt., Vigilance Deptt. Office of Sub-registrar of D.C.s Office, Dte. of Prosecution, Strengthening of Delhi Fire Services, Excise deptt. etc. are included. These scheme are mainly meant to strengthen and expand the Department to provide a responsive administration to the public.

Under the plan scheme "Issue of Photo Identity Card to voters" in Delhi, out of 80.54 electors upto 31/3/96, 56.30 lac voters were photographed, 53.18 lac Identity Cards were prepared and 50.00 lac cards were actually delivered to the electors up to 31/03/96.

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Against the approved outlay of Rs. 27.12 crore in the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 31.05 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. Three new schemes viz. (i) setting up of Police Complaint authority (ii) Stg. of Land & Building deptt. & Setting up of Delhi State Subordinate Services Selection Board are proposed for 1996-97 .

BASIC MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

1. Provision of Safe Drinking Water in Rural and Urban Areas

On this front Delhi Govt. may assure supply of pure drinking water to the entire population of Delhi subject to the condition that raw-water supply is ensured in Delhi. In this direction immediate need is for full cooperation of States - as per Yamuna Water Agreement signed in 1994 and also the completion of construction of water reservoirs viz. Tehri Dam, Renuka Dam and Kishav Dam in time.

All the rural villages have already been covered under portable water supply. In the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 500 lac is provided for rural water supply against some provision in 1995-96 to augment the water supply system. For Urban water supply Rs. 15258 lac are provided in 1996-97 against the provision of Rs. 11445 lac in 1995-96.

2. Primary Health Facilities in Rural and Urban Areas

Delhi Govt. is making efforts to improve the Primary Health service facilities both in Rural and urban areas with the setting up of new upgraded dispensaries (health centres), special clinics, 100 bedded and 500 bedded hospitals, expansion of existing hospitals, new maternity home, mobile dispensaries, etc. To take care of children, pregnant and lactating mothers, students special programmes/campaigns are also being organised. However, efforts of Delhi Govt. on this front made so far may appear to be not upto the expected level because of the main factors of patients rush in all major hospitals from the adjoining states.

It is our endeavor to increase the plan outlay for medical sector from 6% to 10% by 2000 A.D., if suitable assistance be made available by Central Govt. or international organisations. A provision of Rs. 14.50 crores has been kept in 1996-97 for primary health facilities against the provision of Rs. 11.28 crores made in 1995-96.

3. Universalisation of Primary Education

On this front Delhi Govt. has paid full attention but the continuous flow of migration again poses to be a hurdle to cover the all children within the targeted age group. Even then all efforts have been made to setup primary schools in all settlement to provide schooling facilities to all the children of age group. A provision of Rs. 70.76 crores has been made for expansion of primary education in 1996-97 against the provision of Rs. 58.12 crore in 1995-96.

4. Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families

Due to peculiar situation of Delhi in view of the problem of migration. Delhi Govt. may not take up any such public housing assistance programme for shelterless poor families. However such families are residing in J J Clusters and Govt. of Delhi is making its all out efforts to provide them all basic minimum civic amenities like roads/paths, street lightening, dustbin and dallao, drinking water supply, public toilets etc. For the shelterless population in Delhi there are 16 night shelters already functioning in different parts in the city and three new "Night Shelters" are under construction at present. In the current annual plan 1996-97 a provision of Rs. 60 lac has been provided against the provision of Rs. 80 lac in 1995-96. Delhi Govt. is also implementing a plan scheme "Relocation of J J Squatters" under which a developed plot of 118sq. mtrs with a seven sq. mtrs. courtyards is allotted for each squatter family. The cost of developed site comes to Rs. 44,000/- out of which a plan assistance of Rs. 10,000/- is provided by Delhi Govt. and the remaining amount is borne by the land owning agency (Rs. 29000/-) whose site is vacated and beneficiary (Rs. 5000/-). In the current annual plan 1996-97 a provision of Rs. 11.80 crore has been made against the provision of Rs. 4.00 crore made in 1995-96.

5. Expansion of Mid-day Meal programme in Primary Schools

Delhi Govt. has already started the implementation of Mid-day meal programme for all students in all Govt. primary schools both in rural and urban areas in Delhi since 1995-96. In the current financial year about 7.73 lac students of primary schools are being covered under this programme for which a provision of Rs. 14.69 crore has been made.

6. Provision of connectivity of all unconnected villages

Delhi has a distinction of having its all villages connected with pucca roads. However these roads need to be further widened and improved in view of changing requirements of the rural population for which a provision of Rs. 27.62 crores has been made in the current financial year. Delhi Govt. has also started the implementation of the Mini Master Plan for development of all rural villages, which require an investment of Rs. 883.00 crores till tenth five year plan. In the current financial year a provision of Rs. 50.00 crores has been made for this programme.

7. Streamline the public Distribution system with focus upon poor

The public distribution system in Delhi is already functioning in proper order and all households are being provided the essential items through this system. There are 70 Food Circle offices in Delhi and to ensure the functioning of the distribution system efficiently, Vigilance Committees under the chairmanship of concerned MLA for the respective circles have been constituted. There is no depot of Food Corporation of India in the Trans-Yamuna area and as such this area is also being supplied P.D.S. items from FCI Depot at Narela. As such FCI shall set up its depot in the Trans-Yamuna area also. Delhi Govt. is lifting Sugar by trucks from the Sugar Mills in U.P. but transportation charges are being reimbursed at the rate of railway freight. Therefore Delhi Govt. may be reimbursed the actual transportation charges.

Out of the provision of Rs. 300 lacs under Civil Supplies sector during 1996-97, rs. 185 lacs are provided for strengthening and modernisation of public distribution system in Delhi.

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 47409 hectares in 1994-95. 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 grain production and vegetables production. It was the result of better supply of inputs i.e. 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	Actual Achievement		Target	Antic.	Target
			1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Food Grains	000 Tones	174.70	174.12	174.50	175.00	174.50
2.	Floriculture Production	Acre	5752.00	4632.00	3000.00	3871.00	3000.00
3.	Milk Production	000 Tones	265.00	271.00	280.00	275.00	280.00
4.	Fish Production	000 M.T.	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.01	4.00
5.	Eggs Production	In lacs	3.27	3.78	3.00	2.61	3.00

Outlay and expenditure of 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Annual Plan 1993-94, 1994-95. 1995-96 and proposed outlay of 1996-97 under various programmes are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	Major Programme	8th Plan Approved outlay	Expenditure 1993-94	1994-95	Approved outlay 1995-96	Expd. 1995-96	1996-97 Proposed Outlay
1.	Crop. Husbandry	700.00	150.80	116.78	182.00	119.35	192.59
2.	Soil Conservation	10.00	0.78	1.99	2.00	9.11	10.00
3.	Forest	715.00	312.61	430.20	448.00	571.79	1962.50
4.	Animal Husbandry	3000.00	153.37	146.76	634.50	263.63	925.86
5.	Fisheries Development	60.00	17.09	18.45	28.50	17.93	38.05
6.	culture Marketing	15.00	3.27	2.48	5.00	2.48	6.00
Total (Agriculture & Allied Service)		4500.00	637.92	716.66	1300.00	1084.29	3135.00

Brief write-up of the Plan schemes to be taken up during 1996-97, is given below:-

A. Crop Husbandry

1. Strengthening of Agricultural Extension

This scheme is merged with scheme no 9.

2. Farm Management & Crop Production

Not being implemented since 1993-94.

3. Plant Protection Scheme

Strengthening of Existing Plant Protection Unit - (Rs. 12.00 lacs)

It is a well known fact that due to advancement and introduction of latest technology in the agricultural field, incidence of insect ,pests, diseases, nematodes, rodents and weeds on account of highly favorable conditions has increased to great extent. The insect pests and diseases have built-up tremendously and have become complex. There is not a single food crop, vegetable, fruit, fodder, ornamental plant etc., which is immune to the attack of insect, 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% agricultural losses are caused by various insects, pests, diseases, rodents and weeds in the field, as well as produce in the storage.

The objective of the scheme is to provide technical know-how to the farmers to save their crops from the ravage of insect pests, diseases, rodents and weeds and other such agents. The supply of quality pesticides is also provided to control these production limiting factors.

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, included for the purpose of effective enforcement of insecticides Act, 1968 & Insecticides Order 1986 in NCT of Delhi.

To implement the scheme properly and effectively in NCT of Delhi, skeleton staff 27 of various categories headed by officer has been provided. The present available strength is inadequate in comparison to the work load generated under the scheme and also proposed suitably strengthen. Since the plant protection has been identified as vital input in production technology, therefore, it is utmost essential to continue this important activity.

This work could not be completed in the 7th five year plan due to non creation of posts, therefore, it is proposed to continue during the 8th five year plan. It is also necessary to continue this scheme because a great emphasis/priority is given to agriculture sector by Govt. of India, during 8th Five year plan and this aspect is also linked with the production.

The physical target proposed to be achieved during 1996-97 and achievements during the year 1992-93 to 1995-96 are given below:-

S.No.	Particulars	Achievements				Target
		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Area under Plant Protection (lacs. hect.)	2.52	2.51	2.60	2.74	2.70
2.	Stored Grainpest (thousand tonnes)	73.05	75.17	86.54	90.43	95.00
3.	Consumption of Pesticides (Tonnes)	80	78	69.14	-	70.00

The financial Targets proposed for Annual Plan 96-97 are given below:-

		(Rs. in lacs)
S.No.	Particulars	Proposed for the year 1996-97
1.	Pay & Allowances	0.50
2.	Purchased of Pesticides & Equipments	10.40
3.	Subsidy on bio-pesticides	0.10
4.	Office Expenses	1.00

		12.00

The major portion of the proposed outlay is earmarked for quality purchase of weedicides, fumigents, fungicides, bio-pesticides and other chemical pesticides for making them available to the farmers on no profit no loss through blocks. Further the bio-pesticides and neem based pesticides are new, costly and under take off stage, therefore it is proposed to provide 25% subsidy on cost at these pesticides only.

Token provision for pay and allowances for the five posts proposed to be created under the scheme has also been provided. The provision for office expenses has also been provided.

The scheme was studied by Administrative Reform Deptt. of NCT of Delhi and they have recommended for creation of five additional posts mentioned below:-

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

		5	

'4' Setting up of Seed Farms at Punjab Khor

Merged in S.No. 5

'5' Strengthening of seed certification and testing scheme (Rs. 5.75 lakh)

As per the directions of Development Commissioner, Delhi in the meeting held on 20-12-95 at 3.00 p.m., it was decided to merge the following plan schemes of P.O. (IADP) and the same merged/new schemes will be implemented by the P.O. (IADP) office.

1. Stg. of Seed Certification Scheme.
2. Stg. of Seed Testing Scheme.
3. Stg. of Setting up New Seed Farm.

Objective of the scheme :-

This is an ongoing scheme. The purpose of seed certification is to maintain and make available to public through certification high quality seeds and propagating material of notified kind and varieties so grown and distributed as to ensure genetic identity and genetic purity. Seed certification is also designed to achieve prescribed standards.

Strengthening of Seed Testing Labs

Testing of seeds for the quality seed is primary requirement for obtaining maximum Agriculture production of various crops, vegetables, etc. Therefore, it is essential to maintain high quality of various seeds. Physical purity germination and other parameters prescribed for seed under the act.

Setting up of New Seed Farm

To produce good quality genetically pure seeds of various different crops and to supply quality seeds to the farmers of Delhi in small quantities year after year so that the spread of high yielding variety seed continues.

During 1984-85, 50 acres land declared surplus in Vill. Punjab Khor was allotted to this Deptt. by the Dy. Commissioner Office, Tis Hazari, Delhi for establishing one Seed Multiplication Farm 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. it is hoped that stay will be lifted during 1996 and cropping operations started there.

Seed is an important Agricultural input and it is the statutory duty of the State/UT Governments to produce , 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 scheme was sanctioned for the U.T. of Delhi in the year 1982-83 and it was set up within the frame work of Dev. Deptt. vide notification No. SC/Seed Act/82-83/11825 dt. 13-7-82.

The main function of seed testing laboratory is to obtain accurate result regarding purity, germination, moisture content, rate of occurrence of the other crop seed and their percentage. Quality seeds are expected to produce good seedlings under favourable conditions leading to proper crop stand and higher yield. The seed laboratory is functioning as a service laboratory for seed producers, seed dealers and Govt. Seed Farms where multiplication of seed of important crop is being undertaken. Buildings to accommodate the laboratory has already been constructed in village Barwala and necessary equipments have also been acquired.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

Certify seeds of any notified kind or variety and outline the procedure for submission of application for growing, harvesting, storage and labelling of seeds intended for certification till the end to ensure that seed lots finally approved for certification under the Act on these rule.

Variety upon receipt of an application for certification that the variety is eligible for certification that the seed source used for planting was authenticated and the record of purchase is in accordance with these rules and the fee have been paid.

Maintain a list of recognised readers of seeds and take samples and inspect seed lots produced under the procedure laid down by the certification agency and have such samples tested to ensure that the seed conforms to prescribed standards of certification.

Inspect seed processing plants to see that the admixtures of other kinds and varieties are not introduced.

Ensure that action on all stages e.g. field inspection, seed processing, plant inspection, analysis of

samples taken and issue of certification (including tags, marks labels and seals) is taken expeditiously.

Carry out educational programme designed to promote the use of certified seeds including publication listing certified seed growers and sources of certified seeds.

Grant certificates (including tags, labels, seals etc.) in accordance with the provisions of the act and these rules.

Maintain such records as may be necessary to verify that seed plants for the production of certified seeds are eligible for such planting under these rules.

Inspect field to ensure that the minimum standards for isolation, roughing (where applicable) use of sterility (where applicable) and similar factors are maintained at all times as well as ensure that seed borne diseases are not present in the field to a great extent than those provided in the standards for certification.

APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY FOR 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97
EXPENDITURE FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 & 1994-95 APPROVED
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1995-96 AND PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR
1996-97

The details are given below:-

YEAR	APPROVED OUTLAY	EXPENDITURE
1992-97	49.00	-
1992-93	13.00	16.19
1993-94	14.94	12.68
1994-95	12.70	5.47
1995-96	7.00	1.70
1996-97	5.75 (PROPOSED)	

The funds under capital head will be required during 96-97 to installation one small new tubewell in the premises of Sand Testing Lab Barwala and will be installed by the

Minor Irrigation Division (M.I.D.), Govt. of Delhi & remaining amount will be utilised at Punjab Khor Farm after vacation of stay order by the Court.

NO. OF POSTS SANCTIONED FOR THE SCHEME AND NO. OF POSTS PROPOSED TO BE CREATED DURING 1996-97 ALONG WITH PAY SCALE

a) Sanctioned Strength:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay
1.	Seed Analyst	1	2000-3500
2.	S.C.I	3	1640-2900
		one post of SCI is not continued from 1994-95 is under proan	
3.	Seed Testing Asstt.	1	1400-2300
4.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5.	Driver	1	950-1500
6.	P.Ts.	1	100 P.M.
7.	Labour	9	750-940

b) THE POSTS TO BE CREATED DURING 1996-97:-

1.	Chief Seed Certification Officer	1	3000-4500
2.	Seed Certification Officer	1	2000-3500
3.	Lab. Asstt.	2	1200-2040
4.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	3	950-1500
6.	Lab Attendant	2	775-1025
7.	Chairman/Fieldman	3	750-940
8.	Chowkidar/Peon	4	750-940

'6' Stg. of Seed Testing Lab. at Barwala

Merged in S.No. 5

'7' Implementation of Fertilizer Control Order
(Rs.1.20lac)

Fertiliser is the important agricultural input and it is the statutory duty of every State/UT government to supply quality fertiliser on the price fixed by Govt. of India to their farmers, so as to enhance the production and income of farmers.

Fertiliser has been notified as one of the Essential Commodities under the Essential Commodities Act 1955. The scheme is implemented as per provision of FCO, 1985. As per provision in FCO all fertiliser dealers including manufacturers are required to get themselves registered and submit progress report to the Registering Authority. As well as 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 so as to implement the fertiliser supply effectively. The main object of the scheme is to maintain the quality of fertiliser and its supply..

The scheme was started under the chemical fertiliser programme during 1969-70 under the F.C.O. 1957 which was later amended as F.C.O. 1985.

The financial outlay and exp. for diff. year are given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Approved Outlay 1994-95	Expenditure 1994-95	Approved Outlay 1995-96	Expenditure 1995-96	Proposed Outlay 1996-97
1.00	0.74	1.00	0.65	1.20

Physical

Item	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97
	Targets (Nos.)	Achievements (Nos.)	Targets (Nos.)	Achievements (Nos.)	Target Nos.
Fertiliser Sample	100	83	150	51	150

Only one post of Fertiliser Inspector in the pay scale of 1640-2900 was sanctioned during 1989-90. Since the staff available at present is quite inadequate to undertaken the psychiatry work under the provision of F.C.O. 1985 and Essential Commodities act, 1957 and due to the increase in the fertiliser trading and inclusion of Micro Nutrient Fertiliser, the following additional staff is required.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Fertiliser Quality Control Officer	1	2000-3500
2.	Fertiliser Inspectors	1	1640-2900
3.	Fertiliser Asstt.	1	1200-2040
4.	L.D.C./Typist	1	950-1500
5.	Class-IV Field Man	1	750-940
		5	

'8' Distribution of Sludge & Manure (Rs. 9.00 lacs)

The major part of the scheme is running under (Non Plan) but due to augment and streamline the scheme, it has also been approved in 7th Five Year Plan. The main object of the scheme is to make sludge available to the farmers, vegetable growers, kitchen gardeners and other Govt. agencies on reasonable rates in their fields on demand. The demand of cultivators is always treated on priority.

In Metropolitan city like Delhi there is alwayts shortage of organic manure which is a basic requirement of

Agriculture Production. To meet out the organic manure requirement a sludge supply scheme was undertaken during the year 1949 under grow more food scheme . Now the demand of the sludge has grown up manifold and it was felt that work should be boosted and streamline. Sludge is most important input to increase agriculturæ production for the proper development of Horticulture activities and kitchen gardening in the urban area, sludge manure plays most important role to improve aesthetic of surroundings of the cosmopolitan city of Delhi. Without proper strengthening, the result of non plan scheme will not be achieved to the desired extent. Thus the work under the above said scheme will improve for increasing agricultural production.

Programme contents:-

It is proposed to create the following posts so as to provide better controlling/supervisory and other required staff to improve working of these schemes which is essential according to change circumstances.

S. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No. of posts		
			Recommended by A. R. Deptt.	Filled	Vacant
1.	Manure & Feritiliser Officer(upgradation of post)	1640-2900	1	-	1
2.	U.D.C	1200-2040	1	-	1
3.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2	-	2
			4	-	4

For better supervision the post of Manure & Fertiliser Officer is to be upgraded and declared class II Gazetted Officer. The A.R. Deptt. has already recommended for the upgradation of this post. To maintain the record of revenue preparation of bills drawing, salary and depositing amount. one post of Cashier is also necessary. Similarly, two posts

of L.D.C. is also required. One more to maintain the proper receipt and issue and other for typing work.

The scheme was started during the 1st year of the 7th Five Year Plan and it is to be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Financial details of the scheme is as under

S.No.	Year	Approved Outlay Sludge Distribution	Actual Exp. Sludge Distribution
1.	1991-92	10.00	10.00
2.	1992-93	10.00	3.00
3.	1993-94	9.00	3.75
4.	1994-95	9.00	5.85
5.	1995-96	9.00	3.81
6.	1996-97	9.00 (Proposed)	

Year wise targets and achievements is given below:-

S.NO.	Year	Target Sludge Distribution (in tonnes)	Achievements Sludge Distribution (in tonnes)
1.	1992-93	40,000	25,347
2.	1993-94	40,000	19,336 M.T.
3.	1994-95	40,000	14,830 M.T.
4.	1995-96	40,000	13278
5.	1996-97	40,000	--

Itemwise Details for Annual Plan 1996-97:-

S.No.	Item	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Pay & Allowances	
2.	Wages	
3.	Repair, maintenance & POL	2.00
4.	Replacement of truck	5.00
5.	Purchase of cane baskets	
6.	Purchase of Tyre tube	
7.	S.C.P. (To provide subsidy to SC/ST farmers)	0.75

8.	Stationary/Electricity/Water	0.25
9.	Miscl.	1.00
	Total	9.00

At present, there are 10 trucks and the two trucks are new purchased, out of which 3 trucks are very old, having covered more than 3 kilometer and being more than 14 years old. Thus these trucks are required to be replaced but two trucks have been purchased shortly to improve distribution work.

9 Training in Rural Food Processing, Preservation, Nutritional Extension and other Agricultural Activities (Rs. 5.30 lakh)

To avoid duplicacy of the plan schemes and to maintain economy a decision has been taken in the meeting held on 20.12.95 under the chairmanship of the Development Commisioner, to merge the following schemes:-

1. Stg. of preservation of fruits & Vegetables:-
2. Rural Food Processing & Nutritional Extension Programme.
3. Stg. of Agricultural Extension (T & V) under National Extension Programme.

Introduction:-

The problem of malnutrition is no longer considered a result of food deficiency or as a health problem but recognised as a multifaced 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 sectorial problem. Many inputs, including those from various allied fields viz. Food Processing, Preservations are required for the control and preservations of malnutritions. Nutrition education for the people is one of the important tools for nutrition promotion. So far nutrition education has largely been confined to food related aspects only. It 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.

Further, keeping in view the increased production, the subject matter specialists are provided monthly training at IARI Pusa, who in turn provide fortnightly training for entire extension staff and this extension staff transfer the latest technique through 50 contact farmers per VLW and each contact farmer further spread this knowledge to 10 non-contact farmers.

The Aims & Objective of the Scheme:-

1. Organisation of training camps on preservation of fruits & vegetables in the NCT of Delhi by the technical staff of the F.N.E.O. Unit.
2. Providing technical/practical know-how to the common men for preparing various kinds of food products for domestic use through its currently functioning training centre at Kharkhari Nahar, Najafgarh, Delhi. Besides, the field training activities are also being carried out.
3. Facilities of preservatives for promoting food preservation practices in a big way are being provided by the unit for the trainees/public as an extension effort for the benefit of Delhities.
4. Development efforts are being made for the expansion of Training & Extension Activities by establishment of Training Centres at various parts of Delhi State so as to cover the entire localities of Delhi State. This concept is being considered by the Development Department, Govt. of Delhi to extend the benefit of the scheme for strengthening of the fruits & vegetables preservation programmes to save the wastage of such perishable foods through providing training/practical know-how to the community at large for elevation of their living standard.

5. To make the public aware about the importance of maintenance of food hygiene and improved cooking practices through short-term guidance courses for the benefit of community at large.
6. Transfer of Agriculture Production Technology to farmers of Delhi.
7. Coordination, supervision & monitoring of Agriculture Development Programme.
8. Research and development including trials and demonstrations.
9. Supply and distribution of Agricultural inputs.
10. Grant in aid to N.G.Os etc.

Total cost of the Scheme:-

Outlay approved VIII Five Year Plan	- Rs. 30.00 lacs
Expenditure for 1993-94	- Rs. 3.45 lacs
Expenditure for 1994-95	- Rs. 2.58 lacs
Approved Outlay 1995-96	- Rs. 10.00 lacs
Expenditure 95-96	- Rs. 0.04 lacs
proposed outlay 1996-97	- Rs. 5.30 lacs

Physical Targets & Achievement:-

S.No.	Item	1995-96 Achievement	1996-97 Target
<u>Agriculture Production (MT)</u>			
1.	Wheat	1,49,000	1,43,000
2.	Rice	11,000	11,000
3.	Bajra	7,000	10,000
4.	Maize	200	1,500
5.	Other Cereals	2,000	3,000
6.	Pulses (Rabi & Kharif) (3000 + 3000)	5,800	6,000
	Total	1,75,000	1,74,500
7.	Oil Seeds	7,500	7,500

8.	Estt. of Food Processing Centre	1	1
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Training Schedule

		1996-97	
		Target	

1.	2.	3	

1.	Presenting of Extn. staff + Officers	2	
2.	Monthly Training for S.M.S	10	
3.	Fortnightly Trg. for Extn. Staff + Officers	24	
4.	Workshops/short courses organised by Govt. Of India for SMS.	10	
5.	Short Trg. Courses for other Extn. Staff.	10	
6.	Study tour for Extn. Staff	5	
7.	Study tour of farmers under SCP component.	2	
8.	No. of contact farmers (@ 50 for 80 VLW's)	4000	
9.	Food Processing & Preservation Training Camps.	100 (1500)	
			Trg. camps Beneficiaries

Man Power Requirement:-

The following staff has been recommended by the Govt. of India for implementation of the T & V Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. Of Post	Pay Scale

1.	Joint Director (Agriculture)	1	3000-5000
2.	Dy. Director/Sub. Div. Office (Agriculture)	2	3000-4500
3.	Subject matter specialists in Agronomy, Food Processing	2	3000-4500

4.	Extn. Officer(agri)/F.I.	6	1640-2900
5.	Village & Extn. Workers	23	1400-2300
6.	Statistical Officer	1	2000-3500
7.	Statistical Asstt.	2	1400-2300
8.	UDC	3	1200-2040
9.	LDC/Typist	3	950-1500
10.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
11.	Driver	2	950-1500
12.	Field Man	10	775-1025
13.	Peon	5	750-940
Total		65	

The following posts are required under Rural Food Processing Centre at Kharkhari Nahar and Alipur.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Dy. Director (RFP)	1	3000-5000
2.	Sr. Manager	1	2000-3500
3.	Demonstration Officer	2	1640-2900
4.	Manager(Oils)	1	1640-2900
5.	Manager(Food Preservation)	1	1640-2900
6.	Manager Pulses	1	1640-2900
7.	Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
8.	Accountant	1	1400-2300
9.	LDC	2	950-1500
10.	Salesman-cum-Cashier	1	1200-2040
11.	Mechanic-cum-machine operator	3	1200-2040
12.	Skilled Labour	6	950-1500
13.	Driver	2	950-1500
14.	Mechanical Engineer	1	1640-2900
15.	Chowkidar	2	750-940
16.	Electrician	1	950-1500
17.	Unskilled Labour	2	750-940
18.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
Total		30	

The case for creation of posts is pending in the A.R.

Deptt. Govt. of Delhi. This is on going merged scheme which is already approved by Planning Commission. Delhi having NCT of Delhi all the funds are provided by the Govt. of India.

- 10 Stg. and preservation of fruits & vegetables and distribution of minikits for SC/ST Poors (merged with s.no. 9)
11. Assistance to Farmers for Improvement of Irrigation Facilities (Rs.41.00 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.

The above scheme was introduced during the year 1990-91 and implemented during 1992-93. 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. Incentive of 50 % subsidy is allowed to the farmers subject to a maximum of Rs. 4000/- per acre or Rs.20,000/- per farmer whichever is less from all devices combined on the installation/ constructions of irrigation system/channels. From 1994-95, the SCP component was separated from the main scheme so that the SC/ST and weaker section of farmers of NCT of Delhi are exclusively benefited. For the benefit of these farmers a proposal for amendment in existing subsidy rules has been submitted to the component authority and is under the consideration of Govt. of India. Under this, it has been proposed to provide 100% subsidy to SC/ST & weaker section of farmers of NCT of Delhi on construction of pucca channels subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 8000/- per acre or Rs. 20,000/- per farmers.

Delhi is not getting adequate rainfall to recharge the depleted ground water during the last 14-15 years to meet the requirements of the tube-wells. It is, therefore, imperative that the available ground water should be used in a most economical manner. At present, the water from the canals, tube-wells, etc., is being taken to the fields mostly through open earthen channels, where a considerable quantity of water is wasted through seepage, leakage and rat burrows. The losses in transit of water from the source to the field varies from 20 to 50 % depending upon the soil structure, topography of farm areas and discharge of water. In most of the cases, water stagnates along the water courses channels and considerable area of crop is 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 utilised in an efficient manner by reducing the losses in transit, therefore, there is genuine need for continuing the scheme as it will be seen that during 1992-93, 82 farmers applied for grant of subsidy on installation/construction of irrigation system/channels. These farmers were conveyed approval as per subsidy rules approved by Govt. of Delhi. As against provision of Rs. 6.00 lacs during 1992-93, an expenditure of Rs. 0.07 lacs was on office expenses and Rs. 3.45 lacs was incurred on payment of subsidy to 31 farmers who could avail/ complete their works during 1992-93 and an area of 46 hect. was covered. In 1993-94, 56 farmers applied for subsidy on installation/construction of irrigation system/channels against which 41 farmers could avail this facility of subsidy and an area of 61.6 hect. was covered. During 1994-95, 29 farmers availed the facility of subsidy and an area of 35.637 hect. was covered.

During 1995-96, there is a total budget provision of Rs. 6.00 lacs which includes S.C.P. component also and is (25% of 6.00 lacs) Rs 1.50 lacs. The balance of Rs. 4.50 lacs is to be utilised on subsidy and office expenses under the scheme "Improvement of Irrigation Facilities to Farmers(Plan)" during 1995-96.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:-

It is contemplated to create awareness among farmers to use deficient and limited water resources in a most efficient manner and avoid losses during transit. The scheme is being implemented through 5 different Blocks, namely, Alipur, Nangloi,, Najafgarh, Shahdra and Mehrauli and Asstt. Agri. Engineer at H.Q. The farmers of NCT Delhi are being advised from time to time through Block Extension Staff to improve their existing irrigation system and to instal/construct new system /channel and wide publicity is also being made as a result of which a number of farmers came forward /obtaining guidance ti improve / instal their existing /new system/ channels, etc. The extension staff is responsible for obtaining/ recommending application of genuine farmers for grant of subsidy.

Financial Achivement (Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Exp.
1992-93	3.52
1993-94	4.18
1994-95	2.80
1995-96	0.94

Physical Achivement (in Hect)

Item	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
Installation / Construction of Irrigation System/ Channel	46	62.6	35.64	-

Target for 96-97 is 40 Hect.

Financial Targets for 1996-97

1	Purchase of Stationary & Misc items etc.	0.20 lacs
2	Subsidy on Imstallation of	3.80 lacs

irrigation system channel

4.00

Staff Patterns

There is no staff component under the scheme and is implemented by existing agriculture unit.

12. Grant for Land Improvement, Supply of production Inputs & Agriculture Implements (SCP) (Rs.3.60 lac)

Under the scheme the assistance will be given to SC/ST farmers of Rs.1500/- for any of the following item

- 1 Hand Chaff Cutter/Electric drive Chaff-cutter without motor
- 2 Hand operated insecticides Sprayer/Duster
- 3 Metallic Storage bin

The total population of Delhi as per census, 1991 is 94.2 lac against 40.6 kacs in 1971. The population of SC is 15 % of total population. Most of the SC people are either Agriculture labour or engaged in service in urban areas. The G.O.I. in recent years have allotted cultivated land to the Harijans families in the five Development Blocks of Delhi. The assistance under this scheme was given to the SC farmers in the past years for land improvement supply of production inputs and for the purchase of Agriculture implements. All most all SC farming families have been saturated for the above scheme. Now it has been proposed having the approval of the Govt. of India. Ministry of Welfare the assistance to the SC farmers from 1993-94 for the purchase of metallic storage bin, hand chaf cutter.

It is proposed to give assistance to 150 SC/ST farmers during the year 1995-96 for the purchase of mettalic

storage bin/hand chaff cutter/electric driven chaff-cutter without motor and hand operated insecticides Sprayer dusters.

To implement the scheme smoothly and effectively the following staff which could not be created during 7th plan was being proposed in the 8th plan and a token provision of Rs. 50,000/- is kept for 1996-97. No post has been sanctioned and following posts is to be created during 1996-97

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay scale
1.	Extension Officer/ (Agriculture/Tech.Asst.)	1	1400-2300
2.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
3.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
4.	Driver	1	950-1500
5.	Peon	1	750- 940

As such an amount of Rs. 3.60 lacs is required for the year 1996-97. There is also a proposal for purchase of a jeep under this scheme.

Physical Target & Achivevement

S.No.	Year	Unit	Target	Achievment
1.	1992-93	No.	-	-
2.	1993-94	"	-	51
3.	1994-95	"	-	10
4.	1995-96	"	150	nil
5.	1996-97	"	160	-

Financial and Physical Target proposed for draft Annual Plan 1996-97.

Financial Targets

Physical Targets

Rs. 3.60 lacs

160 beneficiaries

The detail of financial targets is: as under :

	Items	Financial Target (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Office Expenses	0.60
2.	Material Supply	2.50
3.	Salary	0.50
	Total	3.60
13	<u>Popularisation of improved Agricultural equipment</u>	
	Included in the VIII plan but not implemented	
14	<u>Financial Assistance to Agricultural Co-operative for installation of Tubewells</u>	
	Not being implemented	
15	<u>Estt. of Planning statistics Cell (H.Q.)</u>	
	Not being implemented	
16	<u>Monitoring Programme, Education & Training</u>	
	Not being implemented	
17.	<u>Integrated Horticulture vegetable Development Cum Training Programme - (Rs. 32.16 lacs)</u>	

As per decision taken in the meeting held under the chairmanship of Dev. Commissioner on 20-12-95. the scheme "Centre for Horticulture Training for Malis at Dhaula Kuan is merged with this scheme

1. The main objective of the scheme to produce quality seeds, seedlings plants etc. at various Govt. Seed Farm of NCT Delhi for promoting, vegetables and fruit cultivation.
2. To popularise the potato and onion cultivation to meet out the requirements of vegetables and fruits to some extent in NCT of Delhi.
3. To grow the quality seeds/fruits plants and only other crops give the farmers on reasonable rates.

4. 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 provided.
5. Seed is one of the important input for the good production and the object of this scheme is to grow quality seeds, fruit sapplings at Govt. 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 inputs in whose availability the Agriculture production depends. If proper seed is not sown all efforts put up by the farmers is wasted. So it is very essential that farmers production will not suffer. Development Department is provide this to input of seeds so that production/ profit through seed. At present this office has 3 farms/nurseries under development i.e. Baprola, Kharkhri Nahar and Masoodabad.
6. To arrange demonstration cum training for farmers horticulturist engaged in growing of commercial horticulture crops, vegetable, fruit crops flowers ornamental Plants etc.
7. The centre will provide training to service official of various categories i.e. Malies, Spervisors, Sanctional Officers and various Deptt ./ agencies.
8. To provide training to un-employment candidates also who are intrested to take horticulture is profession is public as well as to arrange vocational training for house wives and meature gardeners.
9. To arrange exhibition, shows of flower and house plants for the completion.
10. To make the general public will aware of the environmental pollution problem.

NEEDS AND JUSTIFICATION

1. The scheme "int. horticulture and Veg. Dev & Training programme" has become more important under the

present strategy of agriculture as the timely availability of seeds, seedling and plants etc. As they are costly under scheme various type of quality seeds and seedling plants being timely provided to the farmers of NCT of Delhi on reasonable rates which are being produced on various Govt. seed farms Delhi Admn. by latest technology. The main objective of the schemes are produced quality seeds, seedlings, plant on Govt. farms and to make available to the farmers on reasonable rates and technical know-how is also given under Development Department Govt. of N.C.T. The Govt. had developed three farms cum nurseries at Baprola, Kharkahri Nehar and Masoodabad in NCT Delhi.

- 2 Under SCP scheme to distribute the vegetable seeds and fruit plants free of cost for the welfare of weaker section of society, the provision has been made under this scheme.
- 3 At present there is no school for training in the field of Horticulture to gardeners etc. in India except few specialised courses of Horticulture at Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore and other Agriculture Universities. As such necessity was felt to start school of Horticulture in NCT of Delhi in order to provide practical training of Horticulture inputs to gardeners who are involved in gardening at all professional levels. Accordingly NCT Delhi has submitted project report to Govt. of India, M/O Agricultural & Planning Commission for accordingly technical approval of the project. The Planning Commission and M/O Agriculture has advised NCT Delhi that the name of institution may be changed as Horticulture training centre Delhi and same has been proposed in annual plan 96-97.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

- a Multiplication of seed from foundation to certified for sale to the farmers & Kitchen gardeners in Delhi.
- b Raising of fruit sapling & Veg. seedlings for sale to the farmers & Kitchen Gardeners.

c Establishments of Orchards

d to train the various official of the Departmental and other departmental, rural youth as well as house wives by the imparting on the subject of Horticulture and land scaping.

Approved plan outlay for the eight five year plan is Rs. 120.00 lakh. Year wise approved outlay and expenditure is given below

Year	Approved outlay		(Rs. in Lakh) Expenditure	
92-93	28.00 + 7.00	= 35.00	23.83 + 8.27	= 32.10
93-94	20.51 + 7.00	= 27.51	18.65 + 6.07	= 24.72
94-95	18.09 + 5.23	= 23.32	18.08 + 4.52	= 22.60
95-96	22.60 + 6.25	= 28.25	16.65 + 5.50	= 22.15

Physical targets approved for eight five year plan and 96-97 are.

1 Seed production programme

(a) Potato	1200 qtls
(b) Other Vegetables	1500 qtls
(c) Vegetable seedings	75,00,000 Nos

2 Plant propagation programme

(a) Production of fruit plant saplings	25000 nos
(b) Other plant saplings	25000 nos
(c) Orchard development of the Govt. farm	50 nos
(d) Malies trained at HTC	600 nos.

Physical Achievement

1 Seed production programme

		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
(a) Potato	Qtls	116	161.20	206.00	149.60
(b) Other Vegetables	Qtls	89	63	75.76	88.03
(c) Vegetable seedings	nos in lac	1101	9.5	5.15	7.11

2 Plant propagation programme

(a)	Production of fruit plant saplings	4000 No.	1500	2000	1750
(b)	Other plant saplings	No. 5000	1200	4500	5100
(c)	Orchard development of the Govt. farm	(acre) 10	10	15	5
(d)	Manies trained at HTC (No.)	128	125	145	122

Financial & Physical target proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 under the scheme of Integrated Hort. and Veg. Dev. cum training programme.

1.	Salaries	15.32	+3.29 =	18.61
2.	Publication	0.05		0.05
3.	Office expenses	0.03		0.03
4.	Repair of vehicles & Machine Tools	0.40	+ 0.15	0.55
5.	Material supplies seed, seedings, fruits, plant bulb, insecticide/pesticides manour and fertiliser	5.00	+ 1.65	6.65
6.	Purchase of good earth, different size earthen, plastic & cement pots			0.85
7.	Purchase of Machinery and equipment and tools etc.	0.27	+0.45	0.72
8.	Rent, rates and taxes and transportation	0.05		0.05
9.	Advertising and publicity on expenses	0.05		0.05
10.	Conveyance	0.05		0.05
11.	Purchase of other Items	0.10		0.10
12.	Other allowances	0.20		0.20
13.	T.A.	-		
14.	Special component plan under the said scheme	1.50		1.50
15.	Capital Irrigation channel, Boundary wall, Installation of tubewell and other works	2.00	+ 0.50	2.50

G. Total				32.16

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
a	<u>No. of Post Sanctioned</u>	::	
1	Labour	50 + 10 = 60 (HTC)	750-940
b	<u>Proposed post</u>		
1.	Principal/Dy. Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Farm Superintendent	1	2000-3500
3.	Land scaping specialist	1	2000-3500
4.	Horticultuist	1	2000-3500
5.	Farm Manager	3	1640-2900
6.	Demonstrator	3	1640-2900
7.	Farm Assistant	3	1400-2300
8.	Tractor Driver	2	1200-2040
9.	U.D.C.	6	1200-2040
10.	Pump Operator	3	950-1500
11.	L.D.C.	7	950-1500
12.	Driver	2	950-1500
13.	Head Malies	15	950-1500
14.	Chowkidar	5	750-940
15.	Peon-cum-Messenger	3	750-940
16.	Field Man	2	750-940
17.	Plant Protection Asstt.	1	1400-2300
18.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
19.	Draftman	1	-do-

18. Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratory at Barwala

Scheme merged in the scheme "Soil Testing and Soil Reclamation

19. Floriculture Production for Export Purposes - (Rs. 38.71 lacs)

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

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 Delhi 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, tuberose, gradiolai 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 in 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. In addition to foreign exchange 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.

The following production programme is being implementing in all the five C D Block of NCT of delhi with the following mentioned strategy :

(i) Expansion of Scientific technology among the farmers

The extension staff is providing latest modern innovative scientific knowledge of Floriculture production to the cultivators who are practice for adopting modern scientific technique innovated by various research institute are learnt by extension staff through under going training programme sponsored by institutes. The Technique are imparted to the cultivators in due course of the action of programme.

(ii) Service for better marketing

As there is generally scarcity of the regular market in U.T. Delhi, farmers faces the difficulties in order to get rid of the problem, extension staff contact growers and guide them to take the right steps.

(iii) Development of elite progenies nurseries for production of good quality of plant material.

In order to supply the good quality of plants material to the cultivators/flower crops growers. The elite progeny nurseries are being developed.

"Floriculture production scheme was initiated during the 6th five year plan period and was approved for continuation during the 7th five year plan period. The scheme has been implementing during 1985-86 on the basis of norms sanctioned. Through the scheme progress and well but much more remained to be done.. This scheme could achieve tremendous and appreciable progress if the proposed staff is provided for smooth running of the scheme. Staff requirement is the dire need to bring above the scheme at to give the benefit of the scheme to the farmer and other weaker sections, by increasing chances of earning good amount of foreign exchange and providing the facilities of employment to weaker section.

A sum of Rs. 36.71 lacs has been proposed for 1996-97 in revenue head and Rs.2.000 lac for capital works. A provision has been made for const. of pucca path at nurseries Hauz Rani. The detailed breakup of the proposed outlay is given below :

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rs. in Lakh</u>
1. Pay and Allowance	25.06
2. Nursery inputs like organic/manure shading mates/mosgrass; soil rite sharkanda chiks	2.00
3. Filing Material for plants like Polythene bags, earthern pots, cement pots, plastic pots, cutting trays	5.25
4. Extension aids	0.20
5. Misc. Items	0.25
6. Plant material/latest variety of budded rose corm of gladioli bulbs different variety of ornament plants for propagations and for layout the demonstration plots to the land of farmers	2.00
7. Purchase of Insecticide	0.25
8. Repair & POL charges/electricity charges	0.50
9. Stationery	0.10
10. T.A./D.A.	0.10
11 Purchase of Machinery equipments	1.00

	36.71

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
		one sanctioned	
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 filled	1400-2300
7.	SAS Accountant	1	1640-2900
8.	UDC	2 filled	1200-2040
9.	Typist	1	950-1500
10.	LDC	3 filled-1	950-1500

11. Stenographer	1	1200-2040
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 filled-1	750-940
17. Driver	3	950-1500
18. Laborers	70 filled	750-940

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Physical targets Proposed

1996-97

1. Area brought under flower crops in Acre	3000
2. Production of ornamental plants at deptt. nurseries in No. (Sipling bulbs)	2.5 lakh
3. To layout the demonstration plots at field at farmers in nos.	10

Physical Achievement

	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>	<u>95-96</u>
1. Area to be brought under flower crops (Acre)	4204.50	5752	4631.50	3871
2. Production of ornamental plants at deptt. nurseries. Nos. in Lakh	2.50	3.04	2.80	2.93

Financial Achievement

(Rs. in Lakh)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved Outlay</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
92 - 93	27.74	27.62
93 - 94	25.03	23.87
94 - 95	27.40	25.51
95 - 96	33.00	30.88

20. Centre for Horticulture Training for Malies at Dhaula Kuan-

Merged with scheme no 17

21. Development of Community Parks and Gardens in Sub-urban and rural areas (Rs. 55.87 lacs)

After Independence, the Central Public Works Department, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority and New Delhi Municipal Committee have 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 of Govt. of Delhi has developed more than 100 colonies in the NCT of Delhi and Development Department, 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 & 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 :

- a. To improve the ecological balance and to improve the environmental conditions of the areas.
- b. To protect community land/Govt. land from the land grabbers.
- c. To improve general condition of sub-urban/rural areas from pollutions
- d. To provide fuel, fodder and fruits to the community.

- e. To beautify the hither-to-ugly looks of the sub-urban/village areas.
- f. To provide places for walking studying, meditation and picnic etc. to the residents.
- g. To provide employment to un-employed rural youth.
- h. To attract general mass towards the tree plantation through commemorative tree plantation.
- i. To provide commercial wood to the villagers.
- j. To provide tree sapling and required inputs free of cost to SC/ST & weaker section of the society under SCP, so that they may join hand in improving environmental conditions in their vicinity.

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: -

- a. Development of community parks by planting fruit plants.
- b. Development of community parks by planting trees of esthetic and commercial wood valued.
- c. Awareness towards tree plantation by motivating the common man for planting a tree.
- d. Improvement of ecological & environmental conditions in the surroundings of SC/ST and weaker section of the society by providing tree saplings free of cost through SCP component of the scheme.

Plan allocation for the year 1994-95 & 1995-96 & year wise detail as under :

OUTLAY OF EXPENDITURE

1994-95		1995-96	
Budget	expdr.	Budget	Expdr.
40.28	40.27	50.00	32.76

Budget proposal for the year 1996-97

Revenue

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	Name of Item	Proposed outlay for 96-97
1.	Salaries	34.21
2.	Wages	5.00
3.	Office Expenses	0.05
4.	Motor Vehicles	
5.	Purchase of water tanker	5.00
6.	Material supplies & POL	1.00
7.	Machinery and Equipment	0.50
8.	Rent, rates, taxes & transportation	1.00
9.	Conveyance	0.05
10.	Advertising sales and publicity expenses	2.00
11.	Purchase of other misc. items/charges	0.90
12.	Publication	0.01
13.	O.T.A.	0.05
14.	Purchase of gardens tools Machinery, Misc Items of function vehicles	2.00
	Total	50.87
	Dev. of commu. park & garden in sub-urban and rural areas (SCP)	4.00
	Plants & Other inputs including transport & Misc. items	
	Capital	1.00
	Grand Total	55.87

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 in Rs.
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	1200-2040
11.	Driver (Light)	3	950-1500
12.	Driver (Heavy)	3	1200-2040
14.	Peon-cum-Messenger	8	750-940
15.	Chowkidar for park sites	20	750-940
16.	Draftri	1	775-1025
17.	Sweeper for park site	26	750-940
18.	Head Malies	26	950-1500
19.	Senior Malies	50	775-1025
20.	Labourers/Malies	500	750-940
21.	Tractor Driver	4	950-1500
22.	Pump Operator	20	950-1500
23.	Carpenter	2	950-1500
24.	Diesel Mechanic	2	1200-2040
25.	Electrician	2	1200-2040
26.	Mason	2	950-1500
27.	Plumber	2	950-1500
28.	Asstt. Plumber	3	775-1025

The evaluation study has not been conducted to study the impact of the scheme.

BOTTLENECKS & DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME :

The scheme could not progressed as desired, for want of staff and other assets. However, if proper staff is provided

by the administration the scheme may help a lot in improving the environment of metro-cities like Delhi which is one of the most polluted cities in the world and help in providing fuel, fodder, fruits to the society besides, provides places for walking, playing and meditation etc.

(B). Soil Conservation :

'22' Soil Testing and soil Reclamation of Saline - (Rs.10.00 lacs)

Starting date of the scheme/project :

Since 1980 soil testing and 1971-72 soil reclamation, to popularise the reclamation programme and to acquaint the cultivators with the reclamation technique and clearance was done on 20 hect. of land at Mamurpur Village near Alipur Block. The work was taken up to 1973-74. Further to neutralise the salts, the treatment were done under the guidance of Vigyan Mandir Officer. This is an ongoing scheme. As per decision taken in the meeting held on 20-12-95 under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner the scheme "Stg. of Soil testing lab at Najafgarh and Barwala" is merged under this scheme.

The main object of the scheme to improve and develop the soils which are effected by the salt. The scheme is approved by Planning Deptt., Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Govt. of India.

Soil Test

- a) To educate the farmers by way of testing report of his field and tubewells.
- b) To advice them for the application of balanced doses of fertiliser i.e. N.P.K. after test of different doses.
- c) To recommend about suitability of their tubewell water for irrigation purposes.
- d) To prepare fertility map of the area blockwise to know about fertility status of soil.

- e) To guide survey/demonstration on soil testing basis conducted by extension agencies.

Need and Justification: The need and justification of the schemes are to:-

- a) Improve and develop the soils which are effected by salts.
- b) Soil and water testing are very important for judicious use of fertiliser for getting optimum per unit of money invested. To conduct soil and water testing facilities of nearest door step is the only way to assisting him in better cultivation way of that they know the fertiliser as recommended by laboratory for the crops. The proposed laboratory target shall be 7000 per annum including analysis soil and water also.

TOTAL COST OF THE SCHEME:

- a) Original Rs. 10 lakhs , including capital outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh.
- b) Revised Rs. 10.00 lakh.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

- a) Collection of soil and water samples and sending it to soil testing lab.
- b) Soil and water analysis and prepare a test report.
- c) Conveying the result to concerned farmers and advice the farmers for reclamation of saline/alkaline soil.
- d) To advice plantation of salt and water logging resistant to the farmers.
- e) Laying out of the demonstration plants for reclamation.
- f) Allied duties related with Agriculture Development.

Reclamation scheme is being implemented with some bottle neck i.e. shortage of staff and civil amenities.

Soil testing expenditure incurred on Reclamation scheme during the annual plan 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95:

S.No.	Year	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1.	1992-93	3.00 lakhs	0.10 lakhs
2.	1993-94	2.00 lakhs	0.78 lakhs
3.	1994-95	2.00 lakhs	1.99 lakhs
4.	1995-96	2.00 lakhs	9.11 lakhs

Reclamation Physical targets achieved during the year 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 is given as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Soil Sample	5061	4366	5253	2799
2.	Water Sample	1635	402	2199	902
3.	Afforestation on water logged area	20	10	-	-
4.	Free demonstration plots	-	133	-	-

The scheme is on going scheme.

TARGETS

The revised physical targets for 8th Five Year Plan may be kept as under the demand of the farmers of the Alipur Block for laying of free demonstration plots have increased.

	8th five year plan
1. Soil Samples	35000
2. Water samples	15000
3. Afforestation of Water logged area	100 hect.
4. Free demonstration plot	1800

Expenditure Incurred on Soil Testing Lab

Year	Rs. in Lakh
1992-93	0.79
1993-94	2.53
1994-95	1.00
1995-96	1.19

Physical Target for 8th five year plan 1992-97

Soil Test	:	Soil	32000
		Water	5000

Reclamation draft annual plan. 1996-97 (item wise details)

	(Rs. in Lakh)
1. Pay & allowances	0.10 (Two month token provision)
2. Wages	9.00
3. Official Expenses	0.90
Total	10.00

The post of driver in the pay scale of Rs. 950-1500 is sanctioned and three posts are likely to be created in near future i.e. OO(Tech)-1, T.A.--2

"C" Forest

23. Plantation and Distribution of seedlings (Rs. 262.00 lakhs)

The object of the scheme are to raise plantation of trees on Gaon Sabha land, along Road side Railway track, drains and bunds. For this required seedling are to be raised in various nurseries established for this purpose through out Delhi and to plant the raised seedlings in the areas.

To rain the suitable Forestry species which can be planted on private land, school compound and Institutional areas and to distribute the raised seedling on free of cost.

Delhi being the Capital city has nos. of factories and industries. It has also distinction of having the maximum numbers of vehicles on the road in any city in India. There is continuous migration of population from almost all parts of the country to this capital city, resulting in abnormal population growth. These all factors have given the Territory, the distinction of being the most populated city of the world. Thus there is urgent need not only to halt this degradation but also to improve its environment. Needless to say that the trees are the best saviour, since they act as purifier and also function of Carbon sink. Hence the need of the hour is to plant more and more plants on every available land along road sides drains, bunds, railway tracks and panchayat lands.

NCT of Delhi has only 1.15% of the geographical area under forests, as per reports published by Survey of India published in 1993, as against 33, as envisaged in National Forest Policy. Though efforts are being made to increase this percentage, yet another important target area is the planting by individual in their compound, courtyards and farm lands. They can provide the labour and the land, but what they require is planting material and technical knowhow. Fulfillment of this requirement amply justify, the need of the scheme.

A Original

This scheme is being worked out after amalgamation of two schemes known as, Plantation of Trees and Raising and distribution of seedlings. During 8th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 405 lacs was kept for the plantation of trees scheme, out of which, an amount of Rs. 390 lacs was kept as revenue component and Rs. 15 lacs as capital component. Another scheme known as Raising & distribution of seedlings was for the first time introduced on 01-04-94 and operative during 1994-95 and 1995-96. The total outlay Rs. 140 lacs, of which Rs. 122 lacs under revenue component, was provided.

B Revised

As a result of amalgamation of the two schemes, a provision of a sum of Rs. 237 lac under revenue head and Rs. 25 lacs under Capital head totalling to Rs. 262.50 lacs is

being provided. The revised cost of the scheme has gone up tremendously due to the reason that the salary of the employees has been increased on account of pay revision due to payment of enhanced DA, Bonus etc.

The programme includes, raising of seedlings in the nurseries established by the Forest Unit throughout Delhi. The raise seedling will either be planted on the Roads under the management of Forest Unit or the seedlings will be distributed among organisations Institutions, Govt., Semi-Govt. Deptts., Non-Governmental organisation and public in general so that the planting could be done in the private areas not owned by the Govt. For this purpose the seedling could be distributed free of cost as per decision taken in the meeting in the chamber of Chief Minister on 7-7-95.

Both the schemes have been approved by the Planning Commission and funds have been allocated during 1995-96. However, the present scheme will be in lieu of already approved two schemes.

Plantation of trees scheme was started at the beginning of 8th five Year Plan and R & D of seedling scheme started w.e.f. 1-4-94. Since, the new scheme will be a continuation of these schemes it is presented that the starting date can be taken as beginning of 8th Five Year Plan.

The plantation has been raised on the areas under the control of the Forest Unit and seedling have been distributed to other Deptts. organisations and private individuals on subsidised rate up to 31-03-95 and there fore free of cost.

Physical Achievements

Year	Achievement (No. of Plant)
1992-93	621779
1993-94	744441
1994-95	1069000
1995-96	292000

Physical Target

Keeping in view the funds proposed under two schemes the requirements of funds under amalgamated scheme will be 237.00 lacs under Revenue and Rs. 25 lacs under capital component. Physical target are fixed by the Govt. of India on year to year basis. However, it is proposed that under both the activities is Planting and Distribution of seedling around 8 lacs plants will either planted or distributed.

During the period 1992-95 Deptt. has spent an amount of Rs. 491.06 lakh and during annual plan 1995-96 an amount of Rs. 216.12 lakh against approved outlay of Rs. 243.00 lakh.

Presently 822 posts of labourers have been sanctioned under the plantation of Trees scheme and there is no post under Raising & Distribution of seedlings scheme these sanctioned posts will continue under this amalgamated schemes.

The scheme will be funded under state Plan.

24. Strengthening of Wildlife Section - (Rs. 5.00 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 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 Govt. of Delhi with more manpower and facilities, mobility and communication so as to cope up with modes operand of the offenders:-

- (a) Intelligence 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 from of conservation:-

Name of the Post	Pay Scale in Rs.	No of Post
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 Projector	1200-2040	1
12. Electrician	950-1500	1

Out of the above 30 posts, eight posts namely one - Wildlife Officer, one - Stenographer, one - Jeep Driver, one - Motor Boat Driver, one - Operator Film Projector 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 Projector and 1 post of Motor Boat Driver are under process with the C.A. establishment branch of this office. However, the post of Wild Life Officer is now been abolished. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs will meet the requirement of the salary and other charges and office expenditure as per breakup is as under

Estt. (Filled)	(Rs. in Lakh)
1 Salary of 4 officials	2.00
2 Wildlife Inspector	
1 Stenographer	
1 Jeep Driver	
2 Estt. (Vacant)	
Salary of 3 posts/officials	1.25
1 Wildlife Inspector	

1	Operator film projector	
1	Motor Boat Driver	
3	Other Charges & Office Expenses	0.75
4	Pager system for wildlife Inspector to increase their mobility and communication	1.00
	Total	5.00

25. Stg. of Bird-cum-Wildlife Sanctuary, Asola, (Rs.1575.00 lakhs)

Conservation of wild life and its benefit and utility to the mankind hardly needs any justification. Till recently, NCT of Delhi had two distinct region - Urban & Rural. But with the pressure of increasing population and soaring price of the land, on the one hand Rural Delhi is being converted into urban areas and on the other hand encroachment on government and Gaon sabha land has increased many fold. To halt the pressure of encroacher upon Gaon Sabha land as also to conserve the flora and fauna of large tract of government land, there was need to create a wildlife sanctuary in the territory. Accordingly notification was issued under Wildlife protection Act, 1972 on 9.10.86 to create a wildlife sanctuary. Subsequently more area was added to it. where 2166 acre of Gaon sabha land of Bhatti Village was also notified under section 8 of wild life Protection act, 1972.

During 1995-96 a separate scheme for Bhatti portion was worked out, but on the direction of the Planning Commission the two have been merged together and funds are being provided under one scheme.

Department of Flood control prepared a scheme of Rs. 2.93 crore which was approved by SFC on 21-08-87 and also got approval of Govt. of India. The scheme is being revised and exact cost can be known only on the revision of the scheme. However the actual expenditure is going to be much higher than the anticipated. This is mainly because huge amount had to be paid as compensation and this has escalated the estimated cost to the great extent. In addition to this escalation in cost is also due to the normal inflationary trend. In addition, construction of boundary wall and other activities will have to be

undertaken on Bhatti portion of the sanctuary.

Programme Contents:

The project includes construction of boundary wall all around the boundary of the sanctuary, construction of check dams, construction of shallow ponds, sinking of tubewells, construction of watch towers, Admn. block and Chowkidar huts.

A boundary wall along 44 Kms. length has been constructed. In addition to this 2 tubewells has been started and 3rd is in progress. Construction of Administration Block and a few chowkidars huts has also been completed. through originally target was fixed to complete the civil work of the project but the management of the sanctuary is on going project which will be perpetuity.

Financial outlay for 1996-97 has been proposed Rs.1575.50 lakhs, of which 50.50 lakhs as Revenue expenditure and Rs.1525.00 lakhs under capital head. Out of this Rs. 14.50 crore is also kept for shifting of 5000 families from the site of Sanctuary as per direction of the Supreme Court.

Revenue allotment will be utilised for paying the salary of the staff, and purchase of machinery tool, vehicles and providing wireless system. The funds under capital head will be utilised for peripheral roads, walking trails, construction of chack dams and shallow ponds for water harvesting, construction of chowkidar huts and watch towers and visitors huts.

Recently Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, has been instructed with preparation of a comprehensive management plan for whole of the sanctuary. The plan will be ready within 6 months. It is imperative that the plan, so prepared, is put to practice by a trained Forest Officer of the level of DCF. Therefore, to addition the sanctioned staff there is need to create the following posts during 1996-97.

S.No.	Nomenclature of Posts	Pay Scale	No.of posts
1.	D.C.F	3000-4500	01
2.	Steno	1200-2040	01
3.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	01
4.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	03
5.	S.F.R.	1640-2900	02
6.	Deputy Ranger	950-1400	04
7.	Forest Guards	775-1025	10
8.	Drivers	950-1500	02

26. Strengthening of Administration, Management of Publicity Measures for forest and forestry (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

To strengthen the Administration of the Forest Unit of Development Department for better Forest Management in N.C.T. Delhi. Recently activities of the Forest Unit of Development Department has increased many fold. On the one hand there is need to increase the greenery and forest cover of the territory by way of under taking massive plantation on Govt. land and distributing seedlings for planting in private land, on the other hand there is need of enactment of Forest Acts and their effective implementation to protect the availability growth. It is not possible to achieve this with the existing staff of the unit. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the administration by providing officers of the rank of Conservator of Forests, to head the unit and provide supporting staff in office as well as in the field. Roll of publicity measures in arousing public conciseness hardly need any justification. Therefore, the scheme has been drawn up to strengthen the administration for better management of Forest and adopt publicity measure for creating public consciousness in protecting the environment of capital of Delhi.

Govt. of India in consultation with Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi as agreed for post of one Conservator of Forests and three posts of Dy. Conservator of Forests for N.C.T. of Delhi, while reviewing the cadre strength of AGMUT cadre. But what is important now is that the necessary supporting staff in field and office is created at the earliest to make these officers functional and for achieving any worthwhile results.

The scheme was first approved during 1993-94 and with approved annual budget of Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

The approved scheme as above did not contain many of the posts required and therefore it is being revised with annual budget outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh for 96-97 and therefore the total requirement during 8th plan will be on much higher sides.

To provide sufficient staff, both in office and field with Conservator of Forests as head of the Unit so that the Administration is strengthened for better management of Forest and using publicity measures.

Financial target of Rs.5.00 lakh is being fixed for the present, but if all the post requested for are sanctioned than additional funds will be required.

No.of posts sanctioned for the scheme and the No.of posts proposed to be created during 1996-97 alongwith pay scale etc. and justification

The following posts have been sanctioned under the scheme so far :

1. U.D.C. 1
2. DY. RANGER 1
3. STENO 1
4. L.D.C. 1

4

Following post are proposed to be created during 1996-97.

Name of the Post	Pay scale in Rs.	No of Post
1. Conservator of Forests	4500-5700 (already created)	1
2. Asstt.Conservator of Forests	2000-3500	1
3. Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
4. U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
5. L.D.C.	950-1500	1
6. Peons	750- 940	2
7. Chowkidars	750- 940	4

8.	Messengers	750- 940	1
9.	Drivers	950-1500	3
10.	Forest Ranger	1400-2300	5
11.	Deputy Forest Rangerr	1200-2040	5

		Total:	25

27. Grants-in-Aid to Waste Land Development Board (Rs.20.00 lakhs)

To undertake the plantation activities in Waste land of the territory and support various other projects which are helpful in afforesting the degraded areas and improving the environment of the N.C.T., Delhi.

Large parts of Gaon Sabha land are lying vacant without vegetative cover. Director (Panchayat) has identified such land, and in most cases fencing has been carried out by Irrigation & Flood Deptt. There is urgent need to cover these areas with tree growth. However, most of the areas are saline and plantation cannot be raised under normal budget. It needs special treatment for successfully raising of planting, some pilot schemes of research nature may have to be prepared. With this aim in view Delhi Waste Land Development Board was constituted and to finance the Board this scheme of Grants-in-Aid was worked out.

The grant-in-aid, received is being utilised in raising plantation, demarcating the ridges through Survey of India, and financing the projects like technology development of rehabilitating mined areas and creation of wasteland by garbage dumping

Block plantations over an area of about 250 hectares. Demarcation of the Delhi ridges through Survey of India and preparation of map has been funded under the Project. In addition to this, two projects namely Development of Technology for Rehabilitation of mined areas and creation of wasteland by garbage dumping are also being funded under the scheme.

Approved Plan outlay for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 Expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given below.

(Rs. in lacs)

Year	Expenditure
1992-93	-
1993-94	40
1994-95	7.67
1995-96	5.00

Physical Achievements

Year	Achievement
1993-94	Nil
1994-95	225 Hect
1995-96	N.A.

Financial and physical targets proposed for Draft Annual Plan 1996-97:

Financial target of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been kept for 1996-97. Around 150 hectares will be planted under the scheme, apart from financing the approved projects.

28. Development of city Forests at Hauz Rani and Alipur Village (Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

To increase the Forest cover in N.C.T. Delhi by raising Forests at Hauz Rani and Alipur Village farms, which were being used on seed multiplication farm, but this activity is being discontinuing as per decision taken by the Government.

Delhi has been categorised as one of the most polluted city of the world. With rapid increase in the population of the capital city, which is raising at a very alarming speed, the position is likely to Detroit further. The report published by first survey of India puts only 1.5% of the geographical area under forests, whereas it should be 33% as per National Forest Policy. The population of this metro

polie needs carbon sinks and recreation centre in natural surroundings. This aspiration can be fulfilled by developing city forest at above mentioned two places.

The scheme includes land escaping Planting, small building structure and salary of the staff which is already working on there farms.

The farms actually have been handed over for 01.10.1994 and work as per scheme submitted will be taken accordingly.

The scheme is being implemented for the first time during 1994-95 and a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakh was incurred during the year. However a total scheme of Rs. 112 lakh has been prepared and submitted.

During the period of project it is proposed to land escape and plant 135 acre of land in both the farm and in addition 12 buildings to be constructed.

Rs. 7.26 lakh has been incurred by the Deptt. during 1995-96 against approved outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 45 lakh out of which 30 lakh is revenue and 15 lakh under capital head is being proposed for 1996-97.

29 'Raising and Distribution of Seedlings'
Merged with scheme no. '23'

30 Preservation & Management of Delhi Ridge (Rs. 50.00 lakhs):

To preserve and manage Delhi Ridge as forest area and to demarcate and survey the existing land use on various ridges and getting the Map prepared from survey of India. As also to contain the further encroachment and vacate the old encroachment thereby conserving the bio-diversity of the ridge. The ridge is located at Northern Ridge near Delhi University, central Ridge near Dhaulan Kuan, Southern Central Ridge near Hauz Khas and part of southern ridge near Johnapur and Aya Nagar.

Need and Justification for the Scheme:

The ridge is the most important eco-system of capital city of Delhi. Some call these as lungs of the city while some name these as carbon sinks. This ridge area has not only been subjected to encroachment, but the area under forest has been converted into park and gardens thereby threatening the very existence of the ridge as forest. This situation necessitates desirability of a scheme under which preservation maintenance and management of Delhi ridge as forest area can be undertaken.

Programme contents:

The scheme includes demarcation on the ground and preparation of the survey maps, construction of boundary pillars, preparation of management plan, fencing, establishing of nursery, raising of plantation, construction of building and arising public awareness. The scheme has been approved by the working group at the planning Commission, total cost of the scheme has been worked out to be Rs. 186 lakh.

Stage of implementation of the scheme/project:

The scheme has been including for the first time during 1994-95. However work could not be started as the Forest settlement officer could not complete the work of notification under section 20.

Target date of the completion of the scheme/project:

The scheme/project is expected to be completed by the 31.03.1998.

Approved outlay and likely expenditure is given below :

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Expdr.
1992-93	-
1993-94	-
1994-95	0.15
1995-96	24.90

Physical targets approved for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97:

7777 hectares.

The scheme was made operative but no worthwhile work could be undertaken. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1996-97 for demarcation of land, construction of boundary pillars fencing of land, raising of 3 nursery and plantation.

No post has been sanctioned as yet. However, it is proposed to create following posts during 1996-97.

S.No.	Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No.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	750-1000	16
6.	Class-IV	750-1000	02
7.	Drivers	950-1500	02
8.	Steno	1200-2040	01
9.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	01
10.	L.D.C.	950-1500	02
11.	Patwari	950-1500	01
12.	Draftsman	1400-2300	01
13.	Progressive Asstt.	1200-2040	01
Total			37

31 Development of Wildlife Sanctuary in Bhatti Area
Merged with scheme no. '25'

D ANIMAL HUSBANDORY

32 Improvement of Veterinary services and control of Contagious Diseases. Rs. 195.36 lakh)

Two old similar schemes at Sl. no. 40 & 47 are merged in this scheme during 1996-97. An efficient Veterinary health cover for animals is indispensable to achieve maximum production to the best of their capacity and to minimise losses to animal owners and losses on National Front ultimately.

The Animal Husbandry Deptt. is responsible for providing health cover to animals by protecting them against contagious and fatal diseases by proper and timely vaccination and treatment of sick animals through network of 71 hospitals/dispensaries in Delhi.

Under the scheme Animal Husbandry Deptt. in providing such facilities under three subschemes.

Control of contagious diseases in Hospitals:-

1. To improve Vety. services through better prophylactic and control measures by supplying more vaccines, (b) better treatment by providing more medicines and equipments etc., (c) by upgrading one hospital at each Block H.Q. for double shift duty to provide Vety. services at odd hours and at night also during 1996-97 with one Dy. Director and other staff. Each District of the 9 Districts proposed will be headed by a Joint Director.
2. To construct 3 Vety. Hospital buildings during the year 1996-97 in Delhi to provide treatment facilities to the sick animals close to their homes, land for these hospital buildings will be donated by the Gram Panchayats.
3. To construct one Poly-clinic at village Palam to cater to the needs of poor and sick animals of Delhi for

specialised jobs, diagnosis and operations etc. and for which Administrative approval and expenditure sanction has been conveyed to the M.I.D. The Poly-Clinic will be headed by a Joint Director assisted by Specialist in the fields of reproduction, Bacteriology, Nutrition, Toxicology, Parasitology, Medicine and Surgery and Obstetrics/Gynae, Pathology as per the recommendations of the working group.

4. To modernise and equip fully all the 21 hospitals transferred to Govt. of Delhi from M.C.D. ;with medicines, instruments and furniture etc. for satisfactory and better performance towards animals treatment.
5. To provide 4 more surveillance and Rinderpest mobile teams to vaccinate against the deadly diseased throughout the year 1996-97.
6. To provide mobile diagnostic laboratory to cater to the needs of sick animals in emergencies at their door-steps and for referring cases to Poly-clinic to be set up at Palam.
7. To provide training to in-service, Veterinarians and para Vety. staff to equip them with the latest techniques and skills.
8. To provide one vehicle with each Dy. Director and Asst. Director to enable them have better communication, administration, inspection routines and checking of hospitals/dispensaries for better results.
9. To complete the construction of hospitals at Village Tikri Kalan, Bajitpur, Bakner, Kanjhawla, Badli and Qutabgarh which are still under construction.

Requirements:-

1. 12 vehicles one each for 12 A.D.s for efficient and effective supervision and administration of works.
2. 21 telephone connections for A.D.s for their office and residence for effective communication to control

diseases and outbreaks.

Physical Targets:-

1. Opening/construction of one Poly-clinic at Village Palam, Delhi.
2. Construction of 3 new hospital buildings during the year 1996-97.
3. To impart higher training for 2 in-service Vety. Doctors during the year.

The scheme was framed as there was a severe outbreak of Rinderpest Disease in the Dairy Colonies in early '80s and when thousands of animals died due to Rinderpest outbreak resulting in heavy financial losses. Govt. of India constituted a Task Force to recommends steps for safety of these animals which recommend this scheme, though the scheme as recommended has been implemented, full component of staff has not been sanctioned.

Facilities for control of contagious diseases in Dairy Colonies

The scheme provides for better and intensive facilities for prophylactic vaccination against contagious diseases in the 9 Dairy Colonies where about 38000 animals are located. Due to housing of large number of animals in these Dairy Colonies and due to the frequent replacement of dry animals with the milk yielding animals, a very large number of cattles and buffaloes move to and from these commercial Dairy Colonies to rural areas and to adjoining states thus invoking special measures for protection against deadly diseases to ward off outbreaks, constant vigil and prompt actions for proper safety of the high yielding precious cattle and buffaloes, adult and young both, and to check spread of diseases.

It is proposed to provide following staff in the 9 Dairies Colonies to improve the working of hospitals there:-

S.No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1.	Joint Director	1	3700-5300
2.	Asstt. Director	9	2200-4000
3.	Lab Asstt.	9	975-1540
4.	L.D.C.	9	950-1500
5.	Driver	9	950-1500
6.	Peon	9	750-940
7.	Chowkidar	9	750-940
8.	Sweeper	9	750-940
9.	Incinerator Operator	3	1200-2040

1 Vehicle for Joint Director.

9 Vehicles for proper supply control and check of Dairies.

20 telephones connections for quick and effective communication, harmony and co-operation to ward off any outbreak in Dairies.

Staff for Incinerator operation at Gazipur Dairy:-

S.no.	Name of the Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Vety. Asstt. Surgeon	2	2000-3500
2.	Incinerator Operators	2	1200-2040
3.	Incinerator Assistants	2	950-1500
4.	Sweepers	4	750-940
5.	Attendants	2	750-940
6.	Chowkidar	2	750-940

During the emergency period in 1970, the dairy colony in urban areas shifted to the outskirts of Delhi. This was initiated to improve the general environment and problems of stray cattle in the city. The cattle were shifted overnight from the city to the site of Dairy colony. These scheme is proposed and framed as there was a severe outbreak of rinderpest diseases in the Dairy colonies. In the early 1980

thousand of cattle died due to contagious diseases of Rinderpest resulting in financial loses to the dairy owners.

Govt. of India constituted a task force to recommend steps for safety of the animals. The dairy colonies at Gazipur, Madanpur Khadar and Masodpur were developed by DDA. The cattle sheds for these dairies were constructed by DDA to accommodate these dairy animal from urban area of Delhi and the same sheds were allotted to dairy owners. later on M.C.D. developed about seven dairy colonies and these were allotted plots to the dairy owners to accommodate their animals.

After the allotment and shifting of dairies the stray cattle were kept there. Then the Animal Husbandry Deptt. was asked to provide Vety. Health care to them. There were no proper vety. hospital buildings in any of these dairy colonies except Gazipur, Madanpur Khadar and Masoodpur. However the Animal Husbandry Deptt. started running dispensaries in some of the dairy colonies.

M.C.D. provided one room in each of its seven dairy colonies. The facilities like electricity, roads, drainage and drinking water supply were not properly provided and perhaps this was one of the reason that many of the dairy animal were shift back to the urban area of Delhi.

Following were the dairy Colonies :

- 1 Jharoda
- 2 Bhalaswa
- 3 Kakrola
- 4 Nangli Sakawati
- 5 Goela
- 6 Gharoli
- 7 Shahbad Daulatpur

Const. Renovation of Vety Hospital/ dispensary in Dairy Colonies

- 1 The scheme provides better facilities for prophylactic vaccination measures against contagious disease in Dairy Colonies where about 30,000 to 40,000 animals (cattle & Buffaloes) were maintained.

- 2 To provide proper housing for large number of animals in these Dairy Colonies.
- 3 To provide proper roads, drainage etc. disposal of dung and urine and to maintain hygienic condition at the dairies.
- 4 To provide potable drinking water for the high yielding milking cows and buffaloes.
- 5 To provide dispensaries in each dairy colony with sufficient vaccines like F.M.D.. Rinderpest etc. to control contagious diseases.
- 6 In these dairy colonies frequent replacement of dry animal with milk yielding animal a large number of cattle & buffaloes move to and for the commercial dairy colonies to rural areas and the adjoining states thus involving special measure for protection against diseases.
- 7 To provide medical treatment as and when necessary, medicine are also to be provided.
- 8 It is proposed to increase the supply of medicines, vaccines, equipments/furnitures for these hospital & dispensaries of the Administration.

Requirements

Ambulance - one each for 9 dairy colony

Financial implication

Capital Rs. 125 lakh

The strengthening of animal health cover, facilities in dairy colony should be proposed with an outlay of Rs. 175 lakh in 1996-97 for which the improvement of 10 dairy colonies in Delhi for which PWD has give a preliminary estimates of Rs. 25 lakh for each disp. in each dairy colony of total Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

This work will be got done as deposits work from PWD & MID. D.E.D.A., scheduled to complete in three years so that the 7 dairy colonies are provided facilities of Drainage, drinking water and medicines in Dispensary.

The scheme will operate during the year 1996-97 and will further continue in the next five year plan.

33 Grant in aid to S.P.C.A. (dropped)

34. Grant-in-aid to Gaushala at Bawana- (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The cow & its Progeny commands a great reverance in this country. The scheme provides financial assistance for maintaining the unproductive, old and infirm animals by Gaushala.

OBJECTIVE

The maintenance of unproductive cow and its progeny and other livestock is economically not possible in urban areas. It is generally seen these unproductive old and infirm animals are seen loiterung on roads and thus they cause road accidents etc. They also cause great loss to standing crop in rural areas. A such local bodies round up such animals and detain them in cattle ponds for a week or so and then auction them if not claimed. Even these steps are not sufficient to dispose off all the uneconomical animals. So the scheme aims to look after such animals properly by :

- a Providing grant-in-aid for such animal sent to gaushala which provide shelter to those animals sent by local bodies.
- b To meet the economic conditions of Gaushala to enable it to meet the cost of maintenance of such animals, properly @Rs. 250/- per animal per year.

It is proposed to enhance the maintenance amount to Rs. 500/- per animals keeping in mind the high rise of feeding cost, labour and building etc.

- c To solve the problem of stray animals through such measures.

Financial Implications

Grant in aid to Gaushala

1992-97	Rs. 20 lacs
1996-97	Rs. 10 lacs

Physical Target

1992-97	8000 animals
1996-97	1600 animals

The budget provision has been increased keeping the number of animals to be given aid is increased.

35. Improvement of Cattle Under the scheme Key Villages A.I. through Frozen Semen (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

Cattle play a vital role in the economy of rural as well as urban Delhi and according to the Statistics survey conducted in 1987 there are 27153 cows and 1,23,893 buffaloes which produce 2190.00 tones of milk. The target during the 7th Five Year Plan were production of 2,20,000 tonnes of milk through it is likely to exceed 230000 tonnes. It is proposed to increase the milk production 3,00,000 tonnes by the end of 8th Five Year Plan and 2,80,000 tonnes during 1996-97. Scheme no 42 is merged with this scheme from the year 1996-97.

Similarly targets of artificial insemination with high quality exotic semen will be raised from 18000 insemination to 18500 insemination in the year 1995-96.

The stress during the 8th Five Year Plan will be on increasing the efficiency and quality of service. Increased milk production will be achieved through increase in cattle population, improvement of existing livestock through cross breeding with high quality exotic semen and selective breeding in buffaloes with superior germ plasma of progeny tested bulls.

Objectives:

There are 24 Frozen Semen Centers in Delhi and 8 more frozen semen centers will be established in the hospitals to take the A.I. facility to the doorstep of the farmers with the main stress on :-

1. To increase production and productivity of livestock in Delhi through the means of Artificial Insemination by Frozen Semen from high producing exotic breeds in Cattle.
2. To start 3 new A.I. Centers.
3. To perform A.I. through Frozen Semen in 18000 cattle as a measure for breed improvement.
4. To practice the system of cross breeding of local cattle with exotic (foreign) blood to enhance their milk yield and production.
5. To provide best quality buffalo semen from progeny tested buffalo bulls for maximum milk production.
6. To provide better A.I. Service.

Requirement

1. Provision of one carrier for liquid nitrogen mounted on a suitable vehicle.
2. Provision of 20,000 ltrs. of liquid nitrogen.
3. Provision of 30 thousand doses of frozen semen.
4. Provision of one matador/jeep for regular supervision of the A.I. Centers.
5. Staff required for the implementation of the scheme is appended.

Financial Implications:

Financial Break-up:

1. Liquid Nitrogen
2. Frozen Semen
3. One liquid Nitrogen carrier with vehicle
4. A.I. Gum & Sheath
5. Medicines
6. Stationery/Misc.items

During the year 1996-97 about 6000 animals belonging to SC category involving 15 thousand families will be benefited through Key Village/A.I. under the scheme and Rs.5 lacs will flow from S.C.P.

Physical Targets : 1996-97

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. A.I. Centers (New) | 3 |
| 2. A.I. for animals | 18500 |
| 3. Milk production | 280000 tonnes |

Staff Component of Key Village/A.I. Scheme 1996-97

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay scale In Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Deputy Director	3000-4500	1
2.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1
3.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
5.	Refg. Mechanic	1200-2040	1
6.	Driver	950-1500	1
7.	Attendant	750-940	1

Salary component has been shown as we propose to fill up the above given posts otherwise the budget demanded is the same as of the last year. The financial break up item wise is given above.

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 and high milk yielding 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 plasma 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 masses through superior cows for more milk, more Ghee and other animal products and superior bulls for future breeding for drought animal power and for ploughing the fields.

total programme and total cost of the scheme

Under the Scheme about 1000 embroyes will be utilized to produce 800 superior animals during the period from 96-97 to 97-98 (2 years) :-

a)	96-97	350 animals
b)	97-98	450 animals

		800 animals

Methodology for implementation of the scheme

The Deptt. of Animal Husbandry wing will establish an Empryo 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 assist 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 implemented 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.

Total Time period

This scheme will operate during 1996-97 and will further continue in the next five year plans also.

Physical Target 1996-97 350 embroyes to be implemented in 200 cows.

Item-wise financial break-up(Financial Implications): approved outlay :-

For establishing Embryo Transfer Technology Lab

- a Embryp Freezer
- b Ultrasound machine and accessories

- c Gas temp. controlled Incubators
- d Plaroscope with accessories
- e Comp. invested Microscope/other Microscope
- f Elibe reader
- 7 Chemical/casware etc.

Recurring

- 1) Staff salaries
- 2) Office exp.
- 3 Furniture/Misc.

Creation of posts along with justification are given below:-

Staff component

S.No.	Name of Post	No of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Gynecologist	1	3700-5000
2.	Vety. Asstt. Surgeon	1	2000-3500
3.	Compounder	1	1400-2300
4.	Waterman	1	750- 940
5.	S. K.	1	750- 940
6.	Chowkidar	1	750- 940

Gynecologist :

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 into Recipient cows is a 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.

36. Production of Broiler Chicks-Govt. Poultry Farm Satbari (Rs.17.50 lacs)

To produce one day old commercial chicks and to curtail the market rates of day old chicks sold by the private hatcheries.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SCHEME

The Model Govt. Poultry Farm was taken over from the Defense Authorities prior to 1948 by the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi 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 wider gap between demand and supply of commercial day old Broiler Chicks at cheaper rates than other hatcheries and to enhance the margin of profit of the breeder by supplying the chicks at cheaper rates than other hatcheries and thus ultimately to bring down the rates.

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 for broiler which are in short supply and full utilisation of existing facilities available at farm. It is proposed to purchase 10,000 hatching eggs of parent stock from ICAR Project Director of Poultry, Hyderabad, Rajinder Nagar, A.P. This will enable up to tide over the short supply of 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.

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 2,50,000 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.

Expenditure Figures :

Upto 7th five Year Plan	49.43 lakh
Annual Plan 1990-91	10.43 lakh
Annual Plan 1991-92	10.45 lakh
Annual Plan 1992-93	10.75 lakh
Annual Plan 1993-94	9.85 lakh
Annual Plan 1994-95	12.41 lakh
Annual Plan 1995-96	13.03 lakh

No of post sanctioned for the scheme and the no. of posts proposed to be created during 1996-97 alongwith pay scale etc. and Justification.

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in (Rs.)
1	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
2	ASSISTANT/HATCHERY SUPERVISOR	1	950-1500
3	POLUTRY LABOURER	3	740-940

Bottlenecks/difficulties experienced in the implementation of the scheme/project and the corrective measure taken/proposed to be taken in this regard during the summer season. The farmer hesitate to lift the old commercial chick from the farms due to excessive heat and thus the sale of old commercial chick come to minimum even to nill during the month of June,, July and August.

Financial break up is given below :

	(Rs. in Lakh)
1 Capital scheme	2.00
2 Salary	8.00
3 Office expenses :	
(a) Telephone Charges	3.00
(b) Dtationery	

- (c) POL charges
- (d) Electricity Charges
- 4 Material and supply 4.50
 - (a) Supply of Sawdust
 - (b) Hanging feeders
 - (c) Medicins
 - (d) Chick Boxes
 - (e) Feed
- 37. Assistance to SC/ST Candidates for Poultry Training (SCP) - (Rs. 0.50 lacs)

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

To training in modern polutary farming to SC/ST candidates under 20 point programme.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION

This is a special component scheme under 20 point programme and under this scheme about 50 SC/ST Candidates are trained. Each beneficiary is given a stipend of Rs.375- during the training. The training is given for 15 days

Till the last year only Rs. 100 as stipend was being paid and now it has been increased to Rs. 375.00.

Approved Outlay and Expenditure

Year	Outlay	Expd.
1990-91		4143.00
1991-92		4787.00
1992-93		3107.00
1993-94	6000	5283.00
1994-95	60000	28000.00
1995-96	50000	32000.00

Financial Breakup

i)	Stipend Rs. 375/- for 50 candidate	Rs.18750/-
ii)	Equipment like feeder, waterier etc.	Rs. 5500/-
iii)	50 chicks each student	Rs.15000/-
iv)	Teaching Material and others	Rs.11250/-

	Total	Rs.50000/-

38. Poultry Training-cum-Extensions and Demonstration Unit

MERGED IN SCHEME NO 43

39. Construction of new Slaughter House through Delhi Live Stock Products Processing Corpn. - (Rs. NIL)

Meat is wholesome, nutritious protein rich food of human diet. The consumption of various type of meat is increasing especially in urban and industrial cities. In order to provide clean wholesome meat slaughtered under hygienic methods, the construction of modern slaughter house is very essential. The slaughter house at Idgah Road has become outdated due to development of modern slaughtering technology. Moreover, it has become inadequate to meet the increasing number of animals being slaughtered at a present age to its location in the centre of densely populated area.

The Delhi State Livestock Products processing Corporation has already been regulated under the company act 1956. There are 8 Board of Directors, 3 from Govt. of India and 5 from Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The Corporation will implement this scheme.

The slaughter house will provide 4 slaughter halt meant for buffaloes, sheep and goat halal, sheep and Goat Jhatka and separate units for the pigs. All the by-product section and wholesome meat will be transferred to retailers in fully covered vans.

The slaughter house will also provide boost for export of meat and meat products and be helpful in earning valuable foreign exchange.

Efforts are being made to locate a suitable site for the proposed slaughter house free from public objections. It has been now finalised to locate it in N.C.R. somewhere in Mewat area. A carcass utilisation centre is also proposed to be established in NCT of Delhi. No token provision has been proposed till the finalisation of site for the slaughter house and cracas utilisation centre.

40. Providing facilities for control of Contagious Diseases in Dairy Colonies
SCHEME MERGED IN SCHEME NO 32

41. Establishment of 10 Gosadans. (Rs. 65.00 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 van on cow and its progeny. The penalty for contravention of its sections, and for offenses committed under the Act have been made more sringent. 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.
6. The Scheme provides for solving the problem of stray animals and their proper care, management, feeding and health cover.

Methodology to implement the scheme

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.

Physical & Financial Target during the year 1996-97

Physical Target :- 2400 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. During the year 1996-97, total number of animal will be 2400.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS 96-97

The provision of Rs. 65 lac will be utilised (Revenue Rs. 5 lakh and Capital Rs. 60 lakh)

Staff Required and creation of Posts alongwith justification

1. Jt. Director (Gosadans) Rs. 4125-5000 1

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 Unit, the following staff is required :-

Name of Post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1. Vety. Asstt. Surgeon	Rs.2200-4000	1
2. Vety. Compound	Rs.1400-2300	1
3. Vety.Stock Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
4. 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.

- 42 Establishment of Animal Husbandary Institute
Not being implement

- 43 PROFESSIONAL EFFECIENCY DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING CENTRE(Rs. 12.50 lakh)

This development & training centre will provide training to the farmers of N.C.T. of Delhi and also provide training to the departmental staff, livestock assistants. Vety. Compounders & class IV staff of the Deptt. in modern and latest tehcnology. At present there is no such centre in the Animal Husbandry Deptt. of N.C.T. of Delhi.

Aims & Objects

To provide training to the animal owners of Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi.

- a Like poultry training for poultry farmers -20 candidates, 4 week duration and 4 training courses in a financial.
 - b To provide training to Dairy animal owners -
15 candidates - in feeding, breeding, management & disease control aspects. 2 weeks - 6 courses.
 - c Training in fisheries to fisherman to maintain fishery ponds, rearing fingerling etc. - 2 weeks -4 courses
2. To provide in-service training to candidate live stock assistants, Vety. Compounders & Class IV attendants
- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| For Veterinarians | Every year | 4 weeks |
| S.A. & V.C. | Every 2 year | 2 weeks |
| Attendants | Every 4 years | 4 days |
3. To provide training in latest technology in Animal Husbandry Deptt. of all the technical staff and supporting staff.
4. To arrange seminars, workshops cattle shows for information to the farmers.
5. Demonstration of plots of fodder crops & provision of improvement of inferior fodder crops.
6. To provide training in Poultry, Fishary, cattle demonstration units, where the latest technology about the management feedings disease control etc.
- 7 To provide the necessary publicity through small booklets, pamphlets, literature about managemnt aspects, poultry keeping and fish farming of small farmers of Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi.

Staff required in proffesional efficency development training centre

1	Director (Training)	1	5100-6000
2	Addl. Director	1	5100-6000
3	Jt. Director (Extn.)	1	4100-5600
4	Dy. Director (Public Health)	1	3000-4500
5	Dy. director (Statistics)	1	3000-4500
6	Asstt. Director (Statistics)	1	2200-4000
7	Vety. Asstt. Surgon	5	2000-3500
8	Statistical Asstt.	5	1400-2300
9	Stock Asstt./Vety. Comp./ Vaccinator	10	975-1540
10	Account Officer	1	2375-3200
11	Asstt. Account Officer	1	2000-3200
12	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
13	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
14	Attendant	5	750-940
15	Peons	6	750-940
16	Sweepers	3	750-940
17	Chowkidar	3	750-940
18	Driver	2	950-1500

All the above side posts are very essential to run the P.E. Development Training Centre at the Animal husbandry Deptt. Govt. of N.C.T. of delhi.

There are 3 types of training which will take up special care on the following points :

Training Centre

- a Farmers
- b Woman Training Centre
- c Ex-servicemen
- d Professional Efficiency

Development Centre for Technical Staff

- a Vety. Asstt. Surgon
- b Stock Asstt.
- c Vety. Compounder
- d Bull attendant

The different breed of animal will be kept in Animal husbandry pavilion providing training, demonstration & treatment of animals, fodder production & diagnostic aspects

etc.

Importance of the Animal Husbandry & Vety. Pavalion

the Animal Husbandry & Vety. Pavalion will take special care on the following subjects:

1. The schemes provide training to the Farmer of N.C.T. of Delhi
 2. It will provide training and latest techniques in Animal Hsbandry to the staff of Deptt.
 3. It will arrange work-shop, seminars, cattle-shows to provide latest technology to the farmers of Delhi.
 4. Demonstration of plots of fodder crops & provision of improvement of inferior quality fooder & crop to grow more and good quality fooder to the animals.
 5. It will provide training in cattle, poultry & fisheries & to maintain each of the demonstration units for the farmers and to learn latest managements aspects in the units.
44. Grant-in-aid to Animal Welfare Advisory Board of Delhi
(Rs. 29.00 lakhs)

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

Aims & Objective 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.

Unnder the scheme it is proposed to provide maximum cover to check the cruelty and provide necessary care and treatment to the sick and injured animals. The scheme is goint to continue in future also. The total cost proposed for 2 years 1995-96 to 1996-97 is to the tune of Rs.100.00 lacs and during 1996-97, Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

Methodology to implement the scheme

The scheme will be implimanted through the SPCA and other non-govt. organisations involved in animal welfare activities.

Total Time Period

The Scheme is to function for a period of 2 years of the 8th Five Year Plan and is likely to continue in the following 5 year Plans also.

Physical Targets : financial aid to 10 N.G.O.s

Creation of posts alongwith justification :-

Designation	Pay Scale iN Rs.	No. of posts
1. Jt. Director	4125-5000	1
2. Stenographer	1200-2040	1
3. L.D.C.	950-1500	1
4. Peon	750-940	1
Total		4

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.

45. Control of stray dogs and Cats and prevention of canine Rabies in Delhi (Rs. 15.00 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 26473 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.

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 1996-97 - 1500
Sterlisations Operations

Financial outlay 1996-97 :- Rs 15.00 lakh

Item-wise break-up of the approved outlay during the year 1996-97:-

S.No.	Item	Amount
1.	Staff	0.10 lakh
2.	Surgical sets/consumables	2.00 lakh

3.	Training forms/ treating booklets et	2.00 lakh
4.	feeding charges	2.00 lakh
5.	Misc./surgical packs tattooing sets	2.00 lakh
6.	ARV/Medicines	3.00 "
7.	Mobile saving unit mount vehicle	3.90 lakh
	Total	15.00 lakh

Creation of posts along with justification

Staff for one Mobile Unit :-

S.No.	Name of Posts	No. of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Dy Director (sterin)	1	3000-4500
2.	Surgeon	1	3000-4500
3.	Technical Asstt.	1	1400-2300
4.	Anesthetist	1	2200-4000
5.	Surgical Asstt.	1	1200-2040
6.	Drivers	1	950-1500
7.	Animal Atten- dents	2	750-940
8.	Sweepers	2	750-940

During the current plan it is proposed to establish one unit for dog sterilisation. The Deputy Director will supervise the over all the scheme and Surgon will carry out sterlisation operation with the help of para staff proposed above.

46. Embryo Technology to Cattle and Buffaloes
Merged in sceme no 35

47. Construction/Renovation of Vety. Hospital/Dispensaries
in Dairy Colonies Merged in Scheme no 32

E FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

48. Reorganisation of Inland Fisheries activities in N.C.T. of Delhi (Rs. 38.05 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.

Fishing activities in the water starts from 6.00 A.M. 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 unauthorise person work in the field and also ensure that no fishing be made in night hours.

There are 26 posts of fishermen cum watcher in the scheme. To meet their salaries, an amount of 13.05 lakh is kept in proposed outlay for 1996-97 on actual basis.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the scheme</u>	<u>Proposed outlay</u>
1.	Expension and Reorganisation of Fisheries Activities	13.05
	a) Salaries	8.25 Lakh
	b) Office Expenditure	2.00 Lakh
	c) Material & Supplies	1.00 lakh
	d) SCP	1.50 Lakh
	e) Machine & Equipment	0.30 Lakh

The fish seed procured will benefit to the SC/ST as mot of the people engaged in the trade belongs to these categories. It is also proposed to provide fishing accessories i.e. nets and technical know-how etc. The likely expenditure of benefits about 200 fishermen will be 1.50 lakh. The physical achievement will be as follows:-

ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1996-97 Target
1.	Fish Seed Prod	Milli	4.0
2.	Fish Prod.	M.T.	4000
3.	Nursery Area	Hect.	2

it is proposed to expend Shahdara and Sultanpur Fish Farms to their full capacity. Constn. of staff quarter for the watch and ward staff at Okhla. A provision of Rs. 25 lakh is kept in 1996-97 capital Head.

49. Development of Fisheries in Bhatti Mines water available - included in 1994-95 but not being implemented.

50. Setting up of New Aquarium

Discussion was taken in the meeting of Development Deptt. under the Chairman-ship of Development Commissioner on 20-12-95 to dropped the scheme.

II Agriculture Marketing & Quality Control

This Directorate Administers the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1976 came into force on 5th Nove. 1976 and Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937.

51. Regulation of Markets & Markets Practices (Rs.3.50 lacs)

To improve the marketing position and to give effective and better services to the agricultrist/producer/ purchaser, 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. Hide & Skin Market, Bahadurgarh Road
2. Flower Market, Okhla

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

This Directorate is required to perform a number of statutory functions under the said Act of 1976, such as, holding of elections of various marketing committees, monitoring of informations and inspections of records of various market functionaries etc. The 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. The market areas need to be surveyed. Since a Maruti van has already been purchased during 1993-94, the post of Driver is required urgently. One post will be created during the current year and will continue during the 8th plan period in the pay scale of Rs. 950-1500.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.8.90 lacs under 8th Five Year Plan for this scheme, an amount of Rs.3.50 lacs is is proposed for 1996-97 with the following break-up:-

Items	1996-97 (Rs.in lacs)
a) Pay & Allowances	0.40
b) Office expenses (Publication of Advertisement in Newspapers)	2.90
c) Repair of Motor Vehicle/ control Bill furniture etc.	0.20
Total	3.50

Target:

This Dte. proposed to regulate the market of the essential commodities by the end of 8th Five Year Plan 1996-97.

52. Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing - (Rs.0.50 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. 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. With regard to physical achievement four officials have attending the trianing programme upto 1993-94 during 8th Five Year plan. It is proposed to send 8 officials for training during 1996-97 for which an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed.

53. Setting up of E.D.P. Cell - (Rs. 2.00 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. It is also proposed to regulated the following market in near future.

1. Hide & Skin Market, Bahadurgarh Road
2. Flower Market, Okhla

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

and figures.

The information profiles of the markets will also be prepared with the help of computer and printer which has already been purchased during 1993-94. The following two posts are proposed to be created:-

1.	Assistant Programmer	1640-2900	1
2.	Data Entry Operator	1200-2040	1

In addition to some accessories, stationery, room fixer for the Computer would be needed. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97 with the Break-up as given below:-

Items	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1996-97
1. Pay & Allowances	1.10
2. Office Expenditure (Accessories/Stationary/ maintenance/furniture room fixers/AC Etc.	0.90 ----- 2.00 -----

54 Promotion off AGMARK of Agriculture commodities not being implemented after 1993-94

III. N.D.M.C.

55. Strengthening of existing Mechanical Compost Plant at Okhla (Rs. 25.00 lakh)

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 of 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 necessary that this capacity is enhanced and the requisite machinery/ equipment are procured and attached to the plant to augment into its full capacity so as to cope up with the additional work.

During the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), the proposal submitted was to the tune of Rs.222 lakhs which included the cost of land and its developmental works besides purchase of machinery equipments, stock component etc. against which the approved outlay has been sanctioned is Rs.90 lacs. However, the depending upon the requirements and the proposal so approved the draft outlay shall be revised and necessary sanction shall be obtained in the Revised Estimate for the Year.

During the year 1995-96 a sum of Rs. 20 lakh has been allocated under the plan head for which the following scheme has been undertaken/proposed to be undertaken the detail of the same are as under.

1. Purchase erection and commissioning of 1 no. T & A Machine (New Scheme)
2. Extension activities at the existing Compost Plant.

The above work to be undertaken at the Compost Plant Okhla and primarily ment to Strengthening of existing Mechanical Compost Plant at Okhla. Recently DDA has allotted additional land of 5 acre adjacent to the existing Compost Plant, Okhala for the expansion activities of the Compost Plant so as to treat additional garbage generated in the NDMC areas and production of compost as a by-product which shall be used for the development of Horticulture work in the NDMC area as well as the sale of compost of Govt. organisation/Private sector in bulk as well as in small packet through compost plant as well as other retail outlets. The cost of the land as intimated by DDA is Rs. 20 Lakh per acre with a ground rent of 2.5% on the premium of the land which work out to be Rs. 1 crore plus the ground rent. Accordingly the provision/additional items have been demanded in Revised Estimates, 1995-96 upto Rs. 125 lakhs but Rs. 14.00 lakh has been made & released during 1995-96.

During the year 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been kept. In the budget 1996-97 plan works for execution of the following schemes.

1. Pullverisation Mill
2. Electrical & Allied work
3. Construction activities

- 56 Washing of Trees
- 57 Sprinkling System at Central Vista Lawn
- 58 Sprinkling System at Nehru park
- 59 Str. of Nursery & Glass House at Lodi Garden
- 60 Str. of Plant protection cell in N.D.M.C.
- 61 Imp. in the Mechanisation System in Horticulture Deptt.
- 62 Plantation of trees by N.D.M.C.

Note : Scheme 56 to 62 - on these scheme except scheme no 57 expenditure incurred only in 1992-93.

IV. M.C.D.

63. Improvement of Existing Slaughter House at Idgah (Rs. 75.00 lakh)

Delhi High Court has stopped the salughtering at the existing slaughter house at Idgah road due to unhygenic conditions. Accordingly Jain Committee which was framed by Delhi High Court for this purpose made in consultation with butchers public social organisation suggested a number of improvement work to improve hygenic conditions, strengthen and augment the water upply by increasing the storage capacity etc. There were executed on war footing and some of which were pre-requisites restart the slaughter house. Even now slaughtering for export purposes have been banned by the Court and limited slaughtering in view of the facilities available at site has been allowed for local consumption of meat eaters.

The cost of these improvement works proposed by Jain Committee was Rs. 100 lacs. The approved outlay for 1994-95 was Rs. 45 lacs. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1995-96. These improvement works are of continuous nature and are being executed as per request & direction of Manager Slaughter house in Halal Section, Jhatika Section, buffalo section, sheep & goat market etc.

64 Modernisation of Existing slaughter House at Idgah (Rs. 175.00 Lakh)

M.C.D. is running its only slaughter house at Idgah Road. This slaughter house constructed nearly 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 the meat for Delhi population inspite of the fact that its original capacity has been increased to 15-20 times. At present about 8000 sheeps/goats and 200 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. Altrnatively slaughter house as proposed in Delhi Master Plan 1961 in Trans Yamuna area could not take Off. So there is no other alternative left except to modernse this slughter house.

The aforeside condition and to increase its capacity there is a dire need to modernise this slaughter house in a planned way. Therefore assistance from hungraian Govt. is being sought who are considered specialists in such type of jobs. Accordingly Techno-Economic feasible report has been prepared for evaluting the present site for modernision and expansion to provide the capacity of slaughtering 6000 goats/sheeps and 1000 buffaloes for local consumption and 2000 sheeps/goats & buffaloes for export per shift of eight hours. This Techno Economic feasibility report is being finalised by the Govt. of India.

The following main proposals have been included in the modernisation of the scheme in consultation with the discussion held with Hungarian Experts.

1. Modernisation of slaughter house at Idgah road is given below :

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

	3030

Accordingly an estimate amounting to Rs. 3030/- lacs was administratively approved by Corporation vide No. 886/GW/ corpon. dated 20-09-90 subject to Govt. of India approval.

The above proposals had been cleared by the Commissioner (Animal Husbandry). Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, vide this letter No.18-64/87-LDT(III) dtated 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 desired by Ministry of Agriculture in their approval letter. Now MCD is in a position to proceed with the project in consultation with Hungarian Govt. Experts who are consultants for this project. PIB memo has been sent to Ministry of Agriculture but issue of sanction of the project is still awaited.

66. Setting up of Pig Slaughter Houses - (Rs.1.00 lacs)

Under Section 42(k) of the M.C.D. Act 1957, it is an obligatory function of the M.C.D. 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 M.C.D. 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 M.C.D. 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 M.C.D., pigs may be allowed to be slaughtered in the premises. M.C.D. 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 Pig Slaughter Houses within the jurisdiction of M.C.D., 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 M.C.D. 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 M.C.D. 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. A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1996-97.

67. Strengthening of Dairy Colonies (Rs. 300.00 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 cattle 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, M.C.D. developed 7 dairy colonies on Panchayat land and DDA developed 3 dairy colonies. Later on DDA transferred 2 dairy colonies to M.C.D. in 1992. As a result, at present, there are 9 dairy colonies with M.C.D..

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 meetings held in the room of Chief Minister on 8.7.94, the Chief Minister desired that M.C.D. 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. Initially only minimal services were provided, however, the level of service should now be brought to prescribed standard as far as possible.

In view of the above the the project estimates for the dairy colonies has been sent to Financial Secretary (UD) NCT of Delhi on 25-07-94 for the amount as shown against each :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.N.	Description	Development Cost	Maintenance cost
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	31.00
TOTAL		3187	290.80

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

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>
1 Sahabad	105	349	343
2 Gharoli	124	413	289
3 Bhalaswa	70	234	163
4 Ghazipur	56	186	130
5 Kakrola	17	56	38
6 Nangli Shakrawat	26	86	60
7 Jharoda	30	101	72
8 Goela	45	150	104
9 Madanpur Khadar	6	20	14
	-----	-----	-----
	479	1595	1113

The revised proposal received from the Director, Animal Husbandry for strengthening the Dairy Colonies on the basis the recommendations of the expert group has been examined in details and Planning Commission has concurs for the utilisation of Rs. 200 lakh under the scheme for the year 1995-96 with the following observation/suggestion.

- 1 Three dairy colony namely Nangli Sakrawati, Goela and Kakrola may be taken up for development of infrastructure facilities as construction of roads, culverts, drainage system, vetry. Hospitals etc.
- 2 For preventing cow dung from being drained, provision for gobar gas plant may be kept.
- 3 The component relating to purchase of vehicle for transportation of animals is not supported, as the M.C.D. has an obligation to transport the stray cattle to gosadan under other schemes.
- 4 One time grant to M.C.D. for affecting supply of electricity and water may be given which would later be realised from the dairy men in the form of licence fee etc.

- 5 The report of the expert group may be completed in full with action plan on the issue relating to the formation of Dairy Cooperatives/Association of dairy farmers and promotion of Model dairy colonies having all basic infrastructural facilities such as provision for storage, chilling processing, cleaning washing etc.

This has the approval of the competent authority.

An amount of Rs. 116.00 lakh has been released to MCD during 1995-96 for above three dairy colonies.

A short description of each dairy is given below :-

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 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 overall 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, Rs. 211.95 lacs for water supply. Rs. 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, Rs.20 lacs for electrification, Rs. 19.70 lacs for water supply, Rs.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. Nanqli 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, Rs. 37.38 lacs for water supply and Rs.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 48 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, Rs.22 lacs for electrification, Rs.96.95 lacs for water supply and Rs.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 1992 from DDA to M.C.D. 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 Rs.5 lacs for water supply. Total development cost is Rs. 40 lacs and maintenance cost is 31 lacs per year.

In view of the phasing out of the scheme which is to be completed within three years period. Outlay of Rs. 100 lacs has been approved for Annual Plan 1994-95 but no fund released. Rs. 116 lakh was released for this year against the approved outlay of Rs. 200 lakh in the year 1995-96. Outlay of Rs. 300.00 lac has been proposed for 1996-97

II. COOPERATION

The Co-operative Department in Delhi started like other states and Union Territories with the organisation/ registration of agricultural credit cooperatives in rural areas. Subsequently the co-operative movement, has made significant progress in the fields of Urban Credit, Housing, Industrial, Consumer Stores etc.

The Cooperative Department is responsible to promote Cooperative Societies and consolidate the Cooperative movement in National Capital Territory of Delhi. Schemes for development, promotion & propagation of Coop. movement in Delhi are included under this sector.

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, formulated 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 Coop. Societies have been registered. To advance loans for construction purposes to the Coop. Societies and the Cooperatives of slum dwellers, it is proposed to strengthen the share capital base of the Delhi Coop. Housing Finance Cooperation Ltd. (DCHFC), as an apex level Coop., Finance Institution.
2. In the industrial sector special attention is being paid by providing financial assistance to the Handloom Coops. Societies which are mostly formed by the weaker section of the societies.
3. The overall objective is 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 term and long term

loans through the Delhi State Coop. Bank to agriculturists for their agricultural operations and also to frame a strategy in the light of the recommendations on the basis of the study of Primary Agricultural Credit Coop. Societies being conducted by National Cooperative Union of India.

5. To encourage women to come forward and form Coop. Societies separate scheme to provide financial assistance has been formulated.
6. The training as well as educational requirements of Office bearers/members of the Coop. Societies and the staff employed by them is being taken care of through Cooperative Training Centre and financed through Co-operatives Education Fund.
7. To meet the requirements of consumption loan for the expenses on 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 are being provided.

The strategy of the Annual Plan 1996-97 will be more or less remain the same as adopted during Annual Plan 1995-96. However a new scheme for financial assistance to sick Co-operative bank is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1996-97 with an outlay of Rs. 100 lac. Keeping in view the above facts, the amount proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 as per broad heads is as follows :-

<u>Annual Plan 1996-97</u>	
(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Direction & Administration	5.50
2. Research & Evaluation (EDP)	2.45
3. Asstt. to Credit Coop. societies	12.00
4. Asst. to Primary Consumer Societies	0.35
5. Agriculture Credit stabilisation fund	1.00
6. Other Cooperatives	50.70
7. Market Developmental Asstt. to leather Coop.	3.00
8. Organising Sehkari Bazars	5.00
9. Financial Assistance to sick Co-operative Banks	100.00

Total	180.00

The physical targets are indicated in the following table :-
(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Items	8th Five		Achievement			Target
		Year Plan (1992-97) Target	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Short-term loan advances	2.25	0.0026	0.0029	0.0022	0.025	0.02
2.	Medium term loan advances	0.25	-	-	-	-	0.05
3.	Long term loan advances	0.50	0.41	0.53	0.8537	0.8064	0.55
4.	Retail sale of fertilizers	1.25	0.26	0.25	0.0133	0.1855	0.25
5.	Agriculture products marketed by Coop.	1.00	1.82	2.29	1.7280	1.7350	1.00
6.	Retail sale of consumer goods by Urban Cons. Coop. Stores	750.00	196.32	204.00	230.76	215.26	150.00
7.	Retail sale of consumer goods through Coop. in Rural areas	7.00	1.79	1.80	3.1440	2.9730	1.25

The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1996-97 are as follows :-

1. Direction and Administration-(Rs. 5.50 lacs)

The Department had decided to set up an Arbitration Cell during 1993-94, in view of the disposing enormous number of pending arbitration cases but could not be implemented due to economy reasons. The pending arbitration cases have been increasing during recent years. Hence the requirement of setting up of an Arbitration Cell under the Plan scheme has become inevitable for settling the pending disputes at the earliest.

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 935 cases u/s 60 and 579 cases u/s 61 were pending with the different officers of the Deptt. as on 31.03.94. Arbitrators are appointed among the officers of this departments well as from officers of the other Departments retired officer. This deptt. needs an efficient functioning towards the disposal of petition under the act through the officer meant for this purpose. The staff proposed for the arbitration cell is detailed below:

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

One post of the Driver created during 1992-93 will continue during 1996-97.

Provision has also been kept for one zerox Machine as well as contagency fund. For all these programmes an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

2. Electronic Data Processing Cell-(Rs. 2.45 lac)

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

Work relating to collection of data/input of Societies in RC office has almost been completed. The data/input consist of details regarding election, audit, liquidation, capital deposit profit loss etc. of the Coop. societies registered with the department.

The department had purchased AT-386 Computer System along with 4 terminals, two Gist terminals and two printers for a sum of Rs. 3.35 lakhs during the 1990-91.

Since the Computer System has been installed and data/input relating to Co-operative Societies being collected, the EDP cell required trained technical staff for the work relating to Computerisation of records. Moreover additional information in respect of all the societies needs to be computerised like list of members with address, management and Committees records (name & designation), the details of arbitrators and liquidators and Administrator, loans etc. keeping in view the latest development, it is necessary to strengthen the EDP cell by providing administrative and technical staff in Annual Plan 1996-97 to operate, manage computer system efficiently. It is therefore, proposed to create the following post during the annual plan 1996-97 (including one post of Data Entry Operator proposed in 1995-96 and the same has not been created so far).

1.	Assistant Programmer	1	1640-2900
2.	Data Entry Operator	3	1200-2040
3.	Peon/Manual Attendant	1	750-940

Funds requirement is as follows

S.No.	Items	Rs. in lac
1.	Staff Salary	1.25
2.	Annual Maintenance Contract of computer & stabilizer.	0.50
3.	Floppy/Computer Application	0.10
4.	Paper/Stationery	0.10
5.	Software Package	0.50
Total :		2.45

Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 2.45 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

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

The Delhi State Cooperative bank Ltd. functioning as an apex institution for Cooperatives in Delhi and is directly providing finances to various Cooperatives and thus acting as a Central Financing Agency. It is providing short-term, medium-term and long-term agricultural loans and cash credit to different types of societies. There are 15460 members of the Bank consisting of 13131 nominal members, 2285 co-op. societies and 44 individuals members. 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 section.

The bank has at present, share capital of Rs. 214.67 lacs and reserve including interest suspense reserve of Rs. 1215.06 lacs as on 25-08-95. The Govt. has also subscribed to Share Capital of the bank to the extent of Rs. 80.03 lacs. The comparative position of the Bank for the last two years is given below.

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Share Capital	201.16	208.95
2.	Reserve including Interest suspense reserve	1159.87	1215.06
3.	Deposits	10117.84	11454.23
4.	Loans & Advances	1407.19	2218.72
5.	Working Capital	12249.43	13455.75
6.	Investment in Govt. Securities	1983.48	2073.48
7.	Advance during the year	137.58	543.93
8.	Profit	10.44	(-)93.98

The bank has also provided credit facilities to the national level institutions like NAFED and hopes to provide finance to All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Coop.

Society Ltd. Under NABARD refinance scheme to help public distribution system, the Bank has also started advancing loans to Fair Price Shops for their working capital requirements. Due to the rapid urbanisation in Delhi, the bank has started lending to the individuals under non-farm sector, Transport and consumer durable. The requirements of funds to the financial needs of increasing population of Delhi need for augmenting the paid-up share capital of the Bank. The share capital assistance is being provided by the Govt. of Delhi to enable the Bank to improve its financial position as advised by the NABARD from time to time under the approved Govt. Plan.

Share Capital assistance of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

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

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, education, medical, religious purposes etc. Any SC/ST members of any T/C Society or Co-operative Bank whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.2000/ is eligible for availing this assistance. At present the rate of interest is 11.75% per annum. This loan would be exclusive of the loan a member avail from the Society being a member of the same.

The following Financial Pattern as approved by the Govt. of India will continue during the 8th Five Year Plan :

	Rs.

1 Marriage Expenses	5,000/-
2 Educational Expenses	3,000/-
3 Medical Expenses	3,000/-
4 Expenses for funeral rites/	
5 Birth ceremony	1,000/-
6 Religious ceremony	1,000/-

The consumption loan will be released to SC/ST member of any T/C Societies/Co-Operative Bank functioning in Delhi. Meeting of the working group of Planning Commission held on

21-03-95 asked to monitor the recovery of consumption credit to SC/ST when recovery period commences.

For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 10 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

5. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Due to uncertain weathers, Delhi has to face various natural calamities such as heavy rains, drought etc. affecting crops. In these circumstances as per the declared policy, it is essential that short-term loans advanced to the members of the Agricultural societies will have to be converted into medium-term loans. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh (Sub-sidy 75% & Loan 25%) is proposed to provide to the Bank to strengthen Agricultural Credit stabilisation Fund during the Annual Plan 1996-97 keeping in view as per the approved financial pattern by Govt. of India.

6. Assistance to Primary Cons. Coop. Stores - (Rs. 0.35 lac)

There are 403 Primary Consumer Coop. Stores working as on 31-3-95. The Govt. of India has suggested to strengthen the public distribution of essential commodities through the media of Consumer Cooperative Stores. It is proposed to cover newly registered stores and stores which have not been provided financial assistance so far and are desirous of availing financial assistance.

Keeping in view the financial requirements of the Consumer Cooperative Stores, the following pattern of financial assistance is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan:

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

Total	Rs. 35,000 /-

An outlay of Rs. 0.35 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for this purpose.

7. Market Development Assistance Scheme to Handloom Sector - (Rs. 50 lac)

This scheme, being implemented in NCT of Delhi from the Annual Plan 1989-90, is formulated on the basis of guidelines provided by the Office of the Handloom Development 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 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 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 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 Fabrics is estimated at Rs. 400.00 lac during 1996-97 and 8% of Rs. 400.00 lac comes to Rs. 32.00 lac. The Delhi Govt. share 50% comes to Rs. 16.00 lac.

(B) Assistance to Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies

The assistance, which is to be shared equally by the State and Central Govt. will be provided to the Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies. The financial pattern of the scheme has recently been reviewed and arrived at the decision that the assistance would be provided to the societies on the performance of their sales instead of Cash Credit Limits fixed by the Delhi Cooperative Bank. accordingly following graded slabs of MDA would be admissible for the primary weavers Co-op. Societies w.e.f. 1-4-1995.

Turnover	Rates of Slabs
1. Rs. 1 lac to Rs. 100 lac	10% of turnover
2. Above Rs. 100 lakh and upto Rs. 200 lakh	10% of Rs. 100 lac + 9% of the balance
3. Above Rs. 200 lac and upto Rs. 300 lacs	10% of Rs. 100 lac + 9% of Rs. 100 lac + 8% of the balance amount
4. Above Rs. 300 lac and upto Rs. 400 lacs	10% of Rs. 100 lac + 9% of Rs. 100 lac + 8% of Rs. 100 lac + 7% of balance
5. Above Rs. 400 lac and above	10% of Rs. 100 lac + 9% of Rs. 100 lac + 8% of Rs. 100 lac + 7% of Rs. 100 lac + 6% of the balance Amount

The revised rate of MDA to primary weavers co-operative societies will be subject to the following conditions.

- a The sales by primaries to Apex will be excluded while computing the annual sales turnover of primaries for their MDA eligibility. In other words the sales made by Primaries to Apex would not, hence forth, be eligibles for MDA since Apex societies are separately clearing MDA on their sales after procurement from primaries.
- b The sales turnover of primaries would be computed on the basis of audited certificates and certification by the Directorate of Handloom of the respective State Govt.
- c The claim document should be accompanied by the documentary proof of matching share released by the State Govt., claim documents, Utilisation Certificates etc. in accordance with the existing procedure in force.

- d Each State Govt. would submit claim with supportive documents and necessary certification on a monthly basis for processing for sanction by office of the Development Commission Handloom.
- e The MDA will be available on a regular basis only if the societies have selected representatives.

The average sales turnover of the Handloom fabrics by Handloom societies is estimated at Rs. 1200 lac during 1996-97 and the eligibility of the societies, as per the revised rates comes to around Rs. 120.00 lac. Delhi Govt's share comes to Rs. 60 lacs.

Utilisation of Assistance

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

- (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 the 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 designated for the purpose.

The total requirement for this scheme (A+B) during the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 76.70 lacs. However, keeping into consideration the economy measure adopted by the Govt. and the paucity of funds, a sum of Rs. 50 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

8. Labour Cooperatives - (Rs. 0.30 lac)

At present there are 44 Working Labour & Construction Coop. Societies with 1949 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 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:

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

For the Annual Plan 1996-97 Rs. 0.30 lac are proposed.

9. Assistance to Women Coop. Industrial Societies (All kinds) - (Rs. 0.40 lac)

Women Coop. Societies are mainly organised among household ladies for promotion of their economic interest such as tailoring, papad/pickles making and other industrial coop. societies. These societies can be made more viable by granting financial assistance as per norms given below. The 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. 3,000/- in the 1st year &	Rs. 5,000/-

Rs. 2,000/- in the 2nd year)

Rs. 0.40 lac are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

10. **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.

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.

The pattern of assistance of the scheme is at par with that of the plan scheme of mDA to Handloom Cooperative Societies/Federations. But for this scheme there is no provision for matching share from Central Govt. Accordingly the entire amount is to be met from the State Govt. plan funds.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

11. **Organisation of Sahkari Bazars (Rs. 5.00 lac) :**

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 Connaught Place, Karol Bagh etc.

To promote the sale of their products, the Cooperative Department has been organising Sahkari Bazars to provide marketing facilities to the Industrial Cooperative Societies and Federations and also to promote the Cooperative movement in NCT of 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 more exhibitions for providing sale outlets to industrial Cooperatives. The scheme was approved during Annual Plan 1994-95.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

NEW SCHEME

12 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SICK CO-OPERATIVE BANKS (RS. 100 LACS)

Co-operative banks are registered under the Delhi co-operative societies Act 1972. As per the provisions of the DCS Act and Rules, a co-op. bank enroll its members as share holders after certifying necessary requirements as per its by laws. A co-op. bank is managed by Board of Directors who are elected by the member of the bank.

The basic function of the bank is to grant loan to its share holder members as per their requirement and guidelines/regulation issued by the RBI.

It is found that in Delhi there are a few co-operative banks which have been severely hit by mis-management and irregularities resulting in shortage of funds to make refunds to the depositors. This happens particularly in the cases where the Directors fail to observe the proper procedure for loaning, obtaining sureties etc. On the other hand genuine depositors are put to hardship when a bank fails. Normally when the co-op. institution faces problems the RCS supersedes the managing committee and appoints an administrator who tries to put the thing right. When he also fails, the institution is placed under liquidation and then it is wound up as per the provisions of the co-op. laws. Sometimes, it is possible to revive the institution after taking care of bad debts etc. Thus the depositors of bank have to face the financial problems without their own faults.

At present there is no plan scheme of Delhi Govt. to provides financial assistance to sick co-op. Banks though the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act. provides that such assistance could be given to a class of societies.

Although there are provisions for recovery of outstanding loans from the borrowers under the DCS Act. 1972, the process of recovery takes considerable time as in the first instance, the bank has to obtain an award under section 61 against the defaulter and then file recovery proceeding before the recovery officer. In some of the cases even after stringent action taken by the Recovery officer, the amount is not recovered as the loanees get relief from various courts.

The new scheme envisages to provides financial assistance from plan funds to Sick Co-operative Banks to revive their banking activities. It is proposed to provide soft loan assistance to Rs. 1 crore for each such bank at a rate of interest of 14% per annum. The loan amount will be recovered within a period of 3 years with interest after a moratorium of two years.

Mode of Recovery :

- a There will be a moratorium of 2 years. However interest will be levied for this period.
- b The loan amount with interest will be recovered in 3 yearly installments commencing from the third year.
- c Suitable surety will be obtained in the form of mortgage of immovable property etc.

It may be mentioned that RBI has given its view that there is no scheme under which the equity base of Urban Co-operative banks could be strengthened or financial assistance extended to them.

The guidelines of Ministry of Finance, Department of Banking, Govt. of India, in this regard, may be taken into consideration by the Planning Commission.

An outlay of Rs. 100 lac is proposed for this new scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

III. 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 programme plays a significant role in the planning process. A number of study teams from other countries and UN agencies visit the rural areas of Delhi to see the implementation of rural development programme.

Efforts have been made to provide suitable avenues of employment to the rural population through Khadi & Village Industries, Handlooms, Handicrafts and Leather Industries etc. Schemes like Rural sanitation, IREP, are also being implemented to improve the environmental conditions in the rural areas of Delhi. The limited cultivable land is being put to maximum use through intensive/multiple cropping, intensive vegetable cultivation etc.

The rapid urbanisation has created a number of problems for the people of rural areas as the infrastructural facilities provided are hardly sufficient to meet the requirements.

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 involves the Development Department but also many other Departments of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. 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 Expenditure in 1993-94, 1994-95, approved outlay and expenditure in 1995-96 and proposed outlay for 1996-97 are as under :-

(Rupees in lacs)

Name of the Agency	8th Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	1993-94 Actual Expdr.	1994-95 Actual Expdr.	1995-96 Approved Expd.	1995-96 Expd.	Proposed Outlay 1996-97
A. Development Department	2085.00	504.10	2225.64	5765.00	3971.45	5950.00
B. D.C. Office	40.00	0.12	3.60	5.00	2.69	9.00
C. DEDA	225.00	45.00	39.03	75.00	60.00	75.00
D. Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Integrated Rural Energy Planning & Development (MGI) at Bakoli	125.00	71.84	60.00	80.00	70.00	95.00
Total (Rural Development)	2475.00	621.06	2328.27	5925.00	4104.14	6129.00

Scheme-wise write-up for the Plan Schemes included in 1996-97 is given below:-

(1) Integrated Development of Rural Villages in Delhi (IDRV) - (Rs. 750.00 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. and other departments of N.C.T. of Delhi have been playing an important role for the development of rural areas in the NCT of Delhi. The contribution made by the above agencies for the development of different sectors has been found to be insufficient 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 aspects, 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 of senior officers viz. Secretary (Plg), Director (Industries), Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, Dy Commissioner (WS & SDU), MCD, Director (City Planning), DDA, Jt. Secy. (PWD), Addl. Distt. Magistrate (Development), Delhi as members. 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 center and infrastucture facilities like Water Supply, Electricity, Roads etc. must be provided in an integrated way in the rural areas in the U.T. of Delhi. In the light of the observations of the Working Group, DDA, MCD, DESU, DW & SDU had developed plots for community facilities, constructed drains and laid water and sewage lines in most of the urban villages. In spite of this, the Infrastructure facilities provides like water supply, electricity and roads are found to be inadequate as compared to the present requirements of rural villages and the surrounding colonies. 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 areas, it is felt that the physical development of rural villages should be given proper attention. This will not only improve the environmental health of rural areas but will also bring social justice to the rural

population of the U.T. of Delhi. In the light of the recommendation of the Working Group, a scheme namely 'Integrated Development of Rural Villages in Delhi' has been prepared with the objective to effect physical as well as socio-economic development of the rural area. The main objectives of the scheme are as under :-

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

A number of scheme are being implemented under the plan head Rural Development with an outlay of Rs 2085lakhs for the 8th five year plan. The primary aim of the scheme is to Protect Gaon Sabha Land by providing fencing and later to use to provide need basis amenities coming from day to day local demands like, approach road, construction and renovation of Gaon Chaupals, Panchayat Ghars, Cremation Grounds and Grave Yards Grounds; Improvement of village pond etc.

The expenditure of RS. 7.98 crores in year (92-93) Rs. 5.04 crores in year (93-94) and Rs.10.01 crores in the year (94-95) had been incurred on them . The budget estimate for the scheme during the year (95-96) is RS. 7.65 crores, Rs. 7.60 crores on capital account and Rs. 0.05 crores in Revenue Account. As against the outlay provided, only Rs. 6.18 crores were utilised. As many as , Rs. 7.50 crores is proposed for the year 1996-97, Rs. 7.45 crores on capital account and Rs. 0.05 crores on Revenue Account. A brief details of work to be taken in hand as under, during 96-97

is as under:-

1.1 Household Industries (Rs. Nil lacs)

This scheme has been included in 8th plan and funds were allotted till Annual Plan 1994-95 but scheme could not be initiated and has been dropped.

1.2 Infrastructural Facilities (Rs. 430.00 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. Even though facilities like potable water, electricity, drainage and roads have already been provided in the rural area, they are grossly inadequate demand in 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 link roads water supply, electricity and telephone, a provision of Rs.160 lacs under 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.320.00 lacs under Annual Plan 1995-96 have been made. An outlay of Rs. 430.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

1.3. Commercial Centers & Work Centers

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 Expdr. of the above activities. For 1994-95, Rs.15 lacs was approved for Commercial Centers & Works Centers but it was not utilised. No outlay has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

1.4 Construction of Sheds for Community Baths, Latrine etc. (Rs. Nil) (Construction of Sulabh Sauchalaya)

This scheme included in 8th five year plan and funds were allotted till Annual Plan 1995-96 but scheme could not be implemented and has been dropped.

1.5. Protection/fencing of Gaon Sabha Land (Rs. 85.00 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.6.00 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. Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been approved in A.P. 1995-96. Rs. 77.09 lakh has been incurred under Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1996-97.

1.6 Construction of Stadia, Vayamshala and Development of Cremation Ground (Rs. 235.00 lakh)

Construction of Stadia & Development of Cremation Ground in the Rural areas of NCT 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). An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lacs was approved for 1995-96 against which Rs. 425.88 lakh has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 235.00 lakh has been proposed for A.P. 1996-97.

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 and staff would be accommodated in the existing building of the Development Deptt. It is also proposed to set up an integrated rural development board to execute works in due course of time.

For the scheme Integrated Development of Rural Villages. An outlay of Rs. 750.00 lakhs including Rs. 0.05 lakhs on revenue account has been proposed in the A.P. 1996-97. The revenue outlay is provided for purchase of functional jeep, petrol and other contingency expenditure.

Community facilities & Development of Panchayats etc.

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.1035 lakhs under capital head has been approved for the 8th plan 1992-97(For whole plan scheme of Panchayat Unit) including cost of 50 Chaupals etc.

2. Development and Const. 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 as well as repairs of Chupals exclusively for the SCs (Harijans) are undertaken in such villages where this facility does not exist. The scheme covers such villages in the beginning where there is no chaupals for SC(Harijan) and the Gaon Panchayats are not in a position to construct such chaupals for want of funds.

A model chaupal comprises of big hall and two additional rooms and a boundary wall according to available site location. The approximate cost of construction of harijan chaupal comes to Rs. 8.00 lakhs to Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The villages/sites are selected by B.D.Os and request are also received from the concerned community, villagers and public representatives.

The year-wise targets and physical achievements along with expenditure for construction of chaupals exclusively for SCs (Harijans) are given below :-

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Expenditure
VIIIth Five year Plan 1985-90	48	51	75.40	74.04
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	6	-	28.02
1994-95	10		50.00	26:05
1995-96	10	4	50.00	
1996-97	10		50.00	(Proposed)

3. Development & Const. of Panchayat Ghars (Rs.100.00 lakhs)

This scheme was also introduced 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 Const. of new Panchayat Ghars in the Villages as well as development/renovation of the existing Panchayat Ghars, to cater to the need of the rural folks. 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 according to available site location. The approximate cost of such Panchayat Ghars comes out from Rs. 8.00 lakhs to Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The administrative management of the Panchayat Ghars is the responsibility of the concerned Gaon Panchayat. Year wise target, achievements, and allocation is given below.

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Expenditure
VIIth Five year Plan 1985-90	21	48	64.05	62.15
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	9		123.86
1994-95	10	12	120.00	98.94
1995-96	10	17	100.00	
1996-97	10		100.00	(Proposed)

4. Development of Village Wells (Rs. 50.00 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. Year wise target , achievement, approved outlay and expenditure is given below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Expenditure
VIIth Five year Plan 1985-90	82	68	24.60	22.36
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	NA	29.71
1994-95	30	89	40.00	1.98
1995-96	40	-	25.00	
1996-97	35	125 (hand pump)	50.00	(Proposed)

5 Grant-in-aid to Panchayats for taking-up Development Works - Scheme Dropped. No outlay was proposed in 8th Five Year Plan.

6 Construction of Stadia, Vayamshala and development of cremation ground - merged in scheme no.1

7. Mini Master Plan for Development of rural village in 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 centres; thirty three to be developed as growth points; and remaining one hundred

and forty seven as basic villages. This classification is based on existing and projected components, viz, (i) Population; (ii) Growth of Population; (iii) Physical Infrastructure; (iv) Available Social infrastructure; (v) Potentiality for Development and (vi) Transport & Communication. The total plan will be implemented in about twelve years.

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

(i) Growth Centres (15)

Each growth centre 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; a housing 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.

(ii) Growth Points (33)

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 and housing complex 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.

(iii) **Basic Villages** (147)

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 meals and religious-cultural gathering; community water hydrants; latrines & electricity; sub-post office etc.

Annual Plan (1994-95)

For implementation of Mini Master Plan, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores, for the first time, was provided for the year 1994-95. The plan for construction of multi-purpose community centres one each in 184 villages was approved by the Planning Commission in Sep. 20, 1994 on account of financial cut imposed by government of India in early 1995, the budget of this scheme was reduced to Rs. 12.22 crores. Finally an amount of Rs. 4.29 crores to DSIDC and RS. 6.58 crores to MCD had been released on deposit basis. The I&F and PWD had spent in order Rs. 85 lakhs and RS. 50 lakhs. On revenue account only Rs. 2 lakhs were utilised. Thus accounting for Rs. 12.24 crores spent during 1994-95. The designs of the Multi-purpose community centres have been prepared by the school of Planning & Architectures. The two models of the Multi-purpose Community Centres have been divided comprising of a covered area measuring 5500 sq. feet and 3560 sq. feet respectively.

Annual Plan 1995-96

For implementation of this plan , an outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been provided in the annual plan 1995-96 . Out of this Rs. 20 lakhs are to be utilised on revenue accounts. The main activities to be undertaken during the year under capital account are:

- (a) To complete construction of Multi-purpose Community Centre initiated in the year 1994-95.

- (b) To prepare proposal for construction of Multi-purpose Community Centres in remaining 61 villages and to start construction work.
- (c) To provide additional facilities to improve Rural Sanitation by way of community toilet/bath in selected and important villages.
- (d) To construct shopping Centre and Semi-open sheds for toilet facilities in and around smaller Multi-purpose Community Centres under construction.

Besides, it is contemplated to acquire land of 200 Hect. (500 acres), for development of growth centres and growth points. Keeping in view, the availability of resources, the advance payments for acquisition of land will be made.

Simultaneously, it is planned to provide facilities like, electricity, water supply & sewage disposal, roads and to re-develop a few clusters of the village falling within the jurisdiction of Growth Centres and Growth Points. The preparatory work in this connection has already been started with the help of Chief Engineers of two undertakings; Chief Engineer, roads and Chief Architect, MCD. It is expected that 50 crores provided in the current year budget will be utilised. However, during the year(1996-97) the work initiated in the last two years will continue. Besides, it is contemplated to prepare Regional Plans of some of Growth Centres and Growth Points for which land is acquired during the year(1995-96). An amount of Rs. 3353.57 lakh has been spent during 1995-96.

Annual Plan(1996-97)

During 1996-97, the activities to be undertaken in Mini Master Plan will be expanded in many directions. The major expenditure will be on acquisition of land for development of Growth Centres, Growth Points, and redevelopment of villagers falling within Jurisdiction of Growth Centres and Growth Points, preparation of Regional Plans completion of spill-over works of earlier two years and other preparatory activities. Apart from school of Planning & Architecture, other similar expert agencies will be involved in surveying,

preparation of plans and designs to generate momentum in execution of the plan. It is anticipated that an equivalent outlay of 50.00 crores will be required during the year as well . The revenue component will include payment of consultancy fees/charges; payment of salary and allowances of the staff; and purchase of equipments needed for efficient communication system for preparation and flow of documents and reports and maintenance of computerised management information system.

The detail of staff proposed in the scheme is annexed.

Staff Requirement :

S.No.	Description	Pay Scale (in Rs.)	No. of Post
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

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.	Stenographer (Grade "D")	1200-2040	1
4.	Assistant	1400-2300	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

No member of the staff mentioned above is in position at present. The proposed outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 50.00 crores.

LAND REFORMS :-

8. Consolidation of Holdings by D.C. Office - (Rs. 9.00 lacs)

The consolidation of Holdings scheme is undertaken under the provisions of the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and prevention of fragmentation) Amendment Act-1948 as extended to Union Territory of Delhi and aims at rationalisation of land holding patterns promotion of productivity and planned reconstruction of the villages.

The scheme envisages whole some land reforms. The scheme is the only solution for development and upliftment of rural area which is one of the important programme of new 20 point programme or an integrated programme Rural development forming part of the land reforms.

The consolidation proceedings in 79 villages during the 8th plan year is to be completed. Scheme was approve by Planning Commission on 30-4-85 which was actually started during 1986-87. The consolidation work of 3 villages was completed namely Budhpur, Mungeshpur and Hamidpur during

1991-92. The consolidation work in other notified villages could not be taken up due to non-finalisation of policy of allotment of residential plots in the extended abadi. However the policy has now been finalised and amended rules notified in extraordinary gazette dated 3-2-92 and 5-7-95. At present 14 villages have been notified for carrying out consolidating proceeding. Delhi Govt. has decided to take up the task at consolidation in all the 79 villages except 3 villages i.e. Kair, Kham Pur and Pooth Khurd and to be implemented according the decision at new policy.

The approved outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

Details of year-wise expenditure approved outlay 1995-96 and bifurcation of villages to be undertaken by consolidation is given as under:

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	No. of villages to be modernise
1992-93	6.00	1.29	10
1993-94	5.00	0.12	12
1994-95	5.00	3.60	15
1995-96	5.00	2.69	20
1996-97	9.00		22
	(Proposed)		-----
			79

The approved outlay Rs. 5.00 lakh during 1995-96 required towards the payment of salary of the staff and other contingency expenses. The proposed outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 9.00 lakh.

The work of consolidation for 79 villages is to be completed during 8th plan all relevant records for villages, Mundka, Bijwasan, Alipur, Kapashera have been almost prepared on the basis of physical measurement and handing over the possession of khatedar's with new numbers. All these 4 villages will be consigned to tehsils by the end of the year 1995-96. No evaluation study has been conducted by any organisation so far.

No. of posts sanctioned are 21. Details as given below:-

S.NO.	Designation	Scale in Rs.	No of Posts
1.	S.O. (c)	2000-3200	1
2.	C.O.	1640-2900	1
3.	A.C.O.	1400-2300	2
4.	K.C.O.	1200-2040	2
5.	Patwari	950-1500	15

			21

No further posts is proposed to be created during 1996-97.

9. Modernisation at Land Record Administration in Delhi-scheme dropped from 1993-94.

Rural Energy :

10. Integrated rural Energy Programme by DEDA (Rs.75.00 lakh)

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 during 1984-85. 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.

During VIIth plan the Agency had undertaken the following schemes also :

1. Plying of Battery Buses.
2. Sanitary Land fill scheme.

Energy Plantation scheme was introduced for the first time during 1990-91. The following schemes which were continued in VIIIth plan 1992-97 are also proposed for 1996-97.

1. Integrated Rural Energy Programme
2. Non-conventional Urban Energy Programme
3. Plying of Battery Buses
4. Energy Plantation in the NCT of Delhi
5. Energy recovery from solid municipal waste (New scheme including continued scheme of Sanitary Landfill).

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 were wind mills, sale of solar cookers, installation of Institutional & Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems and Installation of Improved Chulhas. Recently GOI has discontinued the central subsidy on these items, except improved chulha, wind mill and biogas. The main thrust has been given to provide biogas, hence, the biogas based schemes have been introduced under IREP programme.

During VIIIth Plan 1992-97, an allocation of Rs. 225 lacs has been made and a provision of Rs. 75.00 lacs has been approved for 1995-96.

Delhi Energy Development Agency intends to continue Integrated Rural Energy Programme for the year 1996-97.

The main schemes under the IREP will be as follows :-

- a) Domestic biogas Plants.
- b) Community Biogas plant.
- c) Vermi composting of waste.
- d) Vegetable waste biogas plant.
- e) Sewage fund biogas for cooking
- f) Improved chulha .
- g) National programme on demonstration of Wind Mill
- h) Solar photo voltaic lanterns.
- i) Maintenance of Energy parks.

(A) Domestic Bio-gas Plants

This is intended to meet the cooking needs of the people. The GOI is continuing to subsidize bio-gas plant construction. In 1995-96 the GOI indicated a target of 7 domestic plants. During 1996-97 also DEDA proposes to install 7 domestic bio-gas plants of 3 cubic meter capacity each. The GOI subsidy would be Rs. 2000/- per plant. The state subsidy would be Rs. 3000/-. This has been lowered from Rs. 9,879/- in 1995-96 with a view to phase out the subsidy. The funds required for domestic biogas plants in 1996-97 would be Rs. 21,000/-.

(B) Community Biogas Plants

Community Bio-gas operations have been commercialised by DEDA for the last 2 years, The initial cost of setting them up is borne by GOI through central subsidies. The cost of the pipe work is funded through deposits from users of cooking gas and from the revenue of sale of gas. The cost of purchase of cow-dung (gobar) is off-set by the sale of manure.

During 95-96 GOI had given Delhi a target of 5 community sized plants. In 1996-97 also DEDA propose to install 5 plants of 85 cubic meter capacity each.

The projected budgetary support for meeting the supervisory and other overheads would be Rs. 1 lac for 1996-97 from the State Plan funds. This would be in addition to GOI subsidy.

(C). Vermi Composting of Waste

In Delhi considerable quantum of waste is generated even in rural areas. The Govt. of Delhi has decided to encourage waste disposal projects in the private sector. The technology for composing of waste with the help of worms now appears to be past the R & D stage. It is proposed to try out one field level pilot project on a small scale for this an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed. The aim is to demonstrate the technology and its profitability for replication by private parties, NGO's and the community.

(D) Vegetable Waste BIO-Gas Plants

In 1993 DEDA successfully concluded an R & D project at its Libaspur complex for generation of bio-gas from a mixture of vegetable waste and cow-dung in the ratio of 8:2. The small bio-gas plant could handle 30 kg of vegetable and fruit waste per day. The Chief Secretary Delhi has directed that such plants be set up in the private sector at all Subzi Mandies where land is available. Accordingly it is proposed that DEDA shall play the role of facilitator and coordinator in encouraging such projects in the private sector or by mandies themselves. A proposed outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is envisaged to cover miscellaneous costs.

(E) SEWAGE BASED BIO-GAS FOR COOKING

The pilot sewage gas distribution project at Okhala has proved successful. It provide gas to 7000 households. This project was setup with government funding. The Chief Secretary Delhi has directed that further plant to be set up in the private sector. DEDA shall play the role of facilitator and coordinator The aim is to exploit the gas at all sewage treatment plats in Delhi. The proposed outlay for this project is Rs. 1 lac to cover costs of advertisements and other miscellaneous expenditure.

(F). Improved Chulahas

The improved smokeless Chulahas are a low cost, low technology device which can save 700 kg of fuel wood per house-hold per year by enhancing the thermal efficiency of the cook stove by 30% to 40%. These Chulahas are smokeless and hence, have health and social benefits. This is a part of the National programme on improved chullaha. The State Govt. gives a subsidy of Rs. 10 per chullaha, In 1996-97 it is proposed to target at 15000 chullaha and for this an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is envisaged.

(G) Wind Mill (Rs. 0.75 lakh)

Wind velocities in Delhi are not such as can be useful for power generation. However, wind Mills have successfully been used for pumping out of ground water.

In 1995-96 the GOI had given a target of 5 Wind Mills. During 1996-97 also it is proposed to install 5 water pumping wind mills. These are aimed at having demonstration value for other farmers. The cost of the Wind Mills is given by GOI as a central subsidy. DEDA proposes an outlay of Rs. 75000 to cover miscellaneous charges during installation.

(H) SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC LANTERNS (1.25 LAKH)

The GOI'S SPV lantern programme provides a subsidy of Rs. 1500 per lantern. The state subsidy in 1994-95 was Rs. 800 which was reduced to Rs. 500 in 1995-96. No state subsidy component is proposed for 1996-97. During the year a target of 200 lanterns per block i.e. 1000 lanterns is envisaged under IREP. In the state Plan, DEDA needs an outlay of Rs. 1.25 lacs to cover marketing costs.

(I) Maintenance of Energy Parks

Energy park has designed along Urja Gram wherein the idea is to demonstrate to the rural population., on a small scale, how a mixture of various technologies can meet their energy needs, DEDA has Energy parks in all blocks. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is proposed for maintenance of these parks.

SALARIES

The following staff/posts are to be continued :

IREP CELL

Project Director	1	3000-4500
Project Officers	5	2000-3500
Economist	1	2000-3500

The salaries for these posts is given by GOI as a central grant.

Post borne of State Govt. funds :

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of posts	Pay-scale in Rs.
1.	Dy. Director (Tech.)	1	3000-4500
2.	Jr. Engineer	7	1400-2300
3.	Statistical Assistant	1	1400-2300
4.	Sale Supervisor	2	1200-2040
5.	Investigator	2	1200-2040
6.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
7.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
8.	Demonstrator	9	950-1500
9.	L.D.C.	5	950-1500
10.	Work Asstt.	6	950-1500
11.	Mechanic/Operator	5	950-1500
12.	Electrician	2	950-1500
11.	Plumber	6	950-1500
12.	Driver	8	950-1500
13.	Peon/Helper	8	750-940
14.	Chowkidar	5	750-940
15.	Fitter	2	950-1500
16.	Mali/Beldar	70	750-940

An outlay of Rs. 52.54 lacs is sought for salaries

POL

Under IREP the expenditure on POL would be estimated at Rs. 2 lacs.

OFFICE EXPENSES

Under IREP the expenditure on office expenses would be estimated at Rs. 11.50 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES IREP 1996-97

a	Domestic Bio-gas plant	0.21 lakh
b	community bio-gas plant	1.00 lakh
c	Vermi Composting of waste	1.00 lakh
d	Vegetable waste bio-gas plant	1.00 lakh
e	Sewage based bio-gas for cooking	1.00 lacs
f	Improved chullaha	1.50 lacs
g	Wind mills	0.75 lacs

h	Solar Lantern	1.25 lakh
i	Energy Parks	1.25 lakh
j	Salaries	52.54 lakh
k	POL	2.00 lacs
l	Misc. expenses	11.50 lacs

75.00 lacs

(11) Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Planning & Development Bakoli- (Rs. 95.00 lacs)

Steady growth in population as well as desire for better quality of life is putting more and more pressure on exploitation of available energy resources especially commercial ones, while studies on available energy potential show that these are not going to last for more than 100 years or so. Since more than 80% of the population still lives in rural areas and have low affordability better management of available resources through planned energy supply for rural sector, it 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. The programme has been transferred to the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources MNES w.e.f. 1/04/94) 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 was dedicated to the nation by the Honable's P.M. Sh P V Narsimha Rao on Oct 2, 1992. The institute is a registered societies under Delhi Societies Registration act from June 1992.

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 & 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 & 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) P.G. Diploma in Integrated Rural Energy, Planning & Development (IREPD)

At present Integrated rural energy programme in operation in 652 block and it is envisaged that IREP will be extended in 1000 blocks by the end of VIII plan.

For result oriented implementation of these programmes, it is important that trained manpower is made available to these agencies/depts. Some academic institutions have started UG/PG courses. But need for a cadre having technical as well as managerial skills who can implement rural energy programmes is still being felt by the implementing agencies.

At present, in most of the depts./ agencies persons are being recruited from basic sciences who take time to develop the required skills. A lot of expenditure is incurred on in-service specialized training in the field of renewable energy, environment, integrated rural energy systems, etc.

To fill this gap, MGIIREPD has started P.G. Diploma of one year duration in 'Integrated Rural Energy Technology from the academic year 1994-95. The diploma has been recognised by all India Council of Technical Education (AICTE).

To run this post graduate level course, stg. of the existing facilities in terms of specialised manpower, equipments/ instruments for setting of laboratories and workshop are essential. The following posts and purchase of equipments are proposed in A.P. 1996-97.

(A) Stg. of Library facilities & Audio visual aids

The concept of library as a place for storing and issuing books is outdated. A wide variety of learning resources comprising graphic records in the form of books, periodicals, films, slides, microfilms etc. has brought a radical change in the concept of library. Library is a

workshop where an individual can interest with the media to be successful in his pursuit of knowledge.

At present, MGI library has 25 journals and magazines and 2000 books. In order to make specialised library in the field of energy, it will be reinforced by providing journals (Indian and foreign) books in energy, environment, engineering and technology and other facilities. It is also essential to provide adequate trained staff as per need.

1.	Librarian	-	1	
2.	* Asstt. librarian/Inf. Asstt.	-	1	(1400-2300)
3.	Library Assistant	-	2	(1200-2040)
4.	* Library Attendant	-	2	(950-1400)

* Post proposed to be created.

(B) Stg. of Data Base Unit

With the increasing responsibilities of the MGI particularly in the important sector of conventional and non-conventional energy, a Data Bank will be essential. This unit was set up in 1990 for development of data bank, provide training to IREP personnels, monitoring of IREP programme and other activities. With the importance of computer application in the various field training of P.G. Diploma Students in computer software has become absolutely essential. With the objective, computer training has been made compulsory for P.G. Diploma students. Keeping in view the tendency of old jobs, in addition to new job (Post Graduate Diploma), it has become imperative to suitably strengthen the DATA BASE UNIT by creation of following posts and purchase of equipments are proposed in A.P. 1996-97 :

Human Resources

1.	* Assistant Professor	1	Rs. 3700-5700
2.	* Programmer	1	Rs. 2200-4000
3.	* Data Entry Operator	1	Rs. 1200-2040
4.	* Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

* Post proposed to be created.

EQUIPMENT PROPOSED

1	Computer PC-AT-486	4
2	Digital film recorder for making slides from computer	1
3	Laser Printer	1
4.	Software	-

Stg. of Research & Development Unit

A mechanical workshop and laboratories i.e. Solar Thermal, Photovoltaic, Computer, instrumentation have been set up in order to create facilities for R&D and training. MGI has started P.G. Diploma on IREP from Sept. 1994. Various machinery, instruments and technical man power are needed by the institute for different courses being run. For this purpose following facilities are proposed to develop during 1996-97.

Human Resources

	No of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.
	-----	-----
1. * Lecturer	6	2200-4000
2. * technical Asstt.	2	1640-2900
3. * Lab. Assistant	1	1200-2040
4. UDC(Academic Cell)	1	1200-2040
5. Lab. Asstt. (Instrumentation)	1	1200-2040
6. Field Lab Asstt. (Solar Energy)	1	1200-2040
7. Lab. Attendant	1	750-940

* Post proposed to be created.

Equipments proposed to be purchased

I. Instrumentation Lab

1. Amplifiers
2. Frequency counter
3. Pulse width meter
4. Frequency meter

5. Digital Ammeter
6. Digital Voltmeter
7. Ampere meter
8. Voltage transformer
9. Current transformer
10. Oscilloscope
11. Whetstone Bridge
12. Electrostatic High tension voltmeter
13. Energy meter (Induction type)
14. Millivoltmeter
15. Millimeter
16. Power Factor Meter
17. Potentic Meter
18. Galvanometer
19. Transducers
 - Tharistor - Temp. measurement
 - Variable capacitance - capacitive
 - reluctance pick-up - Pressure displacement vibration and position.
 - Photoelectric light and radiation
20. Bordan gauge
21. Magnetic flow meter
22. Current meter
23. Thermocouples
 - Chromel - Alumel - 30 meter
 - Copper constant - 100 meter
24. Hydramic load cell Iron constant - 20 meter
25. Strain gauge torsion meter
26. A-D converter & D-A converter
27. Spectro meter
28. Recorder
29. Electric power and demand analyser
- 30 Digital storage Oscillosope.

II. Photovoltaic Lab

1. Lock-in amplifier
2. Interference filter
3. Tungsten halogen lamp
4. Temp. scanner
5. Spectroscopic cllipsometer
6. Digital AC/DC Ammeter
7. Digital AC/DC Voltmeter

8. Digital AC/DC Wattmeter (Single Phase)
9. P V array tester

III. Biomass Lab.

1. Thermobalance
2. Particle shape analyser
3. Flame Photometer
4. Digital Darl Fisher Titrator
5. Refractometer
6. Environmental test chamber
7. Engine testing set-up
8. Methanometer
9. Casitiers (Rice hisk & wood based)

IV. Solar Thermal Lab.

1. Instruments for solar radiation profile and wind energy profile.
 - Wind sensors - 3
 - Solar radiation sensors - 2
 - Data logger
2. Solar tracker
3. Ultra violet radiometer
4. Sunshine detector
5. Electronic thermophgrometer
6. Temparature Data Logger
7. Thermocouples
 - spring loaded surface probe straight
 - Bolt on prob
 - Head thermocuple for Air
8. Thermocuple caliprator

Break up of Allocated outlay

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Head of Accounts with name of the scheme as appearing in the Block of demand	Approval outlay 1996-97
1	Salaries (Pay & allowances, DA,TA LTC etc	35
2	Wages	-
3.	Domestic Travel Expenses	-
4.	Foreign Travel Expenses	-

5. Office Expenses and so on		-
Training Programme	Purchase of new Vehicles	10
(R & D)	Bus (Rs. 6.00 lacs)	
R & D		
Data Base	Training equipments etc.	
Mass Communication		
P.G. Diploma Course	Scholarship	15
	Contingency	
	Equipments	
	Study Charges	
	Misc. expn.	
	Construction of Lab.	
Civil works	Repair & maintenance of building, Construction of staff quarters Labs. etc.	15
Office Expenses	Stationery, service charges (House tax etc.), Legal Exp. Electricity, Audit fees, Postage, Water Charges, Misc. Exp. Telephone exp.	20

95

The following posts are proposed for 1996-97 :-

Designation	No. of posts	
1 Asstt. Engineer (C)	1	Filled
2 Jr. Engineer (C)	3	to be filled up
3 Jr. Engineer (E/M)	1	-do-
4 L.D.C.	2	-do-
5 Peon	1	-do-
6 Work Asstt. (C)	1	Filled
7 Work Asstt. (E/M)	1	to be filled up
8 Meson	1	"
9 Carpenter	1	"
10 Fitter/Plumber	1	"
11 Pump Operator	1	"
12 Beldar/Helper	5	"
13 Electrician	1	"
14 Sweeper	4	One post to be filled up

ACTION PLAN 1996-97

DATABASE

(I) COMPUTER TRAINING

- a Staff of MGIIREPD is to be trained in the use of Word processing and Electronic Spreadsheet Softwares
- b Training of IREP personnel at State & 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) IREP MONITORING SYSTEM

- (A) Regular updation of block, physical Financial and Training report
- (b) Database on basic statistics of each block

(III) COMPUTER MODEL FOR VILLAGE AND BLOCK LEVELS

- (a) Energy consumption pattern in blocks/villages
- (b) Projection of further energy demands
- (c) Energy planning in blocks/village

(4) MASS COMMUNICATION & EXTENSION

- (a) Mass Communication

The following activity will be undertaken during 1996-97

- 1 Establishment of exhibition centre, (Cut models, models of energy devices, panels etc.)
- 2 Publication

Journal 4 issue

Annual report

Training manual for artisans

Manual of different energy devices

Material in Hindi for Community programmes

Training manual for Project Officer

Junior Engineer, Economist and Project Director

(b) Extension Unit

The following activities will be organised during 1996-97

- 1 Community participation programme for school Children and rural people (one day)

Total no of programme 40

(free working lunch @ Rs. 16.00 per head will be provided)

- 2 Artisian Training Programee _ duration 10 days

No. of programme 8

(free lodging boarding using institute, Rs. 60 per day per head will be provided)

3. Installation of devices

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 as per requirements to that infrastructure can be utilised efficiently. The following training programme are planned to be organised each year, the detail of which finalised with IREP divison of MNES.

IREP programmes	15
Workshop/Seminar	2

The following training manual would be developed

Training Manual for Project Director
Training Manual for Economists
Training Manual for Junior Engineers
Training Manual for specialised Training Programme

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Major thrust would be on development of R & D infrastructure as well as undertaking R & D projects based on field problems.

The following R & D projects are planned in the year 1996-97.

- 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
4. Feasibility of popularising plasticluture among farmers
5. Design & Development of 5 KW Hybrid power plant

ACTION PLAN OF TECHNICAL BACK-UP UNIT, MGI, BAKOLI

The detailed Action Plan of TBU will be finalised with the DEDA. However, the proposed tentative Action Plan is as follows :

1 TRAINING

- (a) Training Programme for Block Officer & State implementing Agencies (2 Trg. per year)
- (b) National Conference of State TBU's (1 conference/ year)
- (c) National Conference of District TBU's (1 conference/ year)
- (d) Awareness creation programmes in Delhi Blocks (Exhibition, demonstrations) 2 programmes per year
- (e) Other programme as per requirement of Implementing Agencies (as and when needed)

2 **RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

- (a) Preparation of project reorts for all the Blocks of Delhi
- (b) Study of functioning of energy device installed in Delhi under IREP programme

(c) Development of Solar dryers for rural industrial use

3 **PRINTING OF DISTRIBUTION MATERIAL IN EXTENSION PROGRAMME**

(A) IREP Block Directory training Material

(b) Pamphlet

(c) Posters

4 **MAINTENANCE OF DEVICE**

Necessary guidance will be provided to block officials in respect of maintenance & devices.

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. 3600 hectares of land is being irrigated by the Western Yamuna Canal, 803 hectares by utilising effluent water of existing sewage treatment plants and 33450 hectares from ground water resources including 750 hectares from state tube-wells (190) and about 25700 hectares from private tube-wells (about 14000 Nos.). In the Territory, the average land holding size is 2 hectares and area per tube-well is 4-5 hectares.

The following statement indicates the outlays for the 8th Plan 1992-97, Approved outlay & expenditure, 1994-95 and 1995-96 on Minor Irrigation works/programmes :-

(Rs. in lacs)

Programme	8th Plan 1992-97		Expenditure		1995-96		1996-97
	Approved Outlay	1993-94	1994-95	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Ground water tube-wells	20.00	24.79	9.97	6.00	-	5.00	
B. Surface water effluent treatment plant	755.00	187.81	130.03	222.00	157.25	243.00	
C. Other Schemes	25.00	-	24.00	22.61	22.00		
Total (Minor Irrigation)	800.00	212.60	140.00	252.00	179.86	270.00	

Scheme-wise details are as under :-

(A) Ground Water Tubewell:-

1. Providing Additional Deep Bore to existing State Tubewells (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This scheme provides additional bore (Deep bore) to existing State tubewells in Khanjawala Block of NCT of Delhi. The shallow cavity tubewells installed in this block are not yielding water for irrigation facilities due to the receding water table. Most of the shallow cavity tubewells have become in-operational. In order to continue providing irrigation facilities to the small and marginal farmers, the present scheme is contemplated.

The scheme provides for a deep bore, utilising the boring rig available with the Department. The bore well have M.S. casing pipe from 15 cm.s 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 water distribution system will continue to be used. Considering the above points, project estimate was prepared for providing additional bores for 13 existing state tubewells in the Khanjawala Block of NCT of Delhi. 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 Government of N.C.T. of Delhi to implement the scheme. The scheme was cleared by T.A.C. in October 1994. The Administrative Approval of Expenditure Sanction for Rs. 24.10 lakhs has been issued in December 1994. During 1992-95 department has incurred expenditure of Rs. 32.76 lakhs. No expenditure incurred in 1995-96 against the approved outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1996-97 against this scheme.

(B) Surface water (Effluent Treatment Plant)

2. Extension of effluent Irrigation Scheme from Keshopur Treatment Plant. (Phase-III) (Rs. 223.00 lakhs)

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, 1985 on account of strong opposition against acquisition of land by then area M.P. and other elected representatives along the proposed alignment of additional channel along Nilothi Distributory and minors constructed under Keshopur Effluent Irrigation Scheme, Phase-II. A new alignment was finalised in 1986, envisaging the construction of feeder Channel and the main distributory along the existing available land along Najafgarh drain and supplementary drain.

Consequently, the revised scheme amounting to Rs. 1051 lakhs was framed in March, 1991 which envisaged reconstruction of feeder channel as well as Main Distributory within the existing available land. This revised scheme provides for construction of a head regulator at its off take point near Keshopur Sewage Treatment Plant, 6.26 Km. of feeder channel along right and left banks of Najafgarh Drain as well as supplementary drains, construction of bridge cum aqueduct near Pankha Road drain outfall, construction of pump house with 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 7 Nos. Sub Minors across Drainage works and culverts etc.

The work of construction of feeder channel from RDO to RD 2300 M along existing land of Najafgarh Drain, and from RD 2650 to RD 6265 M along existing land of Supplementary Drain have already been completed. Construction 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 across Najafgarh and Supplementary drain has also been completed 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

gestation period for completion of the original scheme was three years whereas the revised scheme amounting to Rs. 1051.00 lakhs is proposed to be completed during the year 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme during 8th Five Year Plan. The outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs in 1995-96 is mainly for construction of Keshopur Minor along with its sub. minors in the land is to be acquired, energisation of electricity operated pump sets, construction of outlets and culverts etc. An expenditure of Rs. 421.94 lakhs has been incurred in the year 1992-95 and Rs.141.46 lakhs during 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 223.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97.

The Scheme is yet to be cleared by Standing Finance Committee Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

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

A revised scheme amounting to Rs. 99.70 lakhs for "extension and improvement of effluent irrigation system from Coronation Treatment Plant (Phase-II) in Burari area" was sanctioned by Govt. of Delhi in 1986 to provide irrigation to nearly 1350 hecets of land in Jharodha, Mukandpur, Bhalswa, Nathupura, Burari, Ibrahimpur, Kushak Khurd, Kadipur and Saleempur villages by utilising 39 mgd (75 cusecs) treated effluent from C.T.P. of M.C.D.

The outlay in the the 8th Five Year Plan for this scheme was Rs. 35.00 lakhs. There was a court's stay order on the land where the pump house was being constructed. The stay has been vacated and land for sub-minor No. 3 is also to be acquired. An amount of Rs. 24.26 lakh was spent during 1992-95. An amount of Rs.15.79 lakhs has been spent in the year 1995-96 against the approved outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97. The scheme is likely to be completed during the year 1996-97.

(C) Other Scheme

4. Construction of soakage Bunds/Tanks in rural areas for ground water recharge/development schemes for Delhi - Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

On account of development of large scale boring of tubewells in the NCT of Delhi during the last decade, the ground water resources are depleting steadily in the agricultural areas. The water level in the wells has gone considerably down, thus, putting the cultivators and the local people to a great hardship in tapping the ground water resources. In order to re-charge the ground water resources, it is proposed to utilise the existing depressions, drains and tanks in rural areas, for storage of water. These storage works in rural areas of NCT of Delhi would meet the irrigation requirements of local adjoining cultivators by way of pumping water and would also help in re-couping the ground water level.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh exists in 8th Five year Plan against this scheme. During 1992-95, Rs. 1.02 lakhs was spent. 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 from lower aquifers is brackish and unfit for irrigation purposes. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was approved in the Annual Plan 1995-96 and. An amount of Rs. 22.61 lakhs has been spent. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97. Under this scheme two sub scheme, have been cleared by 12th Joint Technical advisory Committee.

- (i) Creation at pondage in the land acquired for supplementary drain along Mungeshpur drain from R.D -0 to 1575m - Estimated Cost Rs. 40.73 lakhs
- (ii) Development of Dada Sangla Pond at Village Klira Kalan in Alipur Block - Estimated Cost Rs. 5.40 lakhs

(5). Liabilities on Completed schemes (Rs. 2.00 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. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was approved in the Annual Plan 1995-96 but no expenditure was incurred by the deptt. Since 1992. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97.

V. FLOOD CONTROL & DRAINAGE

The territory of Delhi has been experienced floods, mainly from Sahibi Nadi (passing through Najafgarh Drain in Delhi) and Yamuna river. Moreover, local drainage system has also been found to be inadequate to meet the requirement wherever there is heavy rainfall in the catchment of these drains or during inflow of flood waters from adjoining states/in Yamuna river. Several flood meeting measure like raising and strengthening of Yamuna Marginal Embankments, remodeling and lining of Najafgarh drain for a discharge of 10,000 cusecs from Kakraula regulator to its outfall into river Yamuna, strengthening of Dhansa Bund, construction of supplementary drain to Najafgarh drain to cater for the excessive inflow of flood discharge in the Najafgarh Drain have been taken up over the year so that there is no repetition of floods like the once experienced in Najafgarh Drainage System in 1977 and in Yamuna River during the year 1978 respectively.

The marginal embankment along Yamuna river in Delhi can with stand discharge upto 2.5 lacs cusecs in the Yamuna against the requirement of 3.5 lacs cusecs for a flood frequency of one in hundred years as suggested by the Central Water commission, Government of India. The work relating to construction of a supplementary drain to N.G. drain was to be speedup and completed by March, 1995. However, this scheme is lingering on due to allotment of insufficient funds and the same may take another ten years, in case the present trend in allotment of funds is continued. Due to excess rainfall in Delhi and adjoining area of Haryana, The water level rises in Yamuna river in Delhi and second highest peak level of 206.93 was attended on 8th Sept., 1995 at Old Railway Bridge, the corresponding peak discharge being 2.52 lakh cusecs at Wazirabad Barrage.

In order to identify the weakness in the flood management system, drainage net-work and to suggest remedial measures, the Chief Minister, Government of Delhi constituted a Eleven member Committee, headed by Sh. Sahib Singh, Minister (Development & Education).

The committee recommended the following short term & long term measures relating to work of Irrigation & Flood Control Department.

Short Term Measures

- (a) Strengthening of Dahisra Bund and right bank of Diversion Drain No. 8 in Haryana territory, Right Marginal Embankment of Yamuna River from Palla to Jagatpur including Jagatpur Bund; Construction of a new bund from Palla to G.T. Road near Singhu village; Raising & strengthening of Yamuna Bazar Wall, New wall from Matcalf House to Qudsia Ghat drain, strengthening of river training works along Left Forward Bund near Sonia Vihar, Improvement of Shahdra Marginal Bund from Loni Road to G.T. road, improvement and strengthening of river training works along Left Forward Bund from Old Railway Bridge to Noida Bund and construction of Mundella bund along Delhi Haryana Border near Mundella Khurd Village.
- (b) Elaborate desilting of Najafgarh drain which is a lifeline of present drainage system in Delhi, by way of deployment of draggers and pumping of silt in Yamuna directly.
- (c) Making supplementary Drain functional by way of excavation of kutchra drain including payment to other departments for major works like road and railway bridges; improvement of drainage network in Najafgarh and Kanjhawala blocks like remodeling of Najafgarh pond Drain, Nawada Drain, Nasirpur Drain, W.J.C. Minors in the Kanjhawala Block and Mungeshpur drain.

LONG TERM MEASURES:

- (a) Strengthening of new embankment from Palla to G.T. Road, Raising of right side bund downstream of Okhla Barrage, Strengthening of eastern & western marginal bunds of Yamuna river down-stream of Old Railway Bridge after removal of jhuggies. Completion of Jahangirpuri Outfall Drain, Balance work of supplementary Drain Phase-I and taking up the work of supplementary Drain Phase-II.
- (b) Improvement of major drains namely Bawana Escape Drain, Palam Drain, Palam Link Drain, Pankha Road Drain, Mundella Drain, Karari & Suleman Nagar Drain , Matcalf Drain, since the catchment characteristics of many of the above drains will be changing from rural to urban drains due to fast urbanisation. Drains like Drain No. 6 , Bawana Escape Drain, New Drain parallel to G.T. road are to be re-designed and re-modeled in a shortest possible time as the over -flowing of these drain will result in inundation of the adjoining area.
- (c) Apart from re-modeling, permanent pumping arrangement with captive power is to be made at the outfall of some of these drains of Alipur Block like Burari Creek, Burari Drain and in Shahdra Block for Drainage of the area namely Sonia Vihar, Rajiv Nagar etc. located in between Shahdra Marginal Embankment and Left Forward Bund.
- (d) New Trunk Drains in Sarita Vihar and Dwarka residential areas are to be constructed.
- (e) Alternative ponds are to be developed in place of village ponds which are coming inside village boundary so that new ponds may moderate flood discharges and help in recharge of ground water table in rural area.

Financial allocation for last few years under this sector are summarised below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Scheme	8th Plan Outlay	Expenditure			1995-96		Proposed outlay 1996-97
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Approved	Exp.	
1.	Embankment schemes	187.00	11.58	22.99	11.99	22.00	0.05	261.00
2.	Drainage schemes (Including Bridges)	3130.00	699.33	720.31	648.64	1000.00	1176.59	1802.00
3.	Bank Protection schemes	193.00	43.10	(-) 0.26	11.20	20.00	22.66	70.00
4.	Anti Erosion schemes	75.00	25.35	45.95	25.72	30.00	27.66	105.00
5.	Protection of Govt. Land	145.00	43.50	52.55	55.04	50.00	33.36	75.00
6.	Liabilities of completed schemes including charged Expenditure	165.00	58.76	110.71	71.68	55.00	55.23	50.00
7.	Water Dev. Schemes	105.00	20.88	21.71	27.85	38.00	33.64	37.00
Total I&FC		4000.00	902.41	973.96	852.12	1215.00	1249.19	2400.00
8.	Under TYB Schemes	-	-	-	45.34	200.00	118.20	

(A) Embankment Schemes :

The Central Water Commission has recommended that the Marginal embankments along Yamuna river in urban areas be strengthened to safely carry a flood discharge of 3.5 lacs cusecs to cope with 4.5 lacs cusecs discharge when operating within free board. The present embankments can safely withstand discharges of upto 2.5 lacs cusecs (an experience in 1995). Hence, two schemes for strengthening and rising of embankments along both side of river were included in the 8th Five Year Plan. However, DDA has proposed construction of forward bunds under the scheme of

'Planning of River Bed Yamuna' due to which the schemes are pending. At present the schemes under execution are :-

Continuing Schemes :-

A-1. Improvement of Left Forward Bund Upstream of Wazirabad Barrage from RD 2850 to Delhi-UP Boarder (Rs.5.00 lakh)

This scheme provides for widening of L.F. Bund top width from 5 M to 8 M in the reach RD 2850 M to Delhi UP Border. This scheme was cleared by Technical Advisory Committee on 22-1-91 and by the Flood Control Board 16-5-91. A provision of Rs. 45.00 lacs has been kept in 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Rs. 9.23 lacs was spent during 1992-93 and expenditure of Rs. 15.20 lakh was incurred during 1993-94. During 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 11.33 lakh was spent. Approved outlay for 1995-96 was Rs. 10.00 lakhs against which no expenditure has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

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

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 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 estimated to cost of Rs. 16.45 lacs was approved by TAC. The approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 is Rs. 17 lacs. Rs. 7.79 lacs have been spent during 1993-94 and Rs. 0.66 lakh was incurred during 1994-95. Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved for 1995-96 against which Rs. 5.00 lac has been incurred. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1996-97.

A-3 Raising & Strengthening of the RME along yamuna river corresponding to discharge of 3.5 lakh cusec reach up stream at Wazirabad Barrage upto Palla

3(a) Rising & Strengthening of Jagatpur Bund from RD 0 M to RD 4388 M (Rs. 35.00 lakh)

During the high flood of 1995 in river Yamuna due to passing of 5,36,000 cusecs discharge from Tajewala Head Works on 5th Sept., 1995 it was seen that the free-board in the down stream reach (Wazirabad Head work) of Jagatpur Bund was about 1.00 m. The side slope of the Jagatpur Bund have also been become steep due to rain in the preceding years. To have the free-board of 1.7 m as observed near junction of R.M.E. and Jagatpur Bund, it is necessary to rise the top level of Jagatpur Bund from RD 2280 to RD 4388M and the side slope on the city side are to be restored 2:1. Provision for providing pitching with graded filter has also been made on the river side in the proposed raised length of the bund. Bituminous road has also been proposed at the top of Jagatpur Bund for carrying out inspection and supply of flood fighting material in future. The scheme is already cleared by 11th Technical Advisory Committee as well as by 20th Flood Control Board. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 47.0 lakh.

3(b) Strengthening of R.M.E. (Extn.) from RD 0 m to R.D. 10500 m (Rs. 35.00 lacs)

After the unprecedented flood of 1978, the embankment had faced the furious floods of 1988 and 1995. This the year a discharge of about 2,52,000 cusecs continued for a period of about 9 hours and due to heavy rain-fall on 4th Sept., 1995 the side slopes of this embankment got eroded. These slopes are required to be restored before the on-set of next rainy season. During the high flood of 1995 there was settlement on the river side slope and the same are to be attended while restoring the section of embankment. The design side slope of the embankment are 3:1 on the city side and 2:1 on river side. The scheme is cleared from 20th Flood Control Boards as well as by the 11th Technical Advisory Committee. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 58 lakh.

3(c) Strengthening of R.M.E. from RD 10500m to Jagatpur Band (Rs. 20.00 lakh)

During the high flood in river Yamuna due to passing of 5,36,000 cusecs discharge from Tajewala Head Works on 5Th

Sept., 1995 the water level in the river Yamuna remained its peak level for a period of about 12 hours. Heavy seepage on the city side had been observed during the flood level. The top width of 5m was also observed to be quite inadequate for carrying flood materials during emergency and the crossing of vehicles become very difficult and the progress of the supply of material was delayed. The side slopes of the embankment in this reach has also got eroded due to heavy rains and passage of time.

In the present scheme a provision of widening of top width of the embankment from 5m to 7m has been made. The side slope 2:1 on river side 3:1 on city side have also been proposed to be restored. A brick on edge flooring in a width of 0.5 m on river side and 1m on city side from the existing roads has been made for facilitating the crossing of vehicle for carrying flood materials. The scheme is already cleared by Technical Committee as well as by 20th Flood Control Board. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 72.90 lakh.

A-4 Raising and strengthening of R.M.E. along River Yamuna corresponding to discharge of 3.5 cusec -reach D/s of wazirabad Barrage to Jaitpur

4(a) Raising and strengthening of Right Marginal Bund and Right Efflux Bund of Okhla Barrage (Rs. 10 lakh)

The Okhla Barrage was constructed by Irrigation Department of U.P. for a discharge of 3 lakh cusecs in river Yamuna. The level of Left Efflux Bund protecting NOIDA areas in U.P. territory were kept higher than the level of Right Efflux Bund which protects area of Delhi. It was accordingly suggested by the Central Water Commission vide their letter no. 16/1/Y.C./89FCD(H)/ 756-57 dated 18-08-89 that Right Aflux bund levels being lower than the Left Aflux Bund level, need to be raised to the level of left Aflux Bund without delay. Subsequently in the 52nd meeting of Yamuna Committee held on 10-05-93, it was stressed that the level of Right marginal bund D/s of Okhala Barrage, which is presently adequate for a discharge of 2.5 lakh cusecs in river Yamuna, needs to be raised and strengthened for a discharge of 3.5 lakh cusecs.

In compliance to these decisions, an estimate amounting to Rs. 193.63 lakh was prepared by Irrigation Deptt. UP and forwarded to Central Water commission, who in turn forwarded this estimate to irrigation Department, Govt. of Delhi. This scheme was placed before 12th Technical Advisory Committee.

A-5 Strengthening of existing apron on RME down stream of Okhala Barrage (Rs. 5.00 lac)

The Right Marginal Embankment D/S of Okhala Barrage under the control of Delhi Govt. is under a constant threat of erosion due to deflection of flood, water by sand mound, compiled in the U.P. area of the opposite bank. As a protective measure, it is proposed to provide dry stone apron at the toe of this embankment. A project estimate for this work has already been approved for an amount of Rs. 45 lakh. Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

NEW SCHEMES

A-6 Revised scheme for construction of earthen bund connecting B.C. outfall drain with Dhansa Minor (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

This new scheme included in 1996-97. A scheme for construction of earthen bund (hereinafter called Mundella Bund) was framed in 1979 at a cost of Rs. 23.05 lakh. The necessity of this bund was felt as the storm water from Haryana Territory used to flow into Delhi area through this pocket as a sheet flow and inundate the agricultural land of Village Bakargarh, Mundela Khurd and Mundela Kalana etc. before crossing Najafgarh Dhansa Road through Bakargarh culvert and thereafter flowing into Najafgarh drain through Mundela drain. A provision for construction of a spill way to take care of excessive discharge was also made in this scheme. The scheme was accorded A/A & E/S vide letter no. F.2(17)/80-FC dated 1-9-80. Land in a width of approx. 25m was required for construction of this bund in the year 1981-82 and compensation to the extent of Rs. 4.70 lakh paid on this account. However, due to scanty rainfall in the subsequent years no flooding was experience in Delhi areas and as such the proposal of construction of the bund was shelved. Even the land acquired was utilised for saturated

plantation in the last two years. However during the 1st week of September, 1995 when substantial discharge passed through B.C. outfall drain due to tornado and heavy downpour in Haryana Territory, a number of breaches occurred in the bank of B.C. drain in Haryana through which the flood water entered Delhi territory and inundated the crop of village Bakargarh, Mundella Khurd and Mundella Kalana. This eventuality has again highlighted the need for construction of this bund. Accordingly the scheme has now been revised as per present market rate of labour and material for an estimated cost of Rs. 172.95 lakh. The scheme is clear by Technical Advisory Committee and Flood Control Board.

A-7 Restoration of Dahisara Bund from RD 0 to RD 13500
(Rs. 30.00 lakh)

This is a highly vulnerable embankment, construction of Dahisara Bund was carried out by Haryana Irrigation Department at cost of Delhi Government. Dahisara Bund has not been properly maintained by the Haryana Govt. Dilapidated water bound road over the top of the embankment, its vertical side slopes and dangerous ramps rendered this embankment extremely critical. Copy of the project estimate for the restoration of Dahisara Bund from RD 0 to Rd 13500' amounting to Rs. 45.74 lakh as received from Superintending Engineer, Yamuna Water Service Circle, Delhi was circulated to the members of Flood Control Board. This work is to be carried out by Irrigation Department of Haryana at the cost of Delhi State.

In this scheme it is proposed to restore the Dahisara Bund to its design section from the safety of Alipur Block of Delhi State. The scheme is cleared from TAC & Flood Control Board.

A-8 Strengthening of Yamuna Bazar Wall (1100M)
corresponding to flood discharge of 3.50 lakh cusecs.
(Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The existing Yamuna Bazar wall from its junction of Yamuna Bazar Bund to Old Railway Bridge in a length of about 1100m was constructed in 1964-65 and cracks have been developed at several places. This wall did not collapse

during 1978 flood only because of the fact that the wall was surrounded by water on both sides. During 1995 flood, the situation was grave since there was no water on city side due to timely arrangements. However, there was negligible free Board on the wall which had to be protected on the city side with the help of earth filled up cement bags.

Since the Yamuna Bazar Wall acts itself as embankment from Yamuna Bazar bund near Nigam Bodh Ghat upto Old railway Bridge and there is completely urban area towards city side of the wall. It has become inviteable to strengthening the existing wall by way of construction of an RCC wall towards river side. The scheme, therefore, envisages mainly raising of the wall with proper increase in its section. The scheme is likely to cost Rs. 200 lakh. This will ensure non-flooding of ISBT complex, Ring Road and Red Fort which is one of the most important monuments of Delhi State.

- A-9 Extension of bund and wall from Metcalf House To Qudasia Ghat Drain (Rs. 10.00 lakh).
- A-10 Restoration of Bituminous road on S.M. Bund from Loni Road to Delhi Border and closing of RD-O Regulator and gaps in dowels (Rs. 5.00 lakh).
- A-11 Restoration & construction of L.M. Bund from Vikas Marg to Noida turning after removal of Jhuggies (Rs. 1.00 lakh)
- A-12 Strengthening of river bund after removal of Jhuggies from river bund and Rly. Bridge (Rs. 1.00 lakh).
- A-13 Construction of dry stone pitching at S.M. Bund from RD 1300 M to RD 1400 M and RD 1700 to RD 1900m. (Rs. 12.00 lakh)

This scheme has been framed to cover the probable cost of providing and laying dry stone pitching at S.M. Bund from RD 1300 to RD-1400 m and RD 1700 to 1900 m. In the entire length of S.M. Bund dry stone pitching is already laid but only in above portion some what it has been left out and during the flood season of 1995, there was some erosion on this portion due to wave action. This has created problem during the high flood in maintenance work. This need special

attention, as on city side there is very heavy population density. In the scheme, R R Masonry toe wall of profiles is proposed and 22.5 cm thick pitching will be laid on slopes of bund with filter material etc. The scheme is cleared by TAC and Flood Control Board.

A-14 Fabrication & Installation of gates including procurement of diesel pump etc. for operation of inlet at RD 180m of RME d/s of Okhla Barrage (Rs. 10.00 Lakh)

The surplus irrigation water from Okhla Effluent Irrigation system as well as the seepage discharge from Ash pond of B.T.P.S. outfalls into river Yamuna through an inlet structure at RD 180 m of R.M.E., located downstream of Okhla Barrage. During flood season, this inlet is required to be operated frequently to avoid back flow of river water into agricultural land located on the city side of R.M.F. At present this inlet is provided with karries regulating arrangement which makes the operation of the regulator a very cumbersome and time consuming operation. During the flood of 1995 it was experienced that the remodeled inlet structure is very difficult to operate with the existing Karries arrangement. Moreover this inlet had to be kept close for a considerable period and pumping operations had to be carried out with portable diesel pump set of 15HP and 10 HP which also proved to be inadequate. This resulted inundation of large chunk of agricultural land of village Madanpur Khadar. This problem was examined by the committee constituted under the chairmanship of honorable's Minister (D & E) Delhi after the flood of 1995., "To review the effects of heavy floods of river Yamuna and to suggest remedial measures". As per recommendation of this committee, the present scheme has been framed at a cost of Rs. 14.20 lakh to provide for mechanically operated gate regulator at this inlet with a provision of two trolley mounted 35 HP diesel pumpsets, for effective dewatering operation as and when required.

A-15 Installation of Mechanically operated gates at outfall of Qudsia Ghat Drain opp. I.S.B.T. (Rs. 20.00 Lakh)

The scheme amounting to Rs. 20.64 lakh has been framed for the installation of mechanically operated gates in the regulator at Qudsia Ghat Drain opp. I.S.B.T. The existing

regulator has been provided with Karry groves and the same is being operated manually with the help of wooden karries and earth filled E.C. bags. However, in the previous year it has been experienced that the system is cumbersome as well as time consuming. In view of these difficulties it is proposed to provide mechanically operated gates at this drain also.

A-16 Raising & Strengthening of Shank No.1 at RD 14000m of R.M.E. near Burari village (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

During the high flood in river Yamuna due to passing of 5,36,000 cusecs flood water near Tajewala Head works on 05-09-95 it was observed that the existing earthen Yamuna shank No. 1 at RD 14000 m of RME was under heavy attack of river current. The shank no.1 was on the verge of being overtopped which was prevented by construction of a temporary dowel earth filled E.C. bags. Parallel flow also developed along the shank. The extent of attack on shank no. 1 can also be gauged from the fact that there was a level difference of 55cm on the upstream and down stream water levels. Any break in this shank would have caused damages to downstream shanks, shank no.2, 3 & 4 of R.M.E. as well as Jagatpur Bund. In view of the above facts, and safeguard the existing embankments, it is essential to raise the strengthen this shank.

It is proposed to raise the shank upto a level of 211.60 meter with a top width of 5.00 metre. Due to active current of river parallel to the shank deep ponds have developed along the shank sand stability of the shank is in danger. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a toe wall of dry stone in some vulnerable stretches, near the pockets where N.S.L. has been eroded and deep cracks has been developed. On the upstream side of the shank 22.5 cm. thick dry stone pitching laid over graded stone aggregate filter has also been proposed. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 25.71 lakh. The scheme is cleared from TAC & Flood Control Board.

(B) Drainage Schemes (including bridges)

B-(i) Major Drainage Scheme

The schemes under this head are basically to plan and construct major trunk drains. The schemes are necessitated due to the increased run off on account of urbanisation of the catchment area of the drains. 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. Under drainage schemes Rs. 31.30 crores is provided for the 8th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 6.99 ,Rs. 7.20 ,Rs. 6.49 and Rs.11.77 crores have been incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively.

**B-(i) 17. Construction of Supplementary Drain to N.G. Drain
(Phase-I) (Rs. 900.00 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-to Najafgarh Drain-Phase-I". This scheme envisaged construction of a drain taking off from Najafgarh Drain, downstream of the Kakraula Regulator and was aligned along Mungeshpur Drain and Madanpur Drain by reversing their flows upto village Madanpur Dabas 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 Bhalswa, ultimately outfalling into the river Yamuna along Road No.52 -i.e. N.H.- I Bye Pass.

Inspite of the fact that land for the entire length of scheme was got acquired during 1980-87, the scheme could not be taken up for execution in the areas upstream of Rohini due to resistance by land owners and local leaders. Hence, a revised alignment was mooted, approved and permission to execute the scheme on this alignment was accorded in the year 1987. The new alignment envisaged construction of a drain downstream of Kakraula Regulator along the left side of existing Najafgarh Drain upto outfall of Nangloi Drain into Najafgarh Drain and thereafter, along Nangloi Drain by reversing its flow upto the intersection with the originally proposed alignment of supplementary drain.

The original scheme was prepared in the year 1980 based on DSR 1977. On account of change in 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) of CWC directed in 1994 for framing the cost of balance works as on 31.8.94 on DSR 1993 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. 122.87 crores and submitted to the Central Water Commission for technical approval.

Since the revised alignment has already been approved by the Ministry of Water Resources vide their letter dated 25-3-1988, the work on changed alignment of the drain has been taken up after obtaining the 'Go-ahead' sanction of Delhi Govt. The revised scheme provides for excavation of about 1.00 crore cum. of earth, 2.75 lacs sq. km. of lining, 25 Road Bridges, 2 Railway Bridges, 2 Regulators, 2 Aqueducts and 54 inlets. The drain will benefit 251.76 sq. km. of area on completion and will have the flood discharge from catchment of 1250 sq. km. The drain with a capacity of 5000 cusecs will be mainly 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, excavation upto DBL, lining with CC tiles, construction of aqueducts, retaining wall and bridges are in progress.

Procurement of earth moving equipments (draglines and dozens)) as well as a dredger has been included in the scheme. The scheme also provides for staff of two circles which have already established.

In addition to above an amount of Rs. 750 lakh is to be paid to the other departments viz. Haryana Irrigation Department, Northern Railway, P.W.D. and D.W.S & S.D.U. for the work of construction of aqueduct of DTD, Railway bridge, Road bridges, and shifting of water mains over bridges etc. as a deposit, as the work is being done by other agencies on behalf of Irrigation & Flood Control Department.

An outlay of Rs. 2200 lacs is approved for this project for the 8th Five Year Plan. During 1993-94 and 1994-95, expenditure incurred were Rs. 661.87 and Rs. 564.77 lakhs respectively. It is expected that the work on the scheme will be completed by March 2000. However, adequate outlays are not being provided for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 810.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1995-96 against which an amount of RS. 832.28 lakh has been incurred. It is feared that the scheme will take another 10-12 years to complete if outlays are not adequately provided. An outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97.

B(1) (18) Construction of Rohini Drain (Supplementary Drain Ph.III)

- (i) Excavation & lining of supplementary Drain from RD 0 to RD 120m and RD 200m to RD 400m for capacity of 15000 cusecs discharge (Rs. 2.00 lakh).

The government of N.C.T. of Delhi is proposing the construction of Bathing Ghats at Wazirabad adjoining the outfall of Supplementary Drain. Keeping in view of the non-availability of sufficient land for the bathing ghats, a joint meeting and inspection of site was carried out with officers of DDA etc. on the 8th Aug. 1994, in which it was decided that the drain section being restricted to 75m by way of construction of lining, pucca retaining walls etc. to carry the design discharge of 15000 cusecs. Minutes of the inspection were issued by DDA vide letter No. CE/E.Z/90/12/92/PF/4374 dated 1.9.94 to accommodate the bathing ghats between RD 0 to RD 400m of Supplementary Drain.

In view of the above decision, the section of the supplementary Drain in this reach has been revised and since provision for this new proposal does not exist in the on-going scheme of Supplementary Drain Phase-I. A new scheme is being initiated to take up the construction of revised lined section between RD 0 to RD 120m and RD 200 to RD 400m of Supplementary Drain. Leaving an intermediate portion between RD 120m to RD 200m which is to be taken up with the work of construction of ducts and pipe bridge under the on-going scheme of the Supplementary drain phase-I.

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97.

NEW SCHEME

B(i) (19) Procurement and deployment of draggers for desalting of Najafgarh Drain d/s of Ring Road Bridge. (Rs. 50.00 lakh)

Desalting operations have been carried out from time to time for desalting of Najafgarh drain but this could not be got done satisfactorily by manual labour or even with small machines like electric lines. Lot of silt is deposited every year due to in flow of sewage sullage water of various city outfalling into Najafgarh Drain. Garbage is also dumped at various locations by the sweepers of the colonies of the surrounding areas.

In view of the problem of non-availability of adequate space for stationing of the draglines and trucks in the reach down-stream of Basaidarapur Ring Road bridge, it is proposed to procure 3 draggers for the desilting of the N.G. Drain in this reach upto outfall of N.G. Drain in Yamuna. A report submitted by Sh. O.P. Goel, former D.G. (works) C.P.W.D. also suggested that all major drains need immediate desilting and resectioning so that dry weather and dominant flow may be discharged without causing salutation. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to procure 3 dredgers for desilting of N.G. Drain and other drains in Delhi State.

The estimated cost of procurement of 3 dredgers is about RS. 500 lakh. Rs. 50.00 lakh as B.E. 1996-97 has been proposed.

B(i) (20) Drainage for Meethapur, Om Nagar and Gagan Vihar areas (New scheme) (Rs. 10.00 lakh)

The storm water from low lying areas of Meethapur , Om Nagar and Gagan Vihar etc. located in Badarpur assembly constituency of Delhi near Delhi Haryana Border as well as the run off from Ismailpur and Agwanpur village of Haryana earlier used to get drained off into the river Yamuna through Sehtpur Drain and Buriya Nallah located in Haryana.

However, due to development works undertaken by a private coloniser in Haryana Territory this natural drainage has been completely cut off. As a result, acute drainage congestion was experienced in these areas during the monsoons of 1994 and 1995. Temporary relief could be provided to these colonies by disposal of the accumulated storm water into Agra-canal through multi-stage pumping. In order to provide permanent solution to this problem of recurring drainage congestion, the present scheme has been framed at an estimated cost of Rs. 138.50 lakh. This scheme envisages construction of open surface drains and RCC box drain upto Agra canal thereafter a kutchra drain is proposed through the depressions along the left bank of Agra canal upto Sehtpur Drain. An RCC pipe culvert is proposed across the approach road to Edenburg city in Haryana. A provision of sump well has also been made near the Agra canal to facilitate pumping in case of emergency. The scheme is cleared from T.A.C & Flood Control Board.

**B(i) (21) Drainage scheme for Sarita Vihar area(New Scheme)
(Rs. 10.00 lakh)**

The storm water discharge from the entire catchment comprising of Okhla Industrial area, Tehkand and Tuglakabad Railway Yard located on the west of Mathura Road and Sarita Vihar residential complex of DDA on the east of Mathura Road used to flow through a natural depression outfalling into Agra canal through an old culvert of inadequate capacity . As a result, the residential areas of Sarita Vihar and Madanpur Khadar located at the downstream end used to experience severe drainage congestion and water logging during monsoons every year . The problem is accentuated further due to unauthorised sand washing operations near Mathura Road which causes heavy siltation in this kutchra section. In order to provide temporary relief to these areas , a cut was made in the right bank of Agra canal prior to the monsoons of 1994 and extensive pre-monsoons desilting operations undertaken in the reach downstream of Mathura Road during 1994 and 1995. As a result of these operations , these areas remained free from water logging during the past two years. In order to provide a permanent drainage system in this area a scheme has now been formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 227.20 lakh for construction of lined

trapezoidal drain downstream of Mathura Road bridge with provision for bridge cum outfall structure on the right bank of Agra canal. The existing culvert at RD 1000m near DESU sub-station is also proposed to be remodeled for the design discharge. Provision for four inlets has also been made to accommodate the discharge from DDA drains and catchment. Provision for a cunnette has also been made in the scheme to cater to dry weather discharge. The extension of this drain upto Railway line on the upstream of Mathura Road is proposed to be taken up under a separate scheme as per availability of land after finalisation of the alignment with P.W.D. and Railway authorities. Scheme is cleared from T.A.C. and Flood Control Board.

B(i)-22 Construction of Mundka Outfall Drain in Kanjhawala Block (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

The storm water as well as the drainage water of Mundka village gets accumulated in the three ponds of the village. When the ponds overflow, water is pumped into side drain at the outer phirni which discharges in Madanpur drain through Mundka peripheral drain. This method was found to be ineffective during 1995 floods. A proper drainage system is required along the outer phirni. The drainage system in village Mundka should be improved and the Madanpur drain should be remodelled to carry the required discharge.

The tentative cost of the scheme is RS. 95 lakh and should be completed in next three years. Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 1996-97.

B(i)-23 Drainage scheme of Shahdra Area bounded in between S.M. Bund and L.F. Bund viz. Sonia Vihar and Rajiv Nagar (Rs. 5.00 lakh)

The scheme envisages the construction of a pucca drain running along S.M. Bund and then flowing towards L.F. Bund Pump House along Arterial High way and finally discharging into river Yamuna by pumping as well as by gravity. The scheme will provide drainage to the colonies like Rajiv colony, Sonia Vihar, C.R.P.F. Camp, Sahadatpur, Sherpur, Sabhapur and Chouhan Patti villages etc. The scheme at a tentative cost of Rs. 450 lakh has already been cleared by the T.A.C in its 10th meeting held on 27.10.95. But since

the cost of the scheme exceed Rs. 1.00 crore, the scheme will need approval of Planning Commission/S.F.C. The detailed scheme has now been prepared through a private consultant and is under technical scrutiny in the department. It is expected that scheme shall be finalised within next two months or so and shall be forwarded to the planning Commission for its approval during the current financial year. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97.

(24) Construction of Outfall drain for draining of Shalimar bagh, Jahangirpuri, Azadpur and Model Town Area - (Rs. 150.00 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 1986 but not much headway could be made. As per decision taken by Chief Secretary, Govt. of Delhi. DDA, MCD and PWD are to prepare drainage 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 dated 1.9.93. Work could not be taken up during 1993-94 due to non availability of land by DDA. The revised project estimate is with Central Water Commission for scrutiny. Rs. 20 lakhs had been approved in Annual Plan 1994-95 against which an amount of Rs. 10.14 lakhs has been spent during 1994-95 and Rs. 20 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1995-96. The execution of this work is essential to safeguard Jahangir Puri area which experiences intense water logging every year and for this reason the execution of this drain has been taken up on emergent basis and excavation work has been started for katcha/earthen section in the first phase. Rs. 150.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97.

B(ii) Small drainage Scheme

B(ii)-25 Re-modeling/Improvement of existing Drains -
(Rs.221.00 lacs)

Due to urbanisation of the catchment of various old drains, the quantum of storm water in the various drains is increasing. Accordingly, it is proposed to improve the existing drains to cater for increased flow. The following works are included under the scheme :-

- (i) Lining of Najafgarh Drain between Ring Road & Bharat Nagar Bridge.
- (ii) Remodelling of Bawana Escape u/s of DTD near village Harevli & Dayalpur.
- (iii) Remodeling of Bawana Escape from RD 14190 m to RD 1979m.

NEW SUB-SCHEMES

- (iv) Remodelling of drains namely New Drain, Bawana Escape, Burari creek and Drain No. 6 with pumping arrangement at outfall of Burari creek cleared from 11th T.A.C. & F.C.B.
- (v) Remodelling of Nangloi Drain from RD 1500 M to RD 8600 M & Khera Khurd Link Drain u/s of DTD-cleared from 11th T.A.C. & F.C.B.
- (vi) Remodelling of Mungeshpur Drain from RD 0 m to RD 10360m (Delhi Haryana Border)
- (vii) Strengthening of banks of Palam Drain right bank from RD 0m to RD 3600m and Left bank from Rd 3600m to Rd 6100m including remodelling and lining of drain.-cleared from 11th T.A.C. & F.C.B.
- (VIII) Remodelling of Palam Link Drain from RD 0 to RD 1710m-cleared from 12th T.A.C.
- (ix) Remodelling of Pankha Road Drain.

- (x) Construction of Trunk Drain No. II in Dwarka.
- (xi) Remodelling of Mundella Drain.
- (xii) Development of alternative Pond in place of ponds coming within village boundary.
- (xiii) Construction of structures and inlets on Alipur Drain and construction of pump house.
- (xiv) Remodelling of Karari Suleman Nagar Drain D/s of Rohtak Road Bridge.
- (xv) Strengthening & raising of banks of B.C. Drain and construction of W.B.m road on right bank.-cleared from 11th T.A.C. & F.C.B.
- (xvi) Lining of N.G. Drain between Basaidarapur bridge to Karampura bridge i.e. RD 114860 to RD 120215.
- (xvii) Lining of N.G. Drain between 126450 to RD 127580 D/s of Omkar Nagar Bridge.
- (xviii) Lining of N.G. Drain from RD 129100 to RD 133300 i.e. between road No. 37 & Shastri Nagar Bridge.
- (xix) Remodelling of Burari Drain and const. of pump house at its outfall.
- (xx) Remodelling at Bonkner Link Drain-cleared from 11th T.A.C. & F.C.B.
- (xxi) Providing pumping facility at outfall Balbir Nagar drain Phase I (Transferred from Trans Yamuna Board)
- (xxii) Providing pumping facility at outfall of G. T. Road drain (Shahdara Court) (Transferred from Trans Yamuna Board)

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. 375 lacs is approved for this

scheme for the 8th Plan. An amount of Rs. 39.34 lacs has been spent during 1995-96 and Rs. 221.00 lac has been proposed for annual plan 1996-97.

b(ii)-26 Other small drainage improvement schemes - (Rs. 329.00 lacs)

It is proposed to improve the existing small rural drains which are slowly changing their character due to supply of drinking water to villages. Village ponds have been surrounded by village abadies and are full of sullage. These small drains 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 and Rs. 6.58 lakhs was during 1994-95 . Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1995-96 against which an amount of Rs. 21.21 lakh has been incurred. This scheme comprises the following works :-

- (i) Resectioning of Bawana Escape up-stream of DTD Const. of culvert at RD 1200m of Bawana Escape, Resectioning of Bawana Escape of DTD near village Dayalpur Harewali from RD 0 to RD 7500m.
- (ii) Improvement of small drain in Alipur Block making pucca section of Alipur Drain from RD 0 to RD 250m.
- (iii) Lining and construction of cunnette in N.G. Pond Drain at RD 1755 m to RD 1920m.
- (iv) Construction of link drain for drainage of area between effluent irrigation channel and Burari Road outfall into Burari creek.
- (v) Drainage scheme of for Jagatpur & Wazirabad
- (vi) Realignment of Burari creek along Burari road.
- (vii) Remodelling of Asola Nallah.

NEW SUB-SCHEMES

- viii) Making pucca section of Khera Khurd Link drain u/s of

DTD.

- (ix) Improvement of drainage of village Katewara-cleared from T.A.C & F.C.B
- (x) Construction of link drain along RME outfall into supplementary Drain for Drainage of area located between RME & Burari Road.
- (xi) Remodelling of Najafgarh pond drain from RD 0 to RD 1700 M
- (xii) Construction of pucca section of Nawada drain in the outfall reach from RD 0 to 480 M
- (xiii) Strengthening of banks of Nasirpur Drain from RD 0 to RD 210M and repair of lining.
- (xiv) Const. of a drain from Nangloi Najafgarh Road (Tilang Pur Kotla village) to supplementary drain.
- (xv) Improvement of Nallah No. 17
- (xvi) Improvement of Nallah No. 15
- (xvii) Construction of Ring Bund and Toe drain at village Dariyapur Kalan & Kanjhawala.
- (xviii) Remodelling of regulator near Moolchand colony in Rajghat Power House.
- (xix) Improvement of minor drains having catchment in Haryana.
- (xx) Remodelling of Mungeshpur & Bazitpur drain in Kanjhawala Block (cleared from TAC & FCB)
- (xxi) Revised drainage cum flood protection scheme for Tajpur & Molar Bund Extension area - scheme is cleared from 11th TAC & 20th Flood Control Board.
- (xxii) Remodelling of Ghoga Link Drain.

- (xxiii) Construction of connecting drain from Daryapur field to New Ghoga Link Drain scheme is cleared from 11th TAC & 20th Flood Control Board.
- (xxiv) Construction of pump house and open drain from the left bank of Ali Drain down stream of bridge at RD 1600 m for removal of drainage congestion in Jaitpur scheme is cleared from 12th TAC.

The scheme has been kept open ended so that emergent problems are covered under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 329.00 Lakh has been proposed for the year 1996-97.

B(iii) BRIDGES

B(iii)-27. Access Road and Bridges along Embankments of Major Trunk Drains - (Rs.105.00 lakh)

A large number of unauthorised colonies are cropping up all over Delhi and the embankments/banks on major drains are being encroached by the residents of these colonies . To avoid it and for proper watch and ward of the Govt. Land, it is necessary to provide proper access roads on such banks. Bridges across the trunk drains are also required.

Under the scheme an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is approved in the 8th Plan. An amount of Rs. 23.78 lakh has been incurred during A.P. 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 41.68 lakh was spent. Rs. 25 lakh has been approved in the Annual Plan 1995-96 against which an amount of Rs. 57.82 lakh has been incurred. . The scheme comprises the following works : -

- (i) Construction of foot bridge across NG. Drain at Tri Nagar.
- (ii) Construction of single lane bridge at RD 1100 M & 2129 M of Nasirpur Drain.
- (iii) Construction of two lane bridge at RD 9730 M. of TD. NO. I.
- (iv) Construction of foot bridge across Escape Drain No. I at Rd 3520 M.
- (v) Construction of 7 Nos. culverts on Biharipur Drain

from RD 0 M. to 925 M.

- (vi) Construction of foot bridges at RD 13000 m at Trunk drain I near Shiv Vihar.
- (vii) Construction of two no. single lane bridge at RD 4250 and 5000 M at Pankha Road.

NEW SUB-SCHEMES

- (viii) Construction of foot bridge near Manohar Park across Najafgarh drain.
- (ix) Construction of Tri Nagar Bridge at RD 128660' of Najafgarh Drain.
- (x) Construction of two lane bridge at RD 2000 M at Pankha Road drain closed by TAC & FCR.

An outlay of Rs. 105 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97 under this head.

(C) Bank Protection Schemes

This programme is meant to ensure that the existing river embankment are not damaged by the changing active course of the river. Remedial measures include construction of shanks and providing stone aprons. A provision of Rs. 193 lakh exists in the 8th five year Plan 1992-97 against this head. The scheme being carried out under this head are :

C-28. Providing Pitching stone/apron of L.F. Bund (R.D. 220 M to R.D. 4500 M) (NIL)

The A/A & E/S of the scheme at a cost of Rs. 128.04 lakh was issued by the authority vide no f.2(10)/91-I&FC/718 dated 6-11-92. 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 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. The Scheme is expected to be completed by 1996-97 for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been

allocated in the year 1995-96 and an amount of Rs. 17.63 lakhs was spent during 1995-96. No work has been proposed for annual plan 1996-97.

C-29. Construction of 2 shanks at RD 1950 M and RD-2375 M of LF Bund to strengthen the embankment. (NIL)

The scheme provides for construction of 2 earthen shanks with stone pitching and an apron to keep the river away from the embankment. A/A/ & E/S was issued by the competent authority vide No. F2(2)/94-I&FC/449 dated 27-8-91 for Rs. 65.77 lakh. The 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 1995-96 and Rs. 5.03 Lakh has been incurred under Annual Plan 1995-96. No outlay has been proposed for 1996-97.

C-30 NEW SUB-SCHEME OF BANK PROTECTION (Rs. 70.00 lakh)

In addition to above the following 4 new schemes are proposed to be taken up during the year 1996-97 for which an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh proposed for the year 1996-97.

- 1 Protection work of Rajghat Power House Bund
- 2 Bank protection works along RME down stream of Okhala Barrage as a result of construction of sand mound in U.P. territory by sand contractor of U.P. Government.
- 3 Construction of new shank cum stud at RD 1650 M along L F Bund. Cleared from TAC.
- 4 Restoration and Stg. of Shank at RD 800 m at L F Bund - cleared from TAC (11th) & F.C.B.

(D) Anti-Erosion Programme

**D-31. Anti-Erosion and River Training works on the Yamuna -
(Rs. 105.00 lacs)**

The course of the river in the NCT of Delhi is on an Alluvial bed. The river has a tendency to swing between the embankments. It is, therefore, essential to confine the active course of the river along a pre-determined locations so that the river does not attack the marginal embankments. The marginal embankment are earthen and shanks have not been permitted by the Central Water Commission on account of Inter State problems, anti erosion works, such as, construction of studs, bed-bar and apron etc. will have to be undertaken.

For the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, Rs. 75 lacs is earmarked. An amount of Rs. 45.95 lakh and Rs. 25.72 lacs has been incurred during 1993-94 & 1994-95 respectively. An amount of Rs. 27.66 lakh has been incurred during 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakh is proposed for 1996-97. The Following schemes are proposed under this head: -

- i) Anti-erosion works on left bank of river Yamuna from Old Rly Bridge to ITO Bridge.
- ii) Construction of protection work in front of sangam tank at Nigam Boadh Ghat.

New sub-Schemes

- iii) Const. of 2 studs at RD1530m, 1800m and 3 No of ballies screen foulders for at RD 2200 M, 2400 M and RD 2700 M in creck portion Left F Bund. Not cleared from TAC.
- (iv) Strengthening of Bed bar at RD 1400 M at L.F. Bund. Cleared from TAC.
- (v) Strengthening of shank at RD 1950 m at L.F. Bund. Not cleared from TAC.
- (vi) Restoration of stone apron and pitching on spur no 16 at L.M. bund D/s of Old Railway Bridge. Not

cleared from TAC.

- (vii) Anti erosion schemes along RME & Jagatpur Bund. Not cleared from TAC.
- (viii) Restoration of bed bars between SPUR No. 17 and 18 at L.M. Bund.

E-32 Protection of Govt. Land - (Rs.775.00 lacs)

Land has been acquired by I & FC Department for construction of drains and embankment 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. 55.04 lakh was spent during 1994-95 and an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been approved for 1995-96 against which an amount of Rs. 33.36 lakh has been spent. Proposed outlay for annual plan 1996-97 is Rs. 75.00 Lakh..

This scheme comprises of the following works during 1996-97:-

- 1 Protection of Government land along Supplementary drain down stream of N.H. No. 1
2. Const. of stone masonry boundary wall along Pankha Road drain from from RD-2100 to RD 5300m.
3. Const. of Boundary wall on right bank of T.D. No. II from RD-1980 m to 3230 M .
4. Const. of Boundary wall along right bank of Gazipur Drain between RD 0 to 4190 M
5. Const. of Boundary wall in a length of 2705 m of Shahdara outfall Drain.

NEW SUB-SCHEME

6. Const. of Boundary wall and road on left bank of

Shahdara Link Drain

7. Const. of 1.5 M high R. R. Masonary Boundary wall along both banks of Old course of Najafgarh drain from Road No. 50 to Tail Regulator.
8. Const. of stone boundary wall on left bank of Palam Drain from RD 6100 to RD 8700 m -- cleared from TAC.

F Liabilities on Completed Schemes & Charged Expenditure

F-33(a). 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. Rs. 20.20 lakhs has been spent during 1993-94 an expenditure of Rs. 71.68 lakhs has been incurred during 1994-95. Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been approved for annual plan 1995-96 against which Rs. 55.23 lakh has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. Lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97. The expenditure is mainly due to increased cost of land as a result of court directions. Rs. 25.00 lac has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

F-33(b). Charged Expenditure - (Rs.25.00 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 . Rs. 30 lakhs has been approved for A.P. 1995-96. The scheme was clubbed with Scheme No. 13 during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

(G) Water Development Schemes

- G-34. Survey Model Study of Hydrological Data Collection Investigation including study of covering of drains/nallaha (Rs. 30.00 lacs)**

For meticulous preparation of project estimates, it is

necessary to collect hydrological data of the various drains and Yamuna river around the years. The course of the river Yamuna has to be plotted every year to plan schemes relating to anti-erosion works.

Rs. 30.00 lakh has been provided for Survey and hydraulic data collection during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 26.20 lakhs was incurred during 1994-95 and Rs. 31.36 lakh has been spent against approved outlay of 30 lakh during 1995-96 for study of covering of drains/Nallah.

The necessity of covering of the storm water drains is arising due to public demand as well as due to environmental factor because of urbanisation of the adjoining localities on the drains. The I&FC Department proposes to conduct study of the covering of the following drains.

Najafgarh Drain in the reaches D/s of Punjabi Bagh Bridge upto Delhi Tail distributory outfall, in between Bharat Nagar Bridge and Mall Road Bridge near Shakti Nagar and University areas.

Pankha Road drain along Pankha Road upto Najafgarh Road.

Karari Suleman Nagar Drain between Delhi-Rohtak Railway Line and Nangloi-Najafgarh Road.

This study of the covering of drains is to be conducted to study the impact of the covering of the drains on the quality of the water flowing through these drains as a result of the covering of the drains i.e. environmental factor. Moreover, Technical feasibility of covering of the drains by way of suggestions of the most economical and functional arrangements is to be worked out. The arrangements of the covering of the drains should be such a type so as to enable the regular maintenance clearing of the drains after its covering with the help of manual and animal labour and /or machinery like draggers.

It has to study the possibility of utilising the area so obtained, after covering of the drains for various activities namely commercial, socio-economic activity like construction of the roads and recreational activity like

construction of the green areas including parks etc. The utilisation of the land made available in this way is to be in accordance to the existing regulations of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission/Master Plan of DDA.

Apart from preparation of the preliminary report on the above three objectives. The study may include, if necessary, a proposal about the change of the land use other than as proposed by DDA and or Urban Art Commission.

The present scheme is only for study. A detailed scheme for covering of the drains will be formulated after the present study. The work has been taken up by engaging suitable consultants who have got adequate knowledge and experience in this field.

A sum of Rs. 31.36 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1995-96. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed for 1996-97.

G-35. 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 of Rs. 20.00 lacs is for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 0.34 lakh was incurred during 1994-95 and Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved for 1995-96 and Rs. 0.23 has been spent during 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 Lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97.

G-36. Direction & Administration - (Rs. 3.00 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/remodeling 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 rural development works under IDRV are also being executed by this Deptt. The existing Divisions of the Dept. are as under :-

- i. Office of the Chief Engineer (I & F) & Planning Divisions
- ii. Office of the Superintending Engineer (F) & Field Divisions.
- iii. Supplementary Drainage Circle-I & II and their Field divisions.
- iv. Master Plan for Irrigation Circle and its divisions.

it is necessary to strengthen this set-up by way of undermentioned proposals

(a) Strengthening of Chief Engineer Office

The Chief Engineer's office is finding it difficult to monitor the various tasks assigned to it along with the scrutiny of 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./SSW with three Executive Engineers and the following additional staff is required:-

i. Superintending Surveyor of Works	1	Rs. 3700-5000
ii. Executive Engineer/Surveyor of Works	2	Rs. 3000-4500
iii. Assistant Engineer/ASW	6	Rs. 2000-3000
iv. Junior Engineer	8	Rs. 1400-2300
v. Steno	1	Rs. 1200-2040
vi. LDC/Typist	4	Rs. 950-1500
vii. Peon	1	Rs. 750- 940

At present creation of five posts of A.S.W. on the plan side by surrendering the five posts of J.E. and upgrading the same to the A.S.W. posts is proposed and is under active consideration.

(B) Mechanical Circle

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

The I & FC Department has machinery worth Rs. 1124.50 lacs which justifies more or less four to five mechanical divisions alongwith a Circle Office as per the recommendations of the 10th meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of Senior Mechanical Engineers of CWC held at Pune from 9-5-83 t 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 Supd. Engg. (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) 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.

i. Engineer Office (Gr.II)	One	Rs. 2000-3500
ii. Office Superintendent	One	Rs. 1640-2900
iii. U.D.C.	Two	Rs. 1200-2040
iv. L.D.C.	Four	Rs. 950-1500
v. Daftray	One	Rs. 775-1025

The approved outlay for the 8th five year plan is Rs. 55.00 lakh under the Head direction and Administration. Rs. 1.95 lakh was spent during 1994-95 and Rs. 2.05 lac has been spent against the approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh in annual Plan 1995-96. Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

G-37. Master Drainage Plan scheme for Delhi (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

The O.P.Goel Committee constituted for 'Studying Drainage system in Delhi and suggesting Improvements' have

Drainage system in Delhi and suggesting Improvements' have suggested that Master Plan Drainage units in I&FC Deptt. would be formed with following function.

- i) Advance and long term planning for drainage.
- ii) Scrutiny, control and monitoring of all drainage plans.
- iii) To examine fresh proposals in the light of overall development and its effect on total drainage net work.
- iv) To take timely actions for remolding/improvement of drains.
- v) To have continuous interaction with the Planners of Delhi Development Authority with a view to ensure that drainage needs are properly incorporated and taken care of it in the land use planning exercise.
- vi) The unit may consist of one Additional chief Engineer/ Senior Superintendent Engineer, Two Executive Engineers and four Assistant Engineers. For updating the data of Master Plan drainage unit, interaction of officers with other departments, their training in expert organisations like CWC and visits to other institutions in India and abroad are suggested.
- vii) Besides the matter of Planning, construction and maintenance / control of all main drain with a capacity more than 1000 in Delhi State cusecs should rest with I&FC Deptt.

Other works like roads, bridges, water supply lines and other services crossing the drains may continue to be executed by respective agencies.

The post proposed for the stg. of CE's office can look after the work. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 Lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97.

Remodelling & Improvement of drains under Trans Yamuna Area Development Board (Rs. 400 Lakhs)

The irrigation & Flood Control Department has ten drains in the trans Yamuna area out of which five drains are major drains having discharge capacity of 1000 cusecs at their outfall points. The Trans Yamuna area does not have minimum sewerage facility and sewage and sullage therefore, find its way into these storm water drains. During 1993 monsoon season due to heavy rainfall in the catchment and simultaneous high discharge in the river Yamuna, the drains were running full and most of the low laying areas were inundated and great difficulty was experienced by the residents of the Trans Yamuna area.

Accordingly Trans Yamuna Development Board was constituted under the chairmanship of Sh. Madan Lal Khurana, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi and it was decided to take up immediate measures to improve the drainage problem of Trans Yamuna area by remodelling, lining and increasing the capacity of the existing drains to cater for the higher discharge. During the year 1993-94 an expenditure of Rs. 45.33 lakh was made against these works and an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh was allocated during the year 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 1996-97.

This head comprises the following schemes : -

- (a) Remodelling of Trunk Drain No. I, Bund Drain and Bihari Pur drains in Trans Yamuna area (9 sub schemes).
 - i Construction of 4.25 M wide metalled road from RD 8950 M to 9250M on left bank of T.D. No. 1 and providing 2.10 M high R.R. masonry wall along nallah.
 - ii Construction of 4.25 M wide metalled road from RD 5320 M to 5800 M on left bank of T.D. -I and providing 2.10 M high R.R. masonry wall along nallah.
 - iii Remodelling and lining of bund drain RD 0 M to 800 M.
 - iv Remodelling and lining of TD-No-1 including construction of both sides bed cunnettes between RD 5260 M to 5675 M including construction of bed cunnette

on both sides of the existing lined section between RD 5675 M to 6025 M.

- v Remodelling and lining of TD-No-1 between RD 6025 M to 6250 M including construction of right sides retiring wall to accommodate construction of inspection road along this drain.
- vi Remodelling and lining of TD-No-1 between RD 6250 M to 6600 M including construction of left sides retaining wall to accommodate construction of inspection road along this drain.
- vii Construction of 4.25 M wide metalled road from RD 9250 M to 10330 M on left bank of T.D. -I and providing 2.10 M high RR masonry wall along nallah between RD 9250 M to 9800 M.
- viii Construction of 500 cusecs gated culvert regulator across Arterial High way for graviting drainage of the area bounded between L.F. Bund and arterial highway.
- ix Remodelling and lining of Biharipur drain RD 0 M to 1000 M.
- (b) Remodelling of T.D. No. II Shahdara outfall Drain and Gazipur Drain in Trans Yamuna Area (3 sub schemes).
 - i Lining of T.D. No. II from RD 0 M to 3900 M.
 - ii Lining of Shahdara Outfall Drain from RD 900 M to 5700 M.
 - iii Lining of Gazipur drain from RD) M to 6157 M.

VI. ENERGY

Power, being one of the vital needs of daily life of citizens, the Government is making all efforts to increase generation, minimise transmission losses, streamline distribution better service and quick repair of faults. The maximum demand of Power which was 1971 MW in May, 1995 will reach 2334 MW by the end of Annual Plan 1996-97.

2. Availability of 2330 MW of Power to Delhi is met from the following sources:

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|---------|
| 1. | DESU's own generation Plants
at I.P. Estate, Rajghat and Gas
turbines. | : | 450 MW |
| 2. | B.T.P.S. | : | 450 MW |
| 3. | Arrangements from Barasuil
Singrauli, Salal, Anta and
Northern Region Grid Stations. | : | 1430 MW |

Total : 2330 MW

3. To meet the rapidly growing demand of power and reduce the dependence on Northern Region Grid Stations Delhi Govt. is taking following steps :-

- i) 3 Units of waste Heat Recovery of 102 MW have been installed at I.P. Gas Turbine Station.
- ii) A new Gas Turbine Station of 450 MW at Bawana with the participation of Reliance Industries is being planned for which MOU has already been signed and power purchase agreement is likely to be finalized shortly. The construction work may start short during 1996-97.
- iii) To bring bulk power supply from Centrally Sponsored schemes of Northern Region particularly from Dadra Power Project, a 400 KV ring is being laid around Delhi. The Dadri Power Project will make available 710

MW electricity to Delhi, with the result DESU would be able to meet Delhi's full requirement of electricity to some extent.

iv) Delhi Government has also signed an MOU for execution of Parbati Hydro Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh. Delhi will get about 270 MW electricity on its completion by the end of 9th Plan.

4. To provide electricity in newly developed areas as well as to improve the power supply system by replacing old lines in the existing colonies where ever required, major chunk of outlay is being spent on transmission and distribution works.

5. Delhi Government has also decided to provide electricity connection to each J J Cluster household. For this purpose, DESU has prepared a project report costing to Rs. 91.50 Crore.

6. A modern SCADA System to facilitate power system operation has been conceived. Improved control of switching 'ON' and switching 'OFF' of this street lighting through segregation of the circuit, reduction in the number of control points, relocation of control points to attend sub-stations have also been contemplated.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.1220 crore is approved for energy Sector which works out 27% of the total 8th Plan outlay of GNCT of Delhi. Agency wise details of outlay and expenditure is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	8th Plan outlay	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>			Revised Estimate	Proposed outlay
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	DESU	1172.00	264.44	298.73	348.45	292.25	412.36
2.	NDMC	40.00	8.00	7.30	2.25	5.70	4.00
3.	DEDA	8.00	2.10	2.06	1.63	1.60	1.85
Total		1220.00	274.54	308.09	352.33	299.55	418.21

The brief write-up of each of the schemes covered under the Annual Plan 1995-96 is given as under :-

I. GENERATION PROJECTS

1. 2x67.5 MW replacement unit at RPH

The work of establishment of 2x67.5 MW Thermal sets at Rajghat as replacement of old units was taken up during VIIth Five Year Plan. The turn key contract for the installation was awarded to M/s BHEL in May, 1985 with the approval of Govt. of India. The approved cost is Rs. 237.77 crores. 1st and 2nd Units have been commissioned in January 1990 and September 1990 respectively.

An amount of Rs. 693 lacs is being proposed for the year 1996-97 for the following works.

(a) BHEL PAYMENTS

Reconciliation of various packages with BHEL is in progress and as such an amount of Rs. 435 lakh is being proposed for the year 1996-97.

(b) WORK UNDER DESU'S SCOPE

(I) EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT

As per regulation of Pollution Control Board, the effluents have to be treated before discharging in to the river. As such effluents treatments plant is required to be setup now. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 1996-97 for basic engineering and initial take up of the scheme.

(ii) CONSTRUCTION OF STORES/WORKSHOP ECT.

The work of construction of stores and building is in progress. For the year 1996-97 a provision of Rs. 30 lakh is being proposed for completing the balance work of store building and initiating work of construction of Workshop.

(iii) MILL REJECT SYSTEM

The matter regarding provision of mill reject system is being referred to BHEL for their study to give a viable system considering station condition. A provision of Rs. 59 lakh is being proposed for the year 1996-97.

(iv) ASH PNEUMATIC CONVEYING SYSTEM

For utilisation of dry ash of replacement units at RPH, DDA/Delhi Govt. is considering for setting up brick manufacturing unit. For supply of ash to the brick manufacturing units from dry ash sites, it would be advantageous to have pneumatic ash conveying system through which ash would be conveyed directly through pipelines instead of transportation through trucks. The system envisaged would involve setting up of air compressor system and pipelines from dry ash sites at the power station to the proposed brick manufacturing units. It is expected that DDA would shortly finalised their plant in near future. A provision of Rs. 99 lakh is being proposed for the year 1996-97 for engineering design and laying of Ash conveying lines.

v) FILL TANKS

To create facilities of re-using costly DM water whenever any of the two boilers is required to be drained, it is envisaged to provide a fill tank with piping and pumps. The matter regarding provision of fill tank is being referred to BHEL for their study and detailed engineering. It is proposed to complete work during 1996-97 and as such a provision of Rs. 34 lakh is being proposed.

vi) REORIENTATION OF ASH PONDS

On account of recent Govt. decision, around 50% of land earlier allotted for use of ash ponds for ash slurry disposal has to be handed over for National monument, 10 acres of land is to be handed over to DDA for brick manufacturing unit from fly ash, the remaining area is required to be reoriented for development of ash ponding arrangement for meeting the requirement of Central Pollution

Control Board. For the year 1996-97 a provision of Rs. 25 lakh is being proposed.

vii) **ESTABLISHMENT**

A separate project group is working for reconciliation of the packages with BHEL for closing of the contract . For the year 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is being proposed for this work.

2. **MODERNISATION OF I.P. GAS TURBINE STATION**

(A) **3x34.07 MW WASTE HEAT RECOVERY UNITS - (Rs.2400.00 lakhs**

The scheme has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.211.97 crores which includes IDC of Rs.21.65 crores. A letter of intent was placed on M/S BHEL on 1-8-90 but the advance could not be released in view of the fact that the expenditure sanction of the Govt. was received only in April, 1991. In the meantime, M/S BHEL demanded an escalation in the prices and a Committee was therefore appointed by the Govt. of India with representatives from CEA, BHEL and DESU. Based on the recommendation of this Committee, negotiations were held between CMD, BHEL and GM(E) DESU and contract has been finalised at Rs.216.0 crores. However, taking into consideration the cost of non-BHEL items and IDC component, the latest estimated cost of the project works out to Rs. 290.0 crores. First advance instalment amounting to 15% of project cost was released to BHEL on 3-4-92. As per contract, first module of the project was to be completed by June, 1994 and subsequent Units at interval of four months each their after. As per present status module I was commissioned in March, 1995, module II was commissioned in October, 1995 and Module III by December, 1995. The above three units have started functioning an outlay of Rs. 2380 lakh is proposed for the year 1996-97.

(b) **PROVISION OF CLOSE CYCLING AIR COOLING SYSTEM FOR GENERATORS**

The generator of 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 findings. Close cycling 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 scheme is to be implemented for the first time and as such the information regarding cost involved is not assessable. The scheme is under review and correct cost can be assessed only after completion of review.

An amount of Rs. 20.00 is being proposed for the year 1996-97.

3. 450 MW GAS TURBINE AT BAWANA

This scheme was techno-economically cleared by CEA in August, 90 at an estimated cost Rs. 925.48 crores for variable load mode operation. In the meantime the Govt. of India has taken decision to set up all the gas based projects for base projects for base load operation only.

An allocation of 2 MCMD gas was made to DESU which is not sufficient for 600/900 MW capacity on base load operation. Efforts to get additional allocation of one MCMD gas have not borne any fruits and accordingly CEA, who are 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.

In the 8th plan no allocation was approved by the Planning Commission for this Project due to resource constraint. However a token provision was kept for this project and the same shall be met out of allocation for 3 x 34.07 MW WHRU project.

In the meanwhile, it was decided to explore possibilities of the participation of private parties in this project and the bids were invited and the short listed parties, submitted the detailed Project Report which has been evaluated in Consultation with CEA, the consultants to the project.

This project will now be completed with the participation of private sector and M/s Reliance Industries has been identified as developer and MOU has also been signed.

It is expected that the Power Purchase Agreement will be signed shortly and construction work may start in the year 1996-97 & first unit of the project to be completed by 20 months and remaining units by 24 months. The proposed outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

4. PARBATI HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

The power requirements in Delhi are growing at a rate of 10% to 12% per annum and as per the 14th power survey conducted by CEA (Draft of the 15th power survey) power demand in Delhi is expected to reach 2434 MW by the end of 8th plan, 3481 MW by the end of 9th plan, 4847 MW by end of 10th plan and 6592 MW by the end of 11th Plan. The sources of power generation within Delhi are limited and there is not much further scope of setting up large power plants in Delhi, with the result DESU shall have to depend heavily on sources located outside to meet its power requirements.

Parbati Hydro-Electric Project is one of the projects identified by Himachal Pradesh for execution. The project has a potential to generate power upto 2051 MW in three stages. The project feasibility report for stage III has been prepared and submitted to CEA/CWC for techno-economic clearance. The project report for stage II is in final stages of preparation and shall be submitted to CEA/CWC shortly.

The installed capacity of the project would be 300 MW in stage II and 500 MW in stage III. The total cost of the project including the transmission system for evacuation for power is Rs. 3000.00 crores.

The rate of power proposed to be purchased from Parabati-Hydro electric Project work out to 120 paise per unit including wheeling charges and the same is therefore economically viable.

In the meeting on 27-06-92 held at Himachal Bhawan, New Delhi, the following equity participation among various States was finalised :

Rajasthan	40 %
Haryana	25 %
Gujrat	15 %
Himachal	5 %
DESU	15 %

	100 %

The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 7.00 lacs.

5 LAKHWAR VYASI - HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

The above project is a multipurpose Hydroelectric project for sharing of water and power benefits with U.P. This project will provides 25- cusecs water to Delhi within a period of 4 years and also peaking power of 180 MW. The total capacity of two power station is 420 MW (300 MW + 120 MW). Out of the power generated 275 MU's will be made available to DESU after allowing share of U.P. as well as royalty of 12% of the total available units. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 922 crores as on 1992 estimates. On updating the cost taking a 10% escalation per year, the total cost of the project would be Rs. 1500 crores approx. (including IDC) when completed after 6 years.

It may also be mentioned that the cost of the project is proposed to be shared equally by Delhi & U.P. (40% for water and 60% for power). The U.P. share of cost will also have to be born by Delhi Govt. initially as U.P. Govt. is likely to take loan from delhi Govt. at a mutually agreeable interest rate.

The cost of energy of this project will be 160 paise per unit. This however, needs to be confirmed from U.P. and memorandum of understanding will have to be signed for per unit cost of energy in the subsequent years. The power generated from the project would be transmitted over 400 KV system from rishikesh to Murad Nagar. Also 800 KV lines from Tehri to Meerut is likely to be constructed by power grid.

corp. and from Meerut to Delhi, the power could be transmitted on 400 KV system of Tehri hydroelectric power project for which wheeling charges will have to be paid by DESU as per the agreed tariff.

This is a new plan scheme and as such only a token provision of Rs. 100 lakh is being proposed for 1996-97. The modalities of the project are yet to be finalised.

6. RENOVATION & MODERNISATION OF WORKS AT I.P. STATION:

a Ongoing Work

i INST. OF NEW 90 T TIPPLER TO HANDLE BOX 'N' WAGON AND AUGMENTATION OF COAL HANDLING PLANT

This was taken up in January, 1988 to facilitate unloading of box wagons introduced by railways. The approved cost of the scheme was Rs. 875.00 lakh plus 3% contingency.

The plant is in operation. The balance work of fire fighting, dust extraction and centillation system is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh is being proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

ii ENGINEERING AND CONSULTANCY OF COAL HANDLING PLAN

Most of the work coal handling plant has been completed. Consultant is involved till completion of work. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh is being proposed for the year 1996-97.

iii BEARING COOLING WATER CLOSED CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENTS

M/s United Engineers and Constructors of U.S.A. were appointed as consultant for study of updating the generation at I.P. station. the firm recommended a close circuit bearing cooling water system as a cooling lines of the various auxiliaries at present get choked due to presence of silt in the river water. The scope of work under this scheme has changed subsequently to meet the requirement of the Pollution Control Board and disposal of effluent from the misc. drains has also been included in this scheme. The work was delayed due to change in site as well as non-

availability of approach road. The proposed outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 13 lacs.

iv MODIFICATION OF ESP'S AT I.P. STATION

In accordance with the recommendation of a high power committee set up the GOI, the work of providing ESP's on all the units of I P station were completed. The additional ESP's work commissioned at unit no. II, III and IV to reduce the dust emitting level. A provision of Rs. 2.5 lakh is being proposed for the year 1996-97 for making balance payment.

B NEW WORKS PH-II

A scheme of renovation and modernisation of I P station was approved by Govt. of India in March, 1993 at cost of Rs. 1744 lacs. Expenditure is to be met out of annual plan allocation. The project is scheduled to be completed by 1996-97. The project comprise of following works :

i RENOVATION OF ABL BOILERS OF UNIT II, III AND IV
PHASE II (RS. 10.25 LAKH)

The boilers of unit II, III and IV were renovated partially during the 7th plan (Phase I) R & M works. Due to aging, the condition of the main steam valves and feed line valves have been deteriorated considerably. Two nos. main steam stop valves (out of 3Nos.), and 5 Nos. feed lines valves (out of 9nos.) were replaced in Phase I. The balance critical valves are to be replaced now i.e. one main steam stop valve and 4 nos. feed line valves. The revised approved cost of the scheme due to price escalation is Rs. 48.00 lakhs. The work on this scheme has been started during the year 1994-95 & is expected to be completed by 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 10.25 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1996-97.

ii MODIFICATION/RENOVATION OF BOILERS OF UNIT NO. 5 (BHEL
MAKE)

The work on burners, feed line isolating valves, air pre heater middle blocks and isolating valves have been completed. The offer for feed control valve has been

received and is under process. The placement of order for main steam stop valve has been done. The scheme is likely to be completed by 1996-97.

iii LIFE ASSESSMENT STUDIES OF BOILERS, TURBINE AND GENERATOR OF UNIT NO. 1 - (RS. 20.00 LAKH)

The Unit no. 1 has already rendered a service of about 27 years. DESU has submitted a scheme for utilisation of natural gas instead of coal. Before any decision regarding utilisation of natural gas in the existing boilers is taken, it is proposed to carry out life assessment study of the one of the boilers of this units. Turbine and Generator in order to assess the plant life of the unit. The tender for the life assessment studies of generator has been floated. The life assessment studies for one of the boiler was kept in abeyance for the year, in view of the assurance of coal supplier to supply better quality of coal for this unit. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 1996-97.

iv REPLACEMENT OF 3.3 KV SWITCHGEAR OF 1 BUS BAR OF UNITS 2, 3 & 4 (RS. NIL)

There are 72 nos. Magma Blast type 3.3 KV SWITCHGEAR G.E. , USA make, installed on units 2, 3 & 4 at I.P. Station. Due to aging of switchgears and refusal of the CEA&DGTD to import spare ckt. breakers, it has become necessary to replace one switchboard comprising of 16 nos. circuit breakers with those available indigenously. The parts of the circuit breakers so removed will be utilised to maintain the remaining breakers. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 60.00 lakhs. Work is to be completed by 1996-97.

v REPLACEMENT OF AVR/EXCIATION SYSTEM OF ONE UNIT (OUT OF 2, 3 & 4) (RS. 32.00 LAKHS)

The AVR of unit 2, 3 & 4 which are of G. E. USA make, are of Amplidyne generator type. The foreign suppliers have refused to quote for Amplidyne generators and excitors. The D.C. excitation system vis-a-vis the voltage regulators (AVP) has already started giving problems due to wear and tear. Central assistance is requested for getting the

excitation system vis-a-vis the voltage regulator for one of the three 62.5 MW units developed indigenously at the first instance including the entire control and switching equipment. Since the installation of static exciters is not feasible due to space constraints, only AVR field breaker and field resistance etc. of one of units 2, 3 and 4 will be replaced by indigenous make. The outlay proposed for 1996-97 is Rs. 32.00 lakhs.

vi ELECTRONIC DRUM LEVEL INDICATOR FOR UNIT NO. 5

This unit no. 5 is in operation since 1971 and partial renovation of control and instrumentation of this unit was carried out under R & M scheme. Phase - I the existing drum level indicator is not working properly and does not show the corresponding level during cold conditions and as such is not reliable. Further feed back of the electronic drum level indicator installed of units 2, 3 & 4 of IPS is very encouraging. It is therefore, proposed to install electronic drum level indicator on Unit No. 5 also. The work is almost complete.

vii RENOVATION OF PROTECTION SYSTEM OF GENERATORS, TRANSFORMERS AND AUXILIARY TRANSFORMERS OF UNIT 1 TO 5 (RS. 25.00 LAKH)

All the 5 Units which were commissioned between 1963 to 1971 and have imported protective relays installed on generators, transformers, unit and station auxiliary transformers and the bus bar differential protection. No recorders have been installed on these units and no check synchronising relays and no secondary rotor earth fault relays have been providing. Various relays have since become obsolete because of non-availability of spares. The original manufactures have refused to supply spares any more for these relays. Further, since 1988, DESU has experienced, rotor earth fault on Units 2, 3 x 4 and one of the generators is running with single earth faults and as the machine are almost 20 years old there is a need to equip all the units with second earth fault relay. This has already been installed by DESU on unit no. 2 under O & M. Further, owing to wide fluctuation in the system of the Northern Grid, there is a need to provided MVAR, current, voltage, MW recorder, which has not been provided earlier. Moreover, in

view of the frequent fluctuation in frequency of Northern Region, it is necessary to provide check synchronising relay on all the five units for safety of the Units. It is proposed to replace/provide additional protective relays/recorders.

An outlay of Rs. 25 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

viii ADD. ESP OF MODIFIED DESIGN FOR UNIT NO. 5 (RS. 75 LACS)

A turnkey job of installing S.F. design ESP in unit -5 was undertaken by M/s BHEL in 1981-82 in pursuance of recommendation of Dr. Sarna Committee. The ESP was designed for inlet dust burden of 28 Gm/Nm³ for ash content of coal 23 to 35 pc with guaranteed outlet emission of 150 mg./Nm³ (efficiency 99.46%). Since 1985, quality of coal has been deteriorating. With ash contents as high as 40 to 45 PC. and with aging of boiler, the inlet dust burden to ESP system has increased to 50-55 gm/NM³. Through ESP is still delivering near design efficiency the outlet emission goes beyond the permissible limit of 150 mg/Nm³ due to high inlet dust burden. Installation of ICE-C in EP and revival of CZECKEP, though improved the situation, yet the system has inadequate collection area for the kind of dust burden at the opinion that new fields should be installed after dismantling obsolete CZECKEP. The funds required are Rs. 483.00 lakhs. It is pertinent to add that central pollution control board is critical of the present situation and will continue to be so unless EP fields are added to system. This new ESP will be designed with inlet dust load of 66mg/nm³ and dust outlet emission of 125 mg/nm³ under one field out condition. The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

ix AUGMENTATION OF FURNANCE OIL/HPC HANDLING SYSTEM (RS. 57.00 LAKH)

Presently facility to accommodate 22 wagons for unloading of HPS is available at I.P.S station except heat tracing of unloading headers and pumps. The work was carried out under Phase - I R & M programme. Railway as per their policy, had been constantly insisting DESU authorities to create facility to unload complete rake of 70-72 wagons

because as per their new policy, the breakage of rake of supply of oil in less than a rake load is not allowed. Due to space constraints, additional facility to handle balance 50 wagons cannot be provided along with the existing arrangements. The matter was referred to RITES and DESU subsequently appointed ECA Engg. (p) Ltd. as their consultant. Based on detailed Engg., it is proposed to provide HPS handling facility at alternate location. The Railways also, based on the space constraint, have permitted to break rake into two parts as special case. The new system shall thus consist of an unloading header between the two track to unload oil from 36 wagons standing on each track of 300 m length on either side of the unloading header. The oil then shall be pumped to the existing storage tank with the help of 3 Nos. new oil pump of 4000 liters/hour capacity. The pumps shall be installed at a new pump house to be constructed at a suitable location near the track. In order to heat the HPS to keep it in a flowable form, the heating of the wagons as well as the common header (laid in the trench) shall be done by steam, drawn from unit No. 5. The heating of other lines, pumps etc. shall be with electrical energy. The work will also involve additional piping valves, electrical and instrumentation. Order has been Placed on M/s Lloyd Installation (India) Ltd. in March, 1993. Payment of Rs. 104 lacs has been made to the railways for the construction of 300 meters long washable approach. The scheme is almost complete. An outlay of Rs. 57.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for making balance payment.

x AUGMENTATION OF FIRE DETECTION AND PROTECTION SYSTEM
(RS. 80 LAKH)

I.P. station has 5 generation units with a total generating capacity 282.5 MW. These units were installed and commissioned progressively during 1963 - 71. They have been provided with skeleton fire hydrant system and mulsifier system for major transformers only. In view of the outbreak of fire in the coal handling plant and cable trench of extension, C W pump system which took place in 1987, it has been considered necessary that all the vital fire prone area of power station like coal conveyers, switch gear room, cable trench/ducts control rooms, oil tanks, hydrogen system, pulberises coal area etc. are provided with

appropriate fire detection and protection system to avoid accidental fire. Similar fire detection and protection system are being provided in all new thermal power station including those of NTPC. The project comprised of following work.

- a Fire hydrant system in the areas where such hydrants are not available.
- b High velocity water system for main turbine oil tanks, pure, impure oil tanks, other oil storage tanks, gen. transformer of Unit No. 1 and other auxiliary transformers.
- c To provide automatic Hellion 3101 system for unit 1 to 5 control room and hellion 1211 system for switch gear rooms. UCR cable trays, excitation panels. ESP control room.
- d Foam system for fuel oil tanks, pump houses etc.
- e Fire stop at all cable openings through floor and walls in the station buildings, various switch gear and control room.
- f Portable extinguishers of different types at different places.
- g Detection System involving manual call points, smoke/heat detector, liner heat detecting cables, fragile glass bulb, infrared detectors etc.
- h To install one additional water tank of 640 m³ capacity. One diesel engine driven hydrant pump one no. motor driven spare pump and one no. jockey Pump with associated pipings and valves, one no. foam cons storage tank and one no. Diesel engine drive foam pump with associated piping and valves.
- i Replacing existing petrol engine for hydrant pump with diesel engine and provision of manual emergency pull boxes for the existing deluge valves.

The estimated expenditure for the proposed fire detection and protection Systems scheme is Rs. 317.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is being proposed for this scheme for 1996-97.

III. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES:

i) 400 KV SCHEMES -RS. 5000.00 LAKHS

A 400 KV ring is being established around Delhi in order to draw power from the Northern Regional Grid of which DESU is a constituent partner. The project feasibility report of the 400 KVA ring around Delhi was cleared techno-economically by CEA for execution during 7th/8th five years Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 113.92 crores.

This project was to be financed partially by the World Bank Loan amount to Rs. 60 million U.S. dollars. The world bank loan; however was suspended in Jan. 89 due to non-compliance of the covenants of the loan agreement relating to the implementation of the satisfactory financial recovery plan. DESU could not achieve the financial viability without increase in tariff. The proposal of DESU for the increase in tariff was not approved by the competent authority with the result that the World Bank Loan was finally cancelled in August, 1990. The project is now being implemented through domestic funding. The estimated cost of the project was revised to Rs. 193.04 crore which includes IDC of Rs. 24.13 crores. The CEA clearance was obtained in May, 91 and the project was approved by the PIB in January, 1992. The work on this project has already started. An outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1996-97 to achieve the target of 315 MVA and 72 ckt Kms. lines.

ii) 220 KV SCHEME - (Rs. 11000.0 lakhs)

This is continuing scheme which envisages establishment of 220 KV Sub Station and Lines as well as augmentation of transformation capacity on the existing 220 KV Sub-Station in order to meet the growing power demand of Delhi.

The project report for 220 KVA works to be covered during the 7th five year plan 1985-90 was originally cleared techno-economically by CEA at an estimated cost of Rs. 117.25 crores which was further revised to Rs. 214.88 crores and the PIB clearance of this project was accorded in April 1990. The CCEA clearance of the above project was accorded in Sept. 1990 at revised cost of Rs. 214.88 crores. The works on the sub-stations/lines covered during the 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 these work has been techno-economically cleared by CEA at a total cost of Rs.543.68 crores including IDC of Rs.143.924 crores. The case has been sent to Ministry of Power for PIB clearance of 14th June, 1994 and is being pursued for expediting clearance there of.

The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 11000.00 lakh and target is to add 700 MVA and 256.6 ckt. kms. Lines.

iii) 66 KV SCHEME - (Rs.4000.0 Lakhs)

66 KV Voltage has been established as sub-transmission voltage in the area 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 KV/33 KV sub-stations are also being established to act as an infeed to the existing 33 KV system.

Based on the recommendations of M/s Swed Power and system requirements, the sub-station and lines to be constructed during the 8th five year plan have been identified and these work shall be taken up on year to year basis depending upon the system requirements and availability of plan funds.

The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 4000.00 lakhs and target is to add 785 MVA transformation capacity and 128.0 Ckt.Kms. of transmission lines during the Annual Plan 1996-97.

iv) 33 KV SCHEME - (Rs.3400.00 lakhs)

33 KV voltage 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 33 KV/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 has already been identified, based on the basis of recommendations of M/S Swed Power.

The work shall be taken upon the year to year basis depending upon the system requirements.

The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 3400.00 lakhs and target is to add 260 MVA and 106.335 Ckt. km. of 33 KV lines during the Annual Plan 1996-97..

v) 11 KV & LV WORKS - (Rs. 12000.00 lakhs)

11 KV is the distribution voltage in U.T. of Delhi and ultimate demand of the consumers is met by 11/0.4 KV system. The strengthening and augmentation of 11 KV and LV network is a continuing process to meet the growing demand of the existing areas as well as for electrification of new housing complex are being developed by DDA, MCD Co-operative Group Housing Society and other developing agencies.

The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 12000.0 lakhs and the target is to add 500 MVA transformation capacity and 1000.0 Ckt. Kms. of 11 KV & LV lines during the Annual Plan 1996-97. The proposal is to add 80000 nos of consumer connections and 300 nos. of Tube-wells connections.

vi) SLDC/SCADA SYSTEM - (Rs. 500.0 lakhs)

The power system of DESU at present is controlled manually through system operation control room with the help of telephone lines, VHF 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 have 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 for the unified scheme was cleared techno-economically by CEA in May 89 and Pre-PIB meeting was held in March, 1990. The scheme was put up to PIB in Jan. 91 but was not cleared in the absence of viable plan for recovery of the investments that will be made. DESU has also participated in the various meetings held in NREB in connection with setting up of unified scheme of load dispatch centre. A memorandum of understanding was also signed by DESU with NREB on the condition that DESU shall be free to opt out the unified scheme if it can implement its own SCADA System earlier than unified scheme of NREB.

In the meantime DESU has gone ahead with the SCADA system of its own and the project feasibility report of DESU's SCADA system at an estimated cost of Rs. 94.29 crores was considered for techno-economic clearance in the meeting dated 12th May, 92 of CEA and approval was accorded by CEA on 23/02/93.

The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 500.0 lakhs.

vii) INSTALLATION OF SHUNT CAPACITORS - (Rs.500.00 lakhs)

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, 95 was 1084.0 MVAR and another 100 MVAR capacitors was added in the system during 1995-96.

The quantum of capacitors to be installed shall depend upon the studies to be carried out by NREB from time to time. In DESU system a total of 1420 MVAR capacity are required by 1996-97 as per the study conducted by the NREB. The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 500.0 lakhs to add 220 MVAR capacity in the system.

viii) **ELECTRIFICATION OF J.J. CLUSTERS (Rs.1000.00 lakhs)**

As per policy of Govt. of N.C.T of Delhi it has been decided to electrify 929 nos Jhuggi clusters in Delhi considering it as a basic amenity. Accordingly DESU has prepared a project report for providing connection to 2,59,344 Jhuggi Dwellers considering 0.25 KV load requirement per jhuggi. The cost of the project is worked out is Rs. 91500 lakhs (Approx.). Power connections are being provided to the people residing in J J Clusters at the rate of Rs. 15 for one point and Rs. 30 for two points.

An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

IV. **GENERAL SCHEMES**

1) **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS AND TUBEWELL CONNECTIONS - (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)**

All the villages in the National Capital Territory of Delhi stand 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.

The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs and target is to add 300 nos. of T/well connection.

2) **ELECTRIFICATION OF HARIJAN BASTIES - (Rs.5.0 lakhs)**

The work of the 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 SC/ST of Delhi Govt. Last year 2 nos. Harijan Basties (1) Nasirpur A Block (ii) Mandouli Extn. has been identified by the LSG Deptt. of Delhi Govt.

The work of electrification of these Harijan basti has already been taken up and the work is in progress.

The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 5.0 lakh.

3) CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS - (Rs.76.50 lakhs)

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. With the expansion of T&D system it is felt necessary to have staff quarters for essential T&D staff spread all-over Delhi. Accordingly, DESU is constructing houses in the areas like Mandawali (Patparganj), Rohini, Vasant Kunj and Sarita Vihar. DESU is also constructing residential flats on some of the existing 11 KV sub-stations.

The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 76.50 lakh.

4) ADMINISTRATION & OTHER BUILDINGS - (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

There is shortage of office accommodation and as such more and more office buildings are required to be constructed for efficient maintenance of transmission and distribution system. DESU has plans to construct office buildings, headquarters office, zonal-cum-complaint centre, centralised transport workshop and training institute etc.

The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 50.0 lakhs.

5) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPUTERS - (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

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 schemes are being taken up.

i) **HARDWARE/SOFTWARE:**

Enhancement of the existing system. Computerised bill receipt is being introduced in all the circles of distribution Deptt.

ii) REPLACEMENT OF THE MAIN COMPUTER SYSTEM

6) **ENERGY CONSERVATION - (Rs. 5.0 lacs)**

An outlay of Rs. 25.0 lakhs has been approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1992-97 for the purpose of creating awareness of Energy conservation. The proposed outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 5.0 lakhs.

N.D.M.C.

New Delhi Municipal Council is responsible for distribution of electricity in its area. Most of the important consumers such as Rastrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, All India Radio, Central Govt. offices, Ministries, Diplomat Missions, Residence of Central Ministers and MP's etc. are situated in NDMC area. Besides, there are many important hospitals, five star hotels, big multi-storeyed buildings etc. Being the capital city the responsibility of NDMC for maintaining uninterrupted power supply is far more compared to other areas.

Bulk power is received from DESU at 66 KV & 33 KV and is distributed to the consumers through 11 KV and L.T. net work. Further DESU would deliver bulk power only on 66KV, 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 substations.

The power demand in NDMC area is increasing every year due to construction of large number of multistoreyed buildings and Guest Houses both in private and Govt. sector. However, due to delay in the commissioning of 66 KV and 33 KV Sub-stations at School Lane, Vidyut Bhawan and National Archives; the multi-storeyed buildings are given power only to meet their emergency load with the result against the 7th Plan peak load target of 290 KVA. The peak load during 1989-90 was 197.13 MVA. The peak load observed during 1990-

91 and 1991-92 are as 214 MVA and 230 MVA. The peak Load target during the 8th plan is 420 KVA. However for want of 66 KVA GIC panels the continuing scheme of 8th plan i.e. S/S school lane and Vidyt Bhawan have not been fully commissioned. More over for the 8th plan 66 KVA substation of the B D Marg and State Guest House complex. DESU has not taken any action for providing 66 KVA feeder with this portion. The peak load observed during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 of 8th plan period are 230 KVA, 228 KVA, 260 KVA and 270 KVA only. It is expected to increase to 420 KVA during 1996-97 after the completion of continuing scheme 66 KVA schemes and providing 66 KVA feeders by DESU. An outlay of Rs. 900 lakh was proposed by NDMC. Against which an outlay of Rs. 400 lakh is being proposed for NDMC from plan funds in view of its sound financial position.

Scheme wise details are as under:-

I. 66 KV WORKS (RS.200.00 LAKHS)

1) 66KV SUB-STATION SCHOOL LANE:-

The scheme is one of the continuing scheme. The scheme comprises of 2 x 50 MVA - 66/33 KV transformers; 2 x 20 MVA - 66/11 KV transformers; 4 nos. 66 KV GIS Panels (Imported); a 33KV panel board and other allied equipments, 66 KV supply is from DESU G.T. Grid Station through two nos. 66KV underground cables. DESU portion comprises of two 66 KV bays at G T Station. 2*66 KV cables from G T Grid Station to school lane substation and 5 GIS panels (two spare panel for connection substation school lane with S/S Park Street and one coupler cum bus section). The estimated cost as approved by EFC is Rs.1013 lacs including Rs. 558 lacs for GIS panels.

The building is complete. The 66/33KV and 66/11KV transformers, 33 KV switch gears, cables etc. have been procured and installed. Out of 4 transformer one 66/33KV - 50 MVA and one 66/11KV-20 MVA transformers were commissioned in December 1992 after providing two 66 KV out-door bays by DESU on temporary basis . The order for the 66 KV GIS board has also been placed by DESU. The complete work is to be completed by DESU. The total expenditure till March 1995 is

about Rs. 433 lacs. Provision of Rs. 40 lacs have been kept for completion and for payment of installment of GIS panel during 1996-97 as per the contract which envisages 40% grant and 60% loan repayable in 16 by annual installments.

2) 66 KV SUB-STATION VIDYUT BHAWAN

The scheme is also continuing scheme. The scheme comprises of 2 x 50 MVA 66/33 KV transformers, 2 nos. imported 66KV GIS panels. A 33KV panel board with other allied equipment. The estimated cost as approved by the EFC is Rs. 965 lacs comprising of building, two nos. 66/33 KV transformers and 4 GIS panels. The 66/33 KV transformers have been procured and commissioned in February 1993 after making temporary 66KV out door yard. The building work is in progress. Order has been placed for import of 66KV G.I.S. panels which are likely to be received. The work is, therefore, likely to be completed during this year along with above scheme by DESU. Payment has also been made to DESU for 66 KV cables and transmission work for NDMC portion during 1994-95. The expenditure on the scheme till March, 1994 is about Rs. 200 lacs. The provision of Rs. 95 lac kept against Plan budget during 1994-95 has been utilised for procurement of 33 KV panel board and for the payment to DESU laying 66 KV single core cable from 66 KV panels to transformers. However provision was kept for payment to DESU for custom duty, Transportation charges for G.I.S. panel and Earthing during 1995-96. Provision has been kept for the completion and for the payment of installments during 1996-97 as per the contract which envisages 40% grant aid and 60% loan in 16 bi-annual installments.

3) AUG. OF 66KV SUBSTATION VIDYUT BHAWAN:-

The scheme is meant for augmentation of 66 KV sub-station by adding 2 x 20 MVA 66/11KV transformers and two numbers 66KV G.I.S. panels (imported). The estimated cost is Rs.586.0 lacs gross and Rs.562 lacs net. Two 66/11 KV transformers have been procured. The 66KV G.I.S. panels are also being procured. The provision of Rs. 195 lacs was kept during 1995-96 for purchase of two 66 KV G.I.S. panel and two transformers. Provision has been kept for the completion and for the payment of installments during 1996-97 as per the contract which envisages 40% grant aid and 60%

loan in 16 bi-annual installments.

4) 66KV S/S Dr. B.D. MARG:

This scheme comprises of establishing an indoor 66KV substation with one 50 MVA 66/33KV transformers. One 20 MVA 66/11KV transformers, 2 nos. 66KV GIS panels one 33KV panel board and one 11KV panel board with other allied equipments. Land has been allotted by L&DO. The building drawings have been prepared. The preliminary project estimate is under sections by Delhi Govt. DESU has been requested to provide 66KV cables and their termination at the Sub-station from their Park Street Grid Station. The matter is being persuade. Building work is likely to be started in 1995-96 and action for procurement of transformer and panels shall also be initiated. The transformers and some panels are expected to be received during 1996-97.

5) 66KV S/S STATE GUEST HOUSE, CHANAKYA PURI:-

The scheme is for establishing a 66KV substation with one 50 MVA 66/33KV transformer and one 20 MVA 66/11KV transformer. 66 KV GIS panels one 33KV panel board and one 11KV panel board with allied equipments. The land has recently been allotted by L&DO. The drawings are under preparation. DESU has been requested to provide 66KV cables. The Building drawings and project estimates are under preparation. The building work is also likely to be started in 1996-97 and action for purchase of some material shall be initiated.

II. 33 KV WORKS (RS.100.00 LACS)

1. 33KV SUB-STATION DALHOUSIE ROAD:

This is continuing scheme the estimated cost of this project is Rs.132 lacs as approved by CEA. All the major equipments have now been procured. The building work is likely to be completed. The transformers likely to be commissioned subject to commissioning of 66 KV G.I.S. panel at 66 KV Vidut Bhawan Sub-station.

2. 33 KV S/S RACE COURSE:

This scheme consists 2 nos. 33/11KV 20 MVA transformers; a 33KV panel board; 2 nos. 11KV panel boards and other allied equipments. The scheme is for improving of power supplies in the Race Course and Race Course Road area. The work has been completed. The sub-station has also been commissioned during 1995-96.

3. 33KV SUBSTATION SAFDERJUNG AIRPORT:

This scheme consists a provision of 2 numbers 33KV/11KV 16/20 MVA transformers, a 33KV panel board; 2 nos. 11KV panel boards and other allied equipments. The scheme is for improvement of the power supply at the Safderjung Airport Complex, Aurbindo Marg, Jor Bagh and Aliganj Area. Plot of land has been provided by National Airport Authorities. They have completed the substation building also. All the major equipments have been installed. The sub-station is expected to be commissioned.

4. 33KV SUBSTATION HANUMAN ROAD:

This scheme was taken up during 1990-92 plan period with install capacity of 2 x 20 MVA. However smaller plot of land is allotted, where 1 x 20 MVA sub-station proposed comprising of one 10/20 MVA transformers. One 33KV panel board, one 11KV panel board with other allied equipments. The estimated cost is Rs.275.00 lacs. The scheme is for the improvement of power supply to Baba Kharag Singh Marg, Hanuman Road and Parliament Street areas Rs. 30 lacs has been spent on the scheme. The building work has been completed. The 33KV board and 11 KB board has been installed. 33/11KV 20MVA transformers were received and installed during 1995-96. The transformer shall be commissioned during 1996-97 after 66 KV panels are commissioned at School Lane Sub-Station.

5) 33 kV S/S SHAHJAHAN ROAD

This scheme is for improvement in the power position of Shahjahan Road, Khan Market, and Pandara Road area. The drawings and estimates are under preparation. The work is

likely to be taken up during 1996-97 and shall continue to next plan.

6) 33 KV S/S CHURCH ROAD

This substation is to improve the power supply for Parliament House, Rastrapati Bhawan, North Block, and Parliament Library Complex. The land has been allotted. The building drawings and estimates are also under preparation. The work is likely to be started in 1996-97 and shall to continue in the next plan. The provision has been kept during 1996-97 for building work and purchase of some materials.

7. 33KV FEEDERS:

The work of inter-connectors/feeders between the following substations are proposed to be included in 1996-97.

- i) 33 KVA Scindia House S/Station Electric Lane S/S (one feed)
- ii) 66 KVA School Lane S/S to 33 KVA Hanuman Road S/S (One Feed)

Further following work of feed/interconnectrs have been proposed.

- 1 66 KV s/s B D Marg to 33 KV S/S Church road (Two feed)
- 2 66 KV s/s B D Marg to 33 KV S/S Baird road (one feed)
- 3 66 KV s/s B D Marg to 33 KV S/S Hanuman Road (one feed)
- 4 66 KV s/s School lane to 33 KV S/S Connaught Place (one feed)

III 11KV L.T. WORKS (RS.100.00 LAKHS)

The following work are proposed to be taken up during 1996-97.

1. ESTABLISHING 11KV SWITCHING STATIONS

The ongoing works of establishing 11KV switching stations at Supreme Court, Kidwai Nagar CPWD flats. Guest House Complex, Chankya Puri are likely to be completed

shortly. The initial work for switching station at Bharat Hotel and Bardolie Marg , Indara Gandhi Art Centre at Janpath, CTO Complex at Janpath, Parliament Library and Lodhi Plaza shall be taken up during 1996-97.

2. ESTABLISHING SUBSTATIONS:

The ongoing works of establishing Electric Sub-station at Todar Mal Lane and Sarojini Nagar Market, Lodhi Estate, 21 KH Marg, Sujan Singh park, kapurthala House, Bhai Bir Singh Marg, UP Sadan, Bihar Bhawan, Afro Asian and Andman House are likely to be completed shortly. The initial work of ESS at South Avenue , Kautaliya Marg, Anantram Dairy, 6 Jantar Mater Road to sub station of Railway at Sarojini Nagar, Guest House Manipur and Lakshdweep shall be taken up during 1996-97.

3. AUGMENTATION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

The ongoing works of augmentation of plant and equipment at Pandra Road, Kaka Nagar, Narouji Nagar, Peshawa Road, Clive Squire, Vandana and Surya Kiran are likely to be completed. The augmentation of Plant and Equipment at E.S.S. A-Block Sarojini Nagar and C-Block Sarojini Nagar, Moti Bagh and Ali ganj shall be taken up during the year 1996-97.

4. 11KV H.T. INTERCONNECTRS:

For proper transfer of load and better continuity the ongoing works of laying important 11 KV inter-connector/feeder from 33 KV S.S Race Course Road and between Dalhousie Road and S.P. Marg between E.S.S. Shahjahan Road and Golf Link shall be completed shortly.

The 11 KV HT INTERCONNECTORS from 33 KV ESS at Hanuman Lane shall be radiated to ESS Baird Lane, ESS A.I.R., ESS D.I.Z. Area Gole Market and ESS Rastrapati Bhawan during the financial year 1996-97.

5. AUGMENTATION OF LT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

In order to cope-up with the increasing demand of consumers in NDMC area, the mass LT interconnectors scheme

shall be taken up in all the zones of NDMC area.

6. TOOLS AND PLANTS:

Special tools and plants including fault locating machine shall be purchased for the upkeeping of Electrical system during the year 1996-97.

7. Computerisation of Planning and Store Division

In order to cope up with the increasing work load the Planning and design is proposed to be carried out with the help of Computers. Similarly there is a proposal of computerisation of inventory control at stores during the year 1996-97.

D.E.D.A.

1. URBAN ENERGY PROGRAMME - (RS.85.0 LACS)

In Delhi urban areas, DEDA proposed to focus on :

- (a) Energy conservation
- (b) Solar Passive Architecture
- (c) Meeting Energy needs of slum populations in 1996-97 the urban energy programme would cover the Following project :

(a) **Improved Chulha**

The poverty and extremely adverse living conditions in Urban Slums make them an ideal target population for the use of Improved Chullaha. DEDA has formulated a plan for 100% coverage of urban slums under the National Programme on Improved Chulha by 2001 AD. during 1996-97 it is proposed to cover 1 lac families, involving a state Government subsidy of Rs. 10 lacs at the rate of Rs. 10/- per chulha.

(b) **Solar Photovoltaic Lantern**

During the last year GOI had been subsidised the sale of SPV lantern at the rate of Rs. 1500. In addition there was a State Government subsidy of Rs. 500. This programme is especially useful for slum dwellers since they do not have reliable access to electric lightening. During 1996-97 it is

proposed to sell 1000 lanterns in urban slums and other city areas on central subsidy. The state government subsidy which was Rs. 800 in the first year and was reduced to Rs. 500 in 1995-96 can now be discontinued as a part of our policy to phase out subsidy. However, to administer the central subsidy and operate the scheme DEDA proposes an outlay of Rs. 2 lacs.

(c) **Solar Passive Architecture**

Given the acute shortage of power and the also environmental factor it is important to popularise Solar Passive Architecture or energy efficient building during 1996-97 DEDA proposes use 2 pronged approach.

- 1 Spread the knowledge on technology and benefit of Solar Passive Architecture
2. Coordinate with Govt. of Delhi to incorporate mandatory energy efficient parameters in the building by-laws.

The funds for the seminars, workshop and literature for pouplarising the concepts are given by GOI.

An amount of Rs. 85 lacs is proposed for the scheme for 1996-97 as per break up given below.

a	Improved Chulahha	Rs. 20 lacs
b.	Solar lantern	Rs. 2 lacs
c.	Solar Passive architecture.	Rs. 0.50 lacs
d.	Salaries	Rs. 35 lakh
e.	POL	Rs. 2.00 lakh
f.	Office Expenses	Rs. 10.00 lakh
g.	Publicity	Rs. 15.50 lakh
	Total	85.00 lakh

2. **PLYING OF BATTERY BUS ES (RS.100.00 LACS)**

The R & D scheme on operation of Battery Buses in field condition is not 10 years old. DEDA has gained considerable technical and commercial data on operation of public transport system based on energy other than petroleum. We are all aware that the world will run out of Petroleum in

2030 AD.

DEDA has fleet of 88 battery buses which operate from 6 bus Depot. For continuing this R & D scheme DEDA need funds for the following works.

a	Office Expenses	Rs. 2.61 lacs
b.	Pol	Rs. 1.00 lacs
c.	Electricity	Rs.12.00 lacs

	Total	Rs.15.61 lacs

During the 1996-97 the following is the staff requirement.

1	Executive Engineer	3000-4500	1
2	Assistant Engineer	2000-3500	4
3.	Junior Engineer	1400-2300	8
4.	LDC	950-1500	10
5.	Electrician	950-1500	14
6.	Driver	950-1500	80
7.	Mechanics	950-1500	6
8.	Work assistant	950-1500	8
9.	Conductor	800-1150	80
10.	peon/Helper	750-940	49
11.	Safai Karamchari	750-940	8
12.	Khalasi	750-940	5
13.	Chowkidar	750-940	8

An amount of Rs. 100 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 1996-97 as per the breakup given below:

a	Office expenses	Rs. 2.00 Lakh
b	POL	Rs. 1.00 Lakh
c	Electricity	Rs. 7.00 lakh
d	Salary	Rs. 90.00 lakh
	Total	Rs.100.00 lakh

3 Sanitary Land Fill

SLF is a small scheme where in gas is recovered from Timarpur Land fill and supply to some houses in Balak Ram Hospital. This is an R & D scheme. No provision is revised under this scheme for 1996-97.

4 Energy Plantation

About 275 acre land in 11 villages has been allotted to DEDA by the Govt. of Delhi for undertaking work of tree plantation. No provision is required by DEDA for this scheme for 1996-97.

VII. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

There has been tremendous growth in the number of SSI units in Delhi over the years. Now, Delhi has emerged as one of the largest clusters of small scale units in the country. Presently, Delhi has around one lakh industrial units providing employment to more than 9 lakh persons. The total investment in these industrial units is of over Rs. 1980 crore and turn over around Rs. 5555 crore. 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. 1000 SSI units (500 permanent and 500 provisional) are also proposed to be registered during 1996-97.

The Department of Industries plays a Pivotal role in the development of industries in Delhi. The Department of Industries helps 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 unit 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

At Wazirpur a Tool Room & Training Centre is functioning since 1978 to impart training for Tool & Die making, Tool designing etc. It produces high quality tools for small scale industries and also gives technical

assistance to them. 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 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 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, rebate on sale of handlooms is being provided. The weavers are also assisted by way of subsidy & loan for purchase of improved tools/looms etc. Handicraft industry is being encouraged by imparting training, giving awards and organising bazars. 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 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 unemployed youths 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, 2737 persons have been trained till August, 1995.

The position of financial outlays for this sector

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	8th Five year plan 1992-97 App. Outlay	Expenditure			1995-96	1996-97
			92-93	93-94	94-95	R.E.	proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Village & Small Industries							
	(i) Small Scale Indus.	1498.10	102.66	142.70	143.66	207.26	1100.30
	(ii) Industrial Estates	805.40	143.32	167.53	156.46	144.01	234.00
	(iii) Khadi & Village Inds. (incl. Block loan)	275.00	40.69	69.74	49.00	59.40	117.00
	(iv) Handlooms	170.50	69.83	86.04	67.49	58.63	102.70
	(v) Handicrafts	50.00	9.87	9.48	10.39	6.70	15.00
	Sub-Total	2799.00	366.37	475.49	427.00	476.00	1569.00
II. Industries							
	other than (VSI)	201.00	100.00	-	-	-	1.00
	Total	3000.00	476.37	475.49	427.00	476.00	1570.00

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 1996-97.

1.3 For Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for meeting the salary expenditure of the staff.

2. Renovation and Improvement of Office Building (Rs.10.00 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 renovation and improvements are required. For the Annual Plan 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for carrying out various renovation/improvement works.

3. Tool Room & Training Centre - (Rs. 75.00 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.

	<u>(Rs. in lacs)</u>
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	<hr/> 287.60 <hr/>

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 to 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. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during annual plan 1996-97.

4. Setting up of "High-Tech. Vocational Training Centre" with Italian Assistance (Rs. 60 lacs)

The Hi-TECH. Vocational Training Centre was conceived by Govt. of Delhi with the Italian Assistance in the year October, 1985 as an Indo-Italian Govt. project where the objective was to make available training facilities to upgrade the skill of technical personnel in the field of electronics, computerised operation, automation and to cater to the needs of the local industries for their requirement of precision, dies and moulds as an import substitution and also to provide consultancy to them. After obtaining approval Govt. of India and with permission the matter was taken up with the Italian Authorities for finalising the component of Italian assistance. After the detailed negotiations and discussions the Memorandum of understanding was signed in between Govt. of India and Govt. of Italy on 11.9.89.

After the signing of Memorandum of Understanding, a detailed project report was prepared in August 1990 giving account of financial implications both from the Indian side as well as from the Italian side, the activities and training courses to be taken up by the Centre and the manpower Planning. The project envisaged a total cost of Rs. 1666.26 lacs out of which Italian assistance by way of supply of computerised machines laboratory equipments, spares and technical support was to the tune of Rs. 917.28 lacs and the contribution of the Govt, of Delhi through the plan allocation out of the 7th plan and 8th plan was to the tune of Rs. 749.9 lacs . The project formulated by the Govt. of Delhi when sent to Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India for approval was considered first by the PRE-EFC on 7th August, 1990 where the project was cleared and recommended for being placed before the finance expenditure Committee. After considering all the aspect the approval of the project was given by the Govt. of India vide its letter dated 15th

November, 90 for the establishment of the HTVTC at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.66 crores including Italian assistance of Rs. 9.17 crores and remaining 7.49 crores to be met by Delhi Admn.

After obtaining approval of Govt. of India the building was constructed.

All the machinery supplied by the Govt. of Italy were got cleared on the payment of custom duty and were installed successful operation within the centre and the centre was formally inugurated on 10th December, 1993. The training course were started in full swing from March, 94. Since then the centre is fully functional both for the job work as well as for imparting of training. During the year 1994-95 the centre has trained 246 technicians in 41 different short term training programmes run in various field and has earned Rs. 4.68 lacs as the training fee. Besides running the short term courses 12 tailor made courses were run for the local industries where the technicians employed in these units were trained to upgrade their skill and professional ability. The centre had also accepted precision job work of local industries where the technicians employed in these units were trained to upgrade their skill and professional capability. The centre has also accepted precision job work of local industries and has tied up with the DCM Toyota for matchining of their gear box on regular basis. The centre has become quite popular among the industries located in Delhi and around has also been able to make services available at the other places in the country.

While approaching Govt. of India for approval of the project in 1990 the details of estimated expenditure of Rs. 1666.26 lacs were as follows.

The Italian Govt, Assistance	Rs. 917.28 Lacs
Contribution of Govt. of Delhi	Rs. 748.98 Lacs.

On account of general inflation at the global level and some added machinery and equipments, the components of Italian Govt. has gone up to Rs. 1107.17 lacs in lieu of 917.28 lacs and the contribution of the Govt. of Delhi has gone upto Rs. 1303.4 lacs for non-recurring expenses as

visualised to the tune of Rs. 748.98 lacs during the year 1990.

The break up of the contribution of the Govt. of Delhi for 748.98 lacs was as under :- (As approved in Sept' 90)

1.	The cost of Land	:	Rs. 49.40 lacs
2.	(a) The cost of construction of the building	:	Rs. 208.24 lacs
	(b) Sub-station, cable laying of exhaust fans, MCD water connections, tube-well and DESU charges	:	Rs. 15.00 lacs
3.	Installation & Commissioning of machinery	:	Rs. 5.00 lacs
4.	Custom duty on imported machinery. (project import)	:	Rs. 404.99 lacs
5.	Furniture & fixtures	:	Rs. 15.00 lacs
6.	Staff car	:	Rs. 1.35 lacs
7.	Recurring expenditure Salary & Misc. exp.	:	Rs. 25.00 lacs
	Total	:	Rs. 748.98 lacs

As against the above projection the actual expenses incurred are as under:-

1.	Cost of land	:	Rs. 49.40 lacs
2.	Cost of construction of building	:	Rs. 3.48 lacs
3.	Payment of Custom duty	:	Rs. 890 lacs

The above expenses have been met by the grant-in-aid released by the Govt. of Delhi from time to time.

The total cost of project has mainly gone up on account of enhancement in the rates of custom duty as well as change in the exchange rate consequent upon devaluation of rupee. As against the original projection of Rs. 404.99 lacs for the year 1990 the total amount spent on account of custom duty, demurrage, insurance and other incidental charges works out to be the tune of Rs. 890 lacs. As regards the construction of building the cost has again high on account of normal inflation by 75% where the total estimated expenditure is Rs. 348 lacs as against 208 lacs originally projected in the year 1990. For the reasons as explained above the cost of the project as visualised in 1990 to the tune of Rs. 16.66 lacs has gone up to Rs. 2412.41 lacs where an amount of Rs. 2360.97 lacs has already been spent and there is a committed liability of Rs. 37.44 lacs to be paid to DSIDC and Rs. 15 lacs for land escaping and development of the open land in the Centre.

The revised approval of the Govt. of India is yet to be received. An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is being proposed for this scheme for 1996-97.

**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.

5.2 An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is being proposed for this scheme for 1996-97.

**6. Setting up of Product-cum-Process Development Centre
for Electrical Appliances with UNDP Assistance (Rs.
0.10 lac)**

6.1 This 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 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 be to 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 DC (SSI), Department of Industrial Development M/o Industry.

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 eight five year plan. A token of Rs. 0.10 lakh is being proposed for this scheme for Annual Plan 1996-97.

7. Quality Marking Scheme for Domestic Electrical Appliances (Rs. 3.00 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 ISBT 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. For Annual Plan 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 3 lacs is being proposed for this scheme.

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 amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for the year 1996-97.

9. Scheme for Computerisation of Records of Industries Deptt. (Rs. 6.00 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, four PC's and two Dot Matrix Printers. Posts of one Programmer (Rs. 2200-4000), two Key Punch Operators (Rs. 1200-2040), one Stenotypist 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 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 Hard 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.

9.4 To implement effectively and efficiently the existing and proposed applications, the department proposed to create the following posts during Annual Plan 1996-97, 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>Nos.</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. 1150-1500	4
6. Mannual Attendant	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. 6.00 lakhs is

approved for 1996-97.

**10. G.I.A. for Industrial Pollution Control - (Rs.855 lacs)
(Common Effluent Treatment Plant)**

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 schemes are to be prepared in consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal under taking.

10.3 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. A scheme for common effluent treatment plant at Wazirpur Industrial Area was prepared . For CETP at Wazirpur Industrial Area Government has already released Rs. 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. The construction work is yet to start.

10.4 An outlay of Rs. 855 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for providing subsidy to industrial units under this scheme.

11. Contribution to Society for Self Employment (Rs. 30.00 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 1995, training has been imparted to 2737 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. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lacs is being proposed for 1996-97 to provide grant in aid to the Society.

12. Publicity, Promotion and Exhibition - (Rs. 50.00 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. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 1996-97 for carrying out above activities.

13. Export Promotion Cell - (Rs. 2.00 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) Expeditious processing and disposal of cases of exporting units for registration.
- ii) Incentives and assistance to exporting units.
- 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 For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. For Annual Plan 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme.

14. District level awards to Small Scale Entrepreneurs -
(Rs. 1.00 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 given under this scheme:

- 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 An amonut of Rs. 1.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for Annual Plan 1996-97.

15. SETTING UP OF AUTO PARTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE,
(Rs. 0.10 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 Govt. of Delhi's contribution to implement this project is estimated at Rs. 400 lakh. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is approved for 8th plan period for this scheme. An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is being proposed for this scheme for the A.P. 1996-97.

16. SETTING UP OF A POLYMER AND PLASTIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
(Rs. 0.10 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 lakhs. 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 lakhs.

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. 0.10 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for the year 1996-97.

II. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

1. Seven Flatted Factories at Rani Jhansi Road - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

1.1 This Flatted Factories Complex consist of 7 blocks having 571 flatted factories. Out of these, two blocks (F & G) have been allotted to Metal and minerals Trading Corporation for allotment to 100 % export oriented gem and jewellery 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 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. The department has also to pay property tax of this complex. It is also proposed to construct an office for Estate Manager. The building requires frequent renovation/replacement of Electrical and Fire Fighting system. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs is approved in the 8th plan. For Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is being proposed for carrying out various renovation works in the complex.

2. Badli Industrial Estate (Rs. 30.00 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 During Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is approved to undertake following works.

Capital (Rs. in lacs)

i. Improvement in the Estate	3.00
ii. Payment of deficiency charges to MCD in respect of civic services of Phase III of Badli Industrial Estate.	25.00

Revenue

Expenditure of account of printing of application forms	2.00
publicity charges for allotment of plot in Phase III	
Total	30.00

3. FUNCTIONAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE FOR ELECTRONICS, OKHLA -
(Rs. 55.00 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 are in the advance stage of completion. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lacs is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. For Annual Plan 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 55 lacs is being proposed.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF OKHALA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (RS. 20.00
LACS)

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 consist of 80 industrial plots. The work relating to installation of electric sub-station, completion of boundary wall of the Okhala Industrial Estate, fencing of vacant plots, improvement in fire fighting arrangements and maintenance work of office complex etc. are to be undertaken in the 8th Plan period. An amount of Rs. 35.00 lacs is approved for the 8th plan. For Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is being proposed for this scheme.

5. SIX FLATTED FACTORIES FOR GROUP INDUSTRIES, OKHALA
(RS. 10 LACS)

The flatted factories Complex Okhala was purchased from

DDA on payment of Rs. 200.00 lacs prior to the commencement of 7th Five Year Plan. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi had decided to dispose off 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. 75.00 lacs is approved for the 8th plan. For Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme.

6. FUNCTIONAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AT PATPARGANJ (Rs. 100.00 lacs)

6.1 160 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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'.

6.4 A sum of Rs. 210 lacs is approved for the scheme for the 8th Plan. For Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is being proposed for this scheme.

**7. FLATTED FACTORIES FOR LEATHER GOODS, WAZIRPUR -
(RS. 9.00 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.

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. For Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme.

III. KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

1. GRANT-IN-AID TO DELHI KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (RS.60.00 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 Incentive on Khadi Production

The Board has been provided 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.

1.7 A sum of Rs. 225.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. For Annual Plan 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 60 lacs is being proposed for providing grant to Khadi and Village Industries Board.

2. BLOCK LOAN SCHEME (Rs. 57.00 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. 57.00 lacs is approved. For Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay Rs. 20.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme.

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 annual plan 96-97, an amount of Rs. 0.10 lac is being proposed for this scheme.

2. REBATE ON THE SALE OF HANDLOOM CLOTH (RS. 80.00 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 A sum of Rs. 125 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. For Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 80 lacs is being proposed for this scheme.

3. WEAVERS' COLONY AT BHARAT NAGAR (RS. 15.00 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 plan. For Annual Plan 96-97 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme

4. Promotion of Handlooms (Rs. 1.00 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 labourers,

purchase modernised looms with other related accessories and require raw material etc. For popularising the use of these modern looms and the use of polyester and its blended yarn on these looms, it is approved to organise demonstration cum training programmes for Handloom weavers.

(ii) Strengthening of Handlooms, Powerlooms and Handicrafts Section.

4.4 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.

4.5 It is, therefore, considered essential to create the following posts during 1995-96:-

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

4.6 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.

4.7 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 Modern Show Rooms-cum-Marketing Outlets

4.8 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.

4.9 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

4.10 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/-

4.11 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

4.12 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.

4.13 An outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For Annual Plan 96-97, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lacs is being proposed.

**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.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. For Annual Plan 96-97 an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lacs is being proposed.

6. Handloom Development at Nand Nagri (Rs. 4.00 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 is approved for 8th Plan. For annual Plan 95-96, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lacs is being proposed.

7. Handloom Weavers Welfare Scheme (Rs. 1.00 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. For Annual Plan 96-97, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lac is being proposed.

8. Group Insurance Scheme for Powerlooms Workers in the decentralised sector - (Rs. 0.10 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/-
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Central Govt. share	@Rs,40/- per worker per annum for 821 workers 821x40 = Rs. 32,840/-
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Total Provisions per annum	= Rs. 65,680/-
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For Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lac is being proposed.

V. HANDICRAFTS

1. Promotion of Handicrafts (Rs. 10.00 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 jewelery, clay modeling, wire jewelery 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:

	No of posts	Pay scale in 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 December 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. For Annual Plan 96-97 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is being proposed.

**2. Handloom and Handicraft Bazars in the NCT of Delhi -
(Rs.5.00 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. For Annual

Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is being proposed.

VI. Medium & Large Industries

Industrial Infrastructure in NCR area by DSIDC (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

This is a new scheme included in the Annual plan 1994-95 with a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. 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. As such only a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lacs is being proposed for 1996-97.

VIII. TRANSPORT

Schemes under the 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 in Delhi.

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. The main programme for transport is being executed by Delhi Transport Corporation. National Highways are reflected under central plan..

The agency-wise financial position for the 8th plan period is indicated below:-

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Agency	Appd.	Expenditure			Approved	Tent.	Proposed
		Outlay	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Outlay	Expd.	Outlay
		8th Plan						
		1992-97				1995-96	95-96	1996-97
1.	PWD	21800.00	3381.67	3926.12	5626.86	6510.00	4889.44	8424.00
2.	M.C.D.	36800.00	5655.00	6547.00	6000.00	9000.00	8625.00	11000.00
3.	N D M C	2500.00	764.00	725.00	282.25	800.00	568.00	500.00
4.	Traffic							
	Police	1500.00	324.83	358.59	214.31	375.00	265.99	125.00
5.	Transport							
	Deptt.	3400.00	1595.47	2192.27	1227.75	3756.00	1774.43	10900.00
Total		66000.00	11720.97	13748.98	13351.17	20441.00	16122.86	30949.00

Major physical achievement of Annual Plan 1995-96

Road over Bridge - 22 near Okhla Industrial Estate and one carriage way of Flyover on Ring road near Yamuna Bazar were opened for Traffic. Construction of Lok Nayak Setu over Yamuna at ITO remained in active progress.

Subway at Ring road near I.P. Estate, Nauroji Nagar, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Connaught Place opposite Super Bazar were opened. A multi level car parking at J.N. Marg was also commissioned partly.

ISBT Anand Vihar was inaugurated on 7-3-96.

Annual Plan 1996-97:

To ease the traffic pressure on Delhi road, widening improving & strengthening of roads will be continued along with construction of bridges/flyovers/sub-ways at important, busy intersections during the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 309.49 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Major Programme

1. Flyover near Yamuna Bazar is nearing completion. One carriage way was already opened for traffic.
2. Work of the Parallel bridge over river Yamuna near I.T.O. will be speeded up.
3. Construction of Punjabi Bagh flyover will be in full swing.
4. C/o sub-ways will be speeded up on Rfi Marg and Aurbindo Marg during 1996-97.

Agency/scheme-wise details are as follows:-

1. P.W.D.

An outlay of Rs. 84.24 crore is proposed to implement Roads & Bridges schemes of P.W.D. during 1996-97. Details of some major /important Schemes are as under:-

1. Road No.3-(Rs.10.00 lacs)

This is presently a 4 lanes road connecting ROB-22 Nehru Place. Widening of the road from 4 to 6 lanes is in progress and has been completed near ROB 22 portion. The remaining stretch is likely to be completed in 1995-96. Works like road marking and other traffic control measures are proposed to be taken up during 1996-97 for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed.

2. Road No.4 (Rs. 115.00 lacs)

This is presently 4 lanes road which is being widened to 6 lanes after making some modification in the alignment including carrying out other development works like construction of footpath, drains and widening of 2 culverts. The scheme is likely to be completed during 1996-97 for which an outlay of Rs. 115.00 lacs is proposed.

3. Road No.5, 5-C and 5-D - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

These roads are fully developed to their cross section. But certain other amenities like footpath, drain, central verge and railing are being developed. Some works for these items may have to be taken up during 1996-97.

Link road to Road No. 5. These are those link roads to Road no 5. These roads need immediate resurfacing. An outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

4. Road No. 9 (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

This Road called Africa Avenue starts from Ring Road Junction. Opp. Bhikaji Cama Place and terminate at its junction with OL of Palme Marg (Road no 10) opposite I.I.T. Delhi. The road has been widened to 6 lanes. This road is fully developed but its side works are still being developed. An outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97 to take up some work of Road furniture.

5. Road No. 11 (Rs. 25.00 lacs)

The road start from its junction with Ring Road near I.I.T. and passes through Katwaria Sarai, institutional

area, Qutab Hotel, and joins Aurobindo Marg. IT is proposed to resurface the road in 1996-97 for which Rs. 25.00 lacs are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

6 Road No. 12 (Rs.5.00 Lakh)

This 4 lanes road called Baba Ganga Nath Marg starts from road no. 11 passes at the back (West) of Munirka and Joins Nelson Mandela Road, east of J L Nehru University. This road is fully developed. Rs. 5 lacs are proposed in 1996-97 to execute some traffic management works like road marking etc.

7. Road no. 13,13-A- (Rs. 70.00 lacs)

Part of road no. 13 from MA Anand Marg road no 14 round about upto Guru Ravi Dass Marg is fully developed. Sanction has already been accorded for widening the same to 6 lanes including Construction of footpath and drains. Part of the road will be due for strengthening besides the part from round about Railway line will be widened in 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lac is proposed in 1996-97.

8. Road No. 14,14-A and 14-B -(Rs.80.00 lacs)

This is presently a 4 lane road. The estimate for widening of road to 6 lanes is awaiting for sanction. The work of improvement of centre verge is in progress. Widening work is to be taken up in 1996-97for which an outlay of Rs.80.00 lacs is proposed.

9. Road No. 15 (Rs. 5.00 lac)

The work of widening the road from 4 to 6 lanes including construction of footpath and strengthening is in advance stage of completion. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 Lac is proposed in 1996-97 to meet the spill over liabilities.

10. Road No. 16 (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

This is an eastern approach Road to Vasant Kunj starting from the Southern gate of J.L. Nehru University.

The road is taken over from DDA in March 1995, Part of the road is 4 lanes and the rest is 2 lane which is to be immediately developed to full crust to make it a 4 lanes road. These works are to be taken up during 1996-97 for which an outlay of Rs. 50 lac is proposed.

11. W/o Road No.17 (Rs.50 lacs)

The road (Nelson Mandela Marg) connecting Outer Ring (Road no.10) and Mahipal Pur Road at Vasant Kunj which is a western approach to vasant Kunj from Ring Road. About 4 KMS length is presently 2 lane and cannot cope up with the increasing traffic. The work for widening to 4 lanes is already in progress and is likely to be completed by during 1996-97. Rs. 50 lacs are proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 to complete the widening and strengthening work.

12. Road No. 25 (connecting Patel road to ROB-26) (Rs. 80.00 lacs)

Presently the road is a 4 lane road from Loha Mandi Naraina upto R-Block Rajinder Nagar . The road is being widening to 6 lanes which is likely to be completed along with strengthening in 1996-97. An outlay Rs. 80.00 lacs is proposed for 1996-97.

13. Road No. 28 (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

This is a fully developed master plan road in Raghubir Nagar starting form 'T' junction with Ring Road North of Raja Garden crossing and leads to Khyala village. Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97 to carry out minor road furniture job like railing etc.

14. Road No. 29 (Rs. 18.00 lacs)

This road starts from Ghorewala Mandir in Raghubir Nagar on Road no. 28 near Khyala and leads to Rohtak Road opposite Ordnance Depot. Some drainage works and mastic work are proposed to be taken up in 1996-97 for which an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lac is proposed.

15. Road No. 30 (Rs.55.00 lacs)

Presently the road is 4 lane one in Paschim Vihar passing in front of busy Jawala Heri Market. The road requires widening to 6 lanes immediately for which Rs. 55.00 lakh is proposed for the A.P. 96-97.

16. Road No. 36 (Rs. 55.00 lacs)

This is a master plan road from Jail Road to Rajdhani College and passes through Mayapuri Ind. Area and Kirti Nagar timber Market. The road at present of 4 lane required widening to 6 lanes for which an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

17. Road No. 37 connecting Ring Road to Road no 40 & Road no. 37 extension (Rs.80.00 lacs)

The total length of this road is 3.14 km. and joins ring road phase - V on the one side and Road No. 40 on the other side. Strengthening of Road no 37 from Ring Road to Road no 40 & Road no. 37 extension has already been sanctioned on 31-03-95 for Rs.227.17 lac. The work is expected to be completed by May, 1996. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lacs is proposed in 1996-97.

18. Road No. 40 Phase I & II from Zakhira to Azad mrket (Rs. 15.00 lacs)

Under the scheme a sanction of Rs. 46.09 lac was given by the Secretary PWD on 2-09-91, RCC Box culvert is being constructed on Road No. 40 Phase II near Kalidas Marg intersection which would be completed during 1995-96. Strengthening of Road surface by providing BM & DAC on Road no 40, phase I has been awarded and expected to be completed by May, 1996. An outlay of Rs. 15 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

19. Road No. 41 connecting outer Ring Road 26 to Ring Road & Road no 41-A in continuation of Road no 41 (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

B.M. work is in progress. Rs. 50 lacs are required during 1996-97 to complet the work.

20. Road no 42 (Rs. 25 lac)

An outlay of Rs. 25 lakh is proposed for strengthening and improvement of the Road in 1996-97. Estimate for this purpose has already been processed and submitted for sanction to the Competent Authority.

21. Road no. 43 connecting Outer Ring Road No. 26 to Ring Road at Rani Bagh (Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

The following development works are proposed to be carried out on this road.

- a Widening of the Road from 4 lane to 6 lane from Britania Chowk (RD OM) to Rly. Station (RD 224m) is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1995-96.
- b Const. of Service Road, footpath & SW drain along Road No. 43 for Rs. 1.35 crore are to taken up during 1996-97.
- c Strengthening of Road no 43 from Britania Chowk to Rly. Store. The strengthening estimate of the road for Rs. 67.5 lacs was cleared by the SFC during 1994-95. Since the widening of the road in the same reach is in progress, the strengthening work will be taken up on completion of the widening work. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lac is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

22. Road no. 44 connecting Road No. 41 to Road No. 43 (Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

Sanction for the estimate for widening of Road no. 44 and stg. of road and construction of front portion is awaited. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 70.00 Lacs is proposed.

23. Road No. 46 connecting Road No. 45 to Mall Road (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This road is between Mall road at Khybar by-pass and Road no. 45 having lengths of 0.8 Kms of 4 lanes, Rs. 35.04 lac were sanctioned for development of the road on 30-08-95.

The work is likely to be completed during 1996-97. For residual liabilities Rs. 10 lac are required during 1996-97.

24. Road No. 47 from ISBT crossing to Tis Hajari Court (Rs. 15.00lakhs)

This road is between Tis hazari Court and ISBT. Western approach and infront of ISBT. Strengthening work and mastic treatment at the crossing of L.G. cut and Tis Hazari crossing is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 15 lac is proposed in 1996-97 for strengthening and other miscellaneous work.

25. Road No. 48 (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Sanction is awaited for the estimate for widening of this road Rs. 10 lakh are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

26. Road No. 51 connecting Ring Road at Azadpur to Road No. 50 (Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

On this road the construction of pipe culvert across road no 51 is almost complete, but channel on upstream by MCD and down stream by I&F Deptt. is not cleared. The revised preliminary estimates is being processed.

About 485 m of road length is under encroachment. Sanction for compensation for Rs. 12.6 lac was received on 16-08-95 and payment was made to Secretary (L & B) on 31-08-95. The acquisition proceedings are to be initiated by LAC Narela, Tishazari Court to make the land free encroachment.

An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lac is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

27. Road No. 56 connecting NH-24 By-pass to G.T. Ghaziabad Road along U.P. Border and road No. 56-A length 2KM (Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

Road no. 56's length of 5.6 KM is to be widened form 4 lanes to 6 lanes and the existing (length 5.6 km.) road is to be strengthened at approx. cost of Rs. 200/- lakhs. Road no. 56-A which is to be constructed from Maharajpur

Check Post to NH-24 behind Ghazipur village is also part of this scheme. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 194 lakhs. Total length of Road No. 56-A is 2 km. Some improvement works such as improvement of Maharajpur Check post, Const. of service road in front of ISBT Anand Vihar, beautification etc. costing about Rs. 70.00 lakhs are also to be taken up. Rs. lakh are proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

28. Road No. 57 connecting G.T. Road to Road no. 56 length 5.5 km. and 57-A (Rs. 115.00 lakhs.)

The phase -I work of widening from four lanes to six lanes is under progress. Phase II is also proposed to be taken up. The stg. of the existing 4 lanes of road is also to be taken up at an estimates cost of Rs. 177 lakhs. The work of mastic treatment on bridge deck is in progress at an approximate cost of Rs. 15 lacs. The road no 57-A having length of 1.114 Km. is also to be improved at a cost of Rs. 131 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

29. Road no. 58 from Marginal Bund to Jhilmil colony and Road No. 58-A (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This road is to be widened from four lanes to six lanes. The service road and footpath are also to be constructed along this road. The stg. of Road No. 58 (2.84 km.) and 58-A (2.84 km.) is also to be taken up. Approximate cost is Rs. 200.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

30. Road No. 59 connecting Wazirabad barrage to Loni Road (Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

Estimate for Rs. 1.34 crores has been submitted to Secretary(PWD) for rehabilitation of Wazirabad bridge. The work of development of green belt between carriageway and service road at approx. cost of Rs. 10 lac is also to be taken up. Certain other misc. work such as construction of service road etc. are also likely to be taken up. Rs. 70.00 lac are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

31. Road No. 62 connecting G.T. road at Road No. 56 and Road No. 70 near Shahdara Depot. (Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The road has been made through in 900 M. out of 1.25 km. length. The oxidation pond and petrol pump coming in the alignment are to be shifted and the road is to be connected properly with Road no. 56 and G.T. Road. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 153.22 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

32. Road No. 63 connecting Loni Road to U.P. Border (Rs. 85.00 lakhs)

The estimate for Rs. 130.76 lacs for widening from 4 lanes to 6 lanes, footpath, S.W. drain and central verge for the entire length of the road was sanctioned on 24-2-93.

This road of 3.28 km. of 4 lanes has been widened to 6 lanes. It connects Loni Road Flyover and Bhouपुरa Post at U.P. Border. The scheme was started in 1993-94. The strengthening of road at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lac is to be taken up. Certain misc. work such as construction of service roads, drain work etc. are also to be taken up. Rs. 85.00 lakh are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

33. Road No. 64 connecting Road No. 69 to G.T. Ghaziabad Road near Shahdara Flyover to U.P. Border near New Seema Puri 3.18 km. length (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The works for C/o footpath has been completed. The service road of Road No. 64 is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

34. Road No. 65 connecting G.T. Road and Road no. 57 junction of Road no. 66 near U.P. Rest House - 1.30 km. length (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

This road has not yet been constructed in about 300 meters due to existence of pacca structures. The bridge on Trunk Drain no. 1 is being taken up as Trans Yamuna Area Development Boards scheme. The road is to be made through and the bridge on Trunk Drain no. 1 is to be constructed at an approx. cost of Rs. 150.00 lacs. Some improvement works on existing road are also to be taken up. Rs. 30.00 lakhs

are proposed for these works in the A.P. 1996-97.

35. Road No. 66 connecting G.T. Ghaziabad Road to Road No. 59 (Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

This 3.80 Km. long road connects G.T. Road to Wazirabad Road. It is 6 lanes road except at Zaffarabad where it is a 4 lane in 600 metres length. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

36. Road No. 68 connecting Road no. 69 near Gagan Cinema to Road No. 66 at Maujpur chowk - 3.44 km. length (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Strengthening of this road was taken up in 1995-96. Work of providing footpath has been completed from Durgapur chowk to Maujpur and in other reaches shall be taken up after receipt of sanction. The work of service road in certain reaches of the road is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

37. Road No. 69 connecting Road No. 63 and 64 length 1.25 km. (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

An estimates for Rs. 51.78 lacs was sent to Secy. (PWD) for stg. of Road no. 69. This work is being taken up. Some minor improvement works such as improvement of central verge and footpath are in progress. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

38. Road no. 70 connecting Road No. 62 and 63 - 1.2 km. length (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

The road has been constructed in the available reaches. Efforts are being made to get the jhuggies removed and payment is to be made to Slum Deptt (MCD). Construction will be taken up after removal of jhuggies. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

39. Road No. 71 connecting Road no. 59 to Road no. 56 and Road No. 71-A (Rs. 50.00 lakh)

Widening of this road is in progress. The construction of Road no. 71 extn. for length of 1 km. is to

be taken up which is a new road. The approximate cost is Rs. 130.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

40. Road No. 75-A, 75-B extn. (Vikas Marg) including ITO approaches length 7.17 km. (Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

This is a very important link road between main Delhi and Trans Yamuna. Various improvement works are to be taken up on this road as per the traffic requirement. The stg. of Road No. 75-B extn. at an approx. cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is also to be taken up. The construction of service road along Road no. 75-B extn. is also to be completed all along except in those reaches where sewer work has just been completed. A sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

41. Road no. 89 & Extn. (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This road is a master plan road of 4 lanes , starting from Ring Road and Payal Cinema and it terminate at Patel Road The Road passes through Naraina and Loha Mandi. This road required widening for which sanction is awaited. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 Lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

42. Noida Link Road NH-24 to Chilla Regulator (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The work of widening of the road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes including const. of footpath and stg. is almost complete except a portion of 700 metres. This balance works is likely to be completed by end of the 1996-97, on shifting of H.T. lines by DESU. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 Lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

43. Sirifort Road connecting Road no. 5 to Road No. 5-C (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The road is already developed to full cross-section. The strengthening work is in progress. Its foots path and Central verge are yet to be fully developed for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

44. Sub-arterial road connecting Road no. 3 to Mehrauli Badarpur Road (Rs.130.00 lakhs)

The works are to be taken for const. of service road, footpath drain in the reach of 2.5 km. from Jn. of road no. 3 to round about and onward has been approved recently. Some work like laying of Mastic at the junction is also to be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to take up this work.

45. First Ring Road (all reaches) (Rs. 415.00 lakhs)

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. Due to large increase in the traffic volume including heavy truck traffic, some stretches need resurfacing. The work of resurfacing from Ashram to Mool Chand, and Mool Chand to Safdarjung (service road) has been sanctioned. Proposal for sanction for resurfacing Safdarjung to Dhaula Kan and D/Kuan to Raja Garden has already been moved. These work will likely to be finished in 1996-97. The work of strengthening in Phase V, improvement of Service Road, imp. to intersection and central verge and improvement of Britania Chowk etc. are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 415.00 Lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

46. Second Ring Road (Outer Ring Road) all reaches (Rs. 415.00 lakhs)

This scheme comprises of part of outer ring road road no. 7 and Palam Marg, Palam Marg and portion of Ring Road from Najafgarh road to Rohtak Road joining at Peeragarhi on road no 7. A bridge on nallah is to be widened along with the improvement of the junction of road no. 26 is to be strengthening/resurfaced and work of strengthening in different reaches, widening of approaches to Peeragarhi ROB, improvement of Central verge and S W Drain are some of the work is in progress proposed to be undertaken during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.415.00 Lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

47. Beneto Juroj Marg (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This is a 4 lane wide developed road south of South Campus joining R T R Marg. The work for S W drain has been sanctioned and the work will be completed during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97

48. Approach to ROB 36 from T-junction Laxmi Nagar to Mother Dairy - length 1.2 km. (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This road is to be strengthened. Improvements of slops are also to be done. Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

49. Marginal Bund Road from NH-24 By-pass to Old Yamuna Bridge total 6.5 km. length (Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

SFC's approval for Rs. 483.00 lakhs has been issued for C/o a new four lanes road from NH-24 Bypass to ITO Chungi. The ROB on New Delhi Gaziabad Railway line is also to be constructed by Railways as a deposit work of PWD. From ITO Chungi to Old Yamuna Bridge 1.2 km. length could not be widened earlier due to existence of jhuggies. From ISBT approaches to Khajoori Chowk, the road is under use by vehicular traffic as well as cyclists. The work of cycle tracks would be completed in 1995-96/1996-97. Strengthening of Marginal Bund Road in this reach at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lacs is to be taken up. The work of service road at lower level of this road is being taken up in 1996-97. A sum of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

50. Mall Road and Mall Road Extension (Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

Work of strengthening and improvement of drainage system from Mall Road Extn. from 11 Kms to 15-30 is not in progress. Sanction for service Road, S W Drain has been received. The work of providing chequered tiles and stone slab from 7 Kms to 11 Kms and S W drains from I P College & Timarpur is in progress.

An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for 1996-97 for all these work and other miscellaneous work.

51. NH-2 By-pass Road (Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

This is a very important part of Ring Road from Rajghat to Ashram Chowk with 6 lanes/ Road furniture like foot path, central verge. railing. permanent road marking, development of bus stays etc. are get to be fully developed. The bridge on Bara Pulla Nallaha is also widened. The work of service road from rajghat to Bhairon Road is to be taken up. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for all these works.

52. Other PWD Roads (Rs. 233.00 lakhs)

Under this general scheme an outlay of Rs. 233 lac is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 taking up work on the roads which do not appear in the list of specific schemes.

53. Roads in New Dev. Colonies (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

PWD, Govt. of Delhi is in the processing of taking over Master Plan roads in New development Colonies from DDA, like Dwarka, South of Hindon Cut, Kondli etc. This is being done in phases. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

54. Rao Tula Ram Marg (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

This ia a VIP road starting from Shanti Niketan (Ring Road) and leads to Palam and International Airport. This road is at persent fully developed to 6 lanes. This road is due for resurfacing for which an outlay of Rs.30.00 lac is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 to complete the resurfacing work.

55. Const. of Road in Urban Estate Narela (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

This work is to be taken up for the estimated cost of Rs. 58 lacs. Roads have not yet been handed over by DDA so far. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs are proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

56. C/o 45 M wide Road to Rohini (Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Work of improvement and strengthening of various roads in Rohini have been taken in hand and are in progress. For improvement of 45m wide road passing through Prashant Vihar in Rohini Phase II, sanction for Rs. 165 lac was issued on 02-03-94. The works of c/o road & B.M work has been completed. The estimates for footpath is under approval. An outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is proposed for 1996-97.

57. Slip Road from the junction of Vikas Marg to Marginal Bund Road (Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

At present whole traffic passes through the intersection of approach road to ITO bridge. This intersection gets congested and slow down the traffic on Vikas Marg. Therefore a slip road of 70 metre radius is being proposed to divert traffic going to Gandhi Nagar/Krishna Nagar via Pushta Road before the intersection. This will reduce the congestion on the eastern approach road. The work is to be completed during 1996-97 for which an outlay of Rs. 3 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

58. Land Scaping and enclosure below ISBT Flyover (Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

Area near ISBT is very much prone to unauthorised encroachment. Land scaping will eliminate the possibility of unauthorised encroachment. Greenery is a part of land scaping and reduce the pollution by way of purifying the air. It will also improve aesthetic view of the newly constructed bridge/flyover near ISBT. It is proposed to developed 6 areas of land in Phase I and the remaining 4 areas in Phase II. in 1996-97. The work is likely to be completed in 1997-98. A sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for 1996-97.

59. Construction of Approach roads to Dwarka City from NH-8 and RON on Rewari Rly. line (Rs. 10.00 lakh)

A sub city of Dwarka is being developed by the DDA to accommodate about one million people by the turn of century. The Dwarka city is proposed to be linked with Delhi with

four main lines, out of which one is from NH-8 side. This link will be apart of the Express way connecting NH-8 with NH-1 via Dwarka, Najafgarh, NH-10. The DDA identified the connection from Maude Road to Dwarka sub city as one of the approaches. The work consists of construction of elevated road through the built up area of 1.5 km length between Dwarka Sub City and Rewari Rail Line, Construction of a ROB on Rewari Line and construction of 60 M road for a length of about 3 kms through Cantonment area. The DDA has to get the land from the Cantonment Board and hand over the full right of way to PWD. PWD could take over the work after taking over the land from DDA. A token outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme in 1996-97 to cover the survey and investigation expenses.

60. Beautification of entry points to Delhi through National Highway and other Roads (Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

All the entry point of national Highway like NH1, NH2, NH8, NH24 and NH10 into Delhi are proposed to be improved and beautified to make Delhi a beautiful and green City. As a part of programme efforts are also being made to beautify the road side, particularly the National Highway entries into the city. Certain beautification and greening works on all NHs entry points are in progress and will continue in 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.60.00 Lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

61 Approach road from Ring Road area ISBT Sarai Kale Khan to Nizammuddin Railway Station (Rs. 50.00 Lakh)

The second ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan on NH-2 by-pass, opposite Nizammuddin bridge generated a lot of traffic for the ISBT and the Nizammuddin Railway Station. At present entry to Nizammuddin Railway station is from Rajdoot Hotel Side via Nizammuddin Colony. A great need has been felt to provide another entry from Sarai Kale Khan side. A scheme for the same has been approved and work on acquisition of some land and properties and development of Phase I of the project will start soon. The estimated cost of the first phase is rs. 5.89 crore. This project is likely to be completed during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

62 ELVEVATED EXPRESS WAYS/ EXPRESS WAY

- (i) Construction of peripheral roads _ Express way connecting NH-2, (8) 10 and 1 : Inter connection between NH-8 and Dwarka

Necessary connection to NHs i.e. NH-1, NH-2, NH-8 AND NH-10 outside the master Ring Road is essential to reduce the congestion on the existing roads. A study has revealed that 25% of loaded incoming trucks are not actually destined for Delhi. They are compelled to make use of the road network of Delhi and particularly of the Ring Road adding to traffic congestion.

Further, with the future development of Delhi Metropolitan area town under the NCR Plan and of the subcity of Dwarka, Narela and Rohini through passenger traffic not destined for Delhi will grow significantly. The length of this proposed Express way is about 85 Kms with the right of way of 120 m sufficient for eventual expansion to 8 lanes.

In the first instance it is proposed to provide express way connection between NH-8 and Dwarka Sub city. Preliminary survey for fixing the alignment has already been started.

(ii) NH-2 by-pass : (Kalandi to Okhala Barrage) - MPD 2001 has proposed to this by-pass of 90m right of way which will connect Ring Road at its turning point near Maharani Bagh in the North and pass alongwith the eastern side of Yamuna Canal and connect with the existing Faridabad by-pass at Delhi UP Boundary in the south. The above plan was approved by Authority DDA vide resolution no 1234 dated 20-07-93. This by-pass is required to reduce the volume of traffic at Ring Road and on existing NH-2 with passes through heavily congested area.

- (iii) Development of Ring Road as urban express way (except flyovers)

Ring Road serves as major arterial not only for inter city movement but also for inter city movement of passenger and goods vehicles. The study of long terms improvement plan for Ring Road to make it Urban Express way was completed in 1992 and the report has been accepted by the Govt. of Delhi.

Some of the schemes namely grade separators at major intersection are at different stages of approval. However, these schemes required considerable length of time before these could be really constructed. Till such time as may be taken for grade separators to materialise and for Ring Road to become an Express Way optimisation facility available along this urban arterial are required to be developed so that short term relief could be provided for traffic making use of this road. improvement measures including the efficiency of operation of intersection, completion of service road to have a less control, closer of median opening and providing suitably located and recessed bus stops are required. The funds required for these scheme during 1996-97 are proposed to be met by inter scheme adjustment.

63 Construction of approach road to Anand Vihar, Railway Station (Rs. 50.00 lakh)

The scheme will benefit the residents of that area by providing them with an approach road to Anand Vihar Railway Station. The matter is being examined by DDA for its feasibility and other aspects. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

64 improvement of Master Plan Roads (Rs. 300.00 Lac)

As decided earlier and as per discussion held on 26-09-95 under the chairman ship of Honorable L.G. of Delhi that master Plan Road of 30 m above shall be taken over by PWD in phases. It is directed that provision should be made for the Annual Plan 1996-97. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 300.00 Lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for improving and widening and other improvements work of Master Plan Road which will be taken over from DDA in 1996-97.

B. Bridges/ flyovers/ Grade Separators/ Subways.

1. Const. of Road over bridge-22 and Flyover on Outer Ring Road near Okhla Industrial Estate - (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

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. The project cost Rs. 17.30 crores out of which PWD's share is Rs. 14.85 crores and Railway share is Rs. 2.45 crores.

The project consists of Main flyover, two clover leaves for turning traffic, two slip roads for left turning traffic and lower level road footpath and drainage etc. The total length of main flyover is 740 meters with 8 lanes divided carriageway with 1.2 meter central-verge and 1.5 meter footpaths on either side.

One carriage way of the main flyover was opened to traffic in May, 1993, in Jan. 1995 one slip road towards Ashram Road and one Clover leaves for Faridabad Side opened for traffic. The entire project was completed in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lac proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to clear the residual liabilities.

2. Bridges over N. G. Drain on Outer Ring Road no 26 (Rs. 5.00 lakh)

Outer Ring Road number 26 crosses Najafgarh Drain near Keshavpur in West Delhi. This is a bridge in this reach which is only 4 lane wide and narrow. where as the outer Ring Road is 6 lane wide. There is a great need to widen the bridge to 6 lane. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for investigation and Planning for widening this bridge.

3. Pontoon Bridges over Yamuna river (Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

Two pontoon bridges across River Yamuna at Bhairon Marg, I.P. Estate and Sarai Kale Khan at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 crores were being executed by PWD on behalf of DTTDC as deposit work. In the meeting held on 31-8-94 in the Chamber of Finance Secretary, Govt. of Delhi a decision was taken that the balance cost of these bridges to be met out of PWD funds. DTTDC released Rs. 690 lakhs only. These

two Pantoon bridges and another one near Shantivan are opened. For traffic in Nov., 1995, and remain functional till mid June of next year and provide substantial relief to commuters from Trans Yamuna Areas. Every year there is recurring expenditure on dismantling and erection of Pantoon bridges maintenance and their approach roads. Due to floods in 1995, substantial damage was done to the eastern approaches of both the bridges. The alignment of Pantoon bridge at Sarai kale Khan is being changed. Certain improvement are also proposed. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lac is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 for Pantoon bridges over river Yamuna.

4. Reconstruction of bridge at N.G. Drain on Ring Road Phase IV at Basai Darapur - (Rs. 125.00 lacs)

A bridge on N G Drain to replace the existing bridge near Basai Darapur is under construction which is likely to be over during 1996-97. The original estimate for this project of Rs. 194.07 lacs during 7th Plan was revised to Rs. 488.17 lac due to major change in the structure of the bridge and cost escalation. Approval for the revised cost from the SFC is being obtained. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

5. Road Over Bridge on Road no.63 on Delhi-Shaharanpur Railway line - (Rs. 10 lac)

Construction 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.

The scheme consists of construction of a Road Over Bridge on the S. S. Railway Line, approaches and slip roads. The proposal was submitted to DDA and MOST.

The scheme is in the planning stage Preliminary studies were carried out. Detailed study for Engineering design being carried out. The project cost about Rs. 10 crore. An amount of Rs.1.88 crore were deposited with the Railway to take up constn. of R.O.B. within the Railway territory.

Rs. 1.91 crores were incurred during the 7th Plan.

Rs. 200 lacs are approved in the 8th Plan. Preparation of structural design and estimates will be undertaken on getting sanction of estimates. An outlay of Rs.10.00 Lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

6 Construction of Three level Grade Separator at Punjabi Bagh (Rs.700.00 lacs)

The scheme is a sophisticated grade interchange at the crossing of Ring Road & Rohtak Road (NH-10) at Punjabi Bagh. The Objective of the scheme is to improve the existing facility of road intersection by providing a free uninterrupted and safe flow of traffic both along Ring Road & Rohtak Road at this crossing.

Sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 38.00 crores. The works at its approached has already started. The work on the project will be in full swing during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

7 Flyover at Safdarjung Crossing (Rs.250.00 lakh)

The intersection of Ring Road and Aurbindo Marg is an important intersection because of the two hospitals situated in two corners of the intersection. The peak hour traffic entering the intersection is about 14,000 PCUs per hour and the signal time is more. The scheme for providing grade inter change to the traffic congestion has since been approved. Consultant are being appointed. Preliminary estimate is being prepared for sanction. Approximate cost of the project is Rs, 20 crore. The work is likely to be start in 1996-97 for which an amount of Rs. 250.00 lac is proposed for the year 1996-97.

8. Reconstruction of Monkey Bridge (Yamuna Bazar Flyover)
- (Rs.150 lacs)

The Monkey bridge across Ring Road near Yamuna Bazar is a bottleneck to the movement of traffic along Ring Road particularly to heavier traffic vehicles due to insufficient horizontal as well as vertical clearance.

The proposed flyover and dismantling of Monkey Bridge will facilitate uninterrupted flow of traffic along Ring Road as well as smooth flow of slow moving vehicles at Yamuna Bazar.

The revised cost of the project is Rs. 10.44 crore. One side of the flyover was opened to traffic in Sept. 1995. The work is in advance stage of completion and the entire work is likely to be completed during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lac is proposed for the year 1996-97.

9 Improvement of Intersection at Dhaula Kuan (Rs. 250 lakh)

At the Intersection on Ring Road and Sardar Patel Marg. The peak hour traffic is about 13000 PCUs per hour. The schemes for providing grade interchange at Dhaula Kuana to ease traffic congestion has since been approved. Consultants are being appointed. Preliminary estimate is being framed for sanctions. The approximate cost for the project will be Rs. 20 crore. The project is likely to start in 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

10 Construction of Parallel Bridge over Yamuna at Wazirabad (Rs.10.00 lac)

Construction of bridge at Wazirabad over Yamuna is proposed to provide additional carriageway for present intensity of traffic on Wazirabad Bridge. The 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 and eastern approaches. In the 2nd phases, 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, traffic studies, 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 proposal was

examined by the Technical Committee of DDA and the observation made by RCTC are being attended by consultant. The estimate to take up the design work will be sent for engaging consultation and take up design work.

The outlay approved for the scheme in the 8th plane is Rs. 5 crore. The outlay proposed for 1996-97 is Rs. 10 lac.

11. Rehabilitation of ITO Bridge - (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

The objective of the scheme is to make good the observed deterioration and increase the service life of ITO bridge. The Programme contents are rehabilitation of superstructure as per report prepared by consultant and further examined by the Deptt. by carrying out sample work to finalize preliminary estimates. The total cost of the project is likely to be Rs.200 lacs. Major rehabilitation work can be taken up after completion of the new bridge over Yamuna by 1996-97. Therefore rehabilitation is likely to be completed by 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

12. Construction of bridge across Najafgrah drain on road no 38 (Rs.2.00 lac)

The road has been constructed on either side of the Najafgrah drain. The bridge on Najafgrah drain is to be constructed by Irrigation and Flood department on behalf of the PWD as a deposit work. The estimate has been received from Irrigation and Flood department for Rs. 165 lacs. The approved outlay for 1995-96 was Rs. 25 lacs for payment to I & F Deptt. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

13. C/o New bridge across river Yamuna near I.T.O. parallel to the existing bridge-(Rs. 1100 lacs)

Based on traffic study, this scheme has been undertaken to augment the capacity of the existing 4 lane corridor near ITO to cope with the increase value of traffic due to rapid development in Trans Yamuna Area. The scheme comprise 533 meter long additional 4 lane bridge (parallel to existing bridge near ITO) across river Yamuna with eastern and western approaches was approved by MOST in Jan. 1992 for Rs.

2578 lac. The revised cost of the scheme is expected to be Rs. 3600 lac. Yearly expenditure during the first 3 years of the 8th Plan was Rs. 340 lac, 611 lac and Rs. 608 lac. Anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 is Rs. 1100 lacs. Physical progress upto the end of the year 1994-95 was nearly 50% target for 1995-96 was 23% and the work is likely to be completed by the end of December 1996 and the entire project along with clover leaf is likely to be completed by April, 1997. The encroachment on the alignment of the eastern approach has been cleared and the earth work for construction of Road embankment has been taken up. For western approach, construction of road under bridge and Rail under bridge are in progress.

An outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

14. Construction of bridge across Hindon Cut Canal and Gazipur Drain - (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

This scheme was 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.

The bridge portion to be constructed by the UP Irrigation Department as deposit work at a estimated cost of Rs. 182 lakh was sanctioned in March, 1996. The preliminary estimate of bridge portion to be constructed over Gazipur Drain estimated to cost Rs. 172 lakh has also been submitted for obtaining sanction.

The cost of the project including adequate dispersal system of roads and bridge is expected to cost Rs. 600 lakh.

The complete work of bridge over Hindon Canal and Gazipur drain is expected to be completed in 2 years after receipt of expenditure sanction of the portion of bridge to be constructed by PWD on Gazipur Drain.

Physical and financial target for this work are expected to be as follows :

YEAR	ESTIMATED FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE (Rs. in lacs)	PHYSICAL TARGET
1995-96	50.00	Deposited with UP Irrigation Deptt. in March, 1996.
1996-97	145.00	Construction of bridge will be commenced after completing detailed design in 1996-97.
1997-98	250.00	bridge work will be completed by June 1998.
1998--99	165.00	Dispersal system of Road on either side of bridge will be completed by Dec. 1998.

For the A.P. 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme.

15 Construction of bridges on supplementary drain on Road no. B-1, B-3 and B-8 at Rohini Phase II (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

Sanction for the preliminary, estimate for the above work for Rs. 2.76 crore still awaited. Bridge on road no B-8 & B-1 is in progress and bridge on Road no B-3 shall be taken up on getting sanction.

The details of bridge are given as below :

1. Amount : 2.76 crore I/C 12% DC & 3% Contingencies bridge at RO: 13469 on Road no B-1

Revised preliminary, estimate was prepared by I & F deptt. for Rs. 129.50 lakh. Rs. 40 lakh were deposited by DDA and balance amount of Rs. 89.50 lakh is to be deposited

by PWD.

2 Bridge at RD: 10540 on Rohini Road NO. B-8

Revised preliminary, estimate was prepared by I & F deptt. for Rs. 125 lakh. Rs. 41.0 lakh were deposited by DDA and balance amount of Rs. 84.0 lakh is to be deposited by PWD.

3 **Bridge at RD : 12,418 on Road No B-3**

Preliminary, estimate was prepared by I&P deptt. for Rs. 102 lakh. This work is yet to start and an amount of Rs. 102 lakh is to be deposited by PWD and DDA has not deposited any amount for this work.

Total amount of project = (129.50+126.00+102.00)
= 357.50 lakh

Amount already deposit with DDA = 40+41.50
= 81.50 lakh
Amount to be deposit = 89.50+84.50+102
= 276 lakh

For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.5.00 Lacs is proposed.

16. Construction of two clover leaf bridges connecting Vikas Marg with I.P Estate Flyover on Ring Road - (Rs. 300.00 lacs)

Construction of two clover leaf bridges at the intersection of Vikash Marg and Ring Road was conceived in 1981 at the time of construction of Flyover for ASIAD 1982, at this location. But the work could not be taken due to time constrain. Planning Commission while approving the project of construction of additional 4 lane bridge near ITO, directed to improve the dispersal arrangement at Vikas Marg link road intersection. The scheme comprising 2 clovers on the eastern side of the flyover and two slip road was sanctioned for Rs. 489 lakh in June, 1993.

The revised cost is expected to be Rs. 650 lakh. Construction of both the roads would be completed by the March, 1996 but the construction of 2 clovers is yet to be taken up. Expenditure during 1993-94 and 1994-95 was Rs. 9 lakh and Rs. 52 lakh respectively. Anticipated expenditure during 1996-97 will be Rs. 300 lakh. Physical progress upto end of 1994-95 was 13%. Target for 95-96 was 25% and the work is planned to be completed by March, 1997. At the initial stages problem relating to handing over of land by Sports Authority of India have since been shorted out. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lacs lac is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

17. Road over bridge on Marginal Bundh Road from Vikas Marg, (ITO Chungi) to NH24 by-pass on New Delhi Gaziabad railway Line.

The Marginal Bund road in trans Yamuna area is analogous to the Ring Road of Delhi. The marginal bundh road which will form the part of Ring Road of Trans Yamuna has missing link from ITO Chungi to NH-24 by pass. The construction of Marginal Bundh road from ITO Chungi to NH-24 by-pass is approved plan scheme.

The construction of R.O.B. in the alignment of missing link of Marginal Bundh road is proposed to be taken up on priority. This will provide to vehicular traffic between colonies adjacent to Marginal Bund Road besides providing a convenient constant passage to the traffic upto Noida and South Delhi by Nizammudin bridge on one side and UP border (Gazipur Border in Gaziabad in eastern side).

The scheme consist of construction of 30 meter length of R.O.B. to be constructed by Railway deptt. as deposit work for 6 lane width and balance approaches, which are to be constructed in stilt and partially in initial reach on retaining structure to be constructed by P.W.D. The scheme is already approved by DDA as part of overall development of 8 lane marginal bund road. In the first phase the missing link has to be developed as 4 lane marginal bund road. The preliminary design of proposed R.O.B. has been carried out and approval of DUAC is also being obtained which is expected by July, 1996.

The implementation of this scheme will not only be economically viable considering the vehicle operating cost alone, but will also ensure saving in time of users. The cost of construction of Road over bridge including amount of Rs. 230 lakh to be deposited with Railway for the portion to be constructed by them is estimated to cost Rs. 12 crore.

Physical and financial target for this work are expected to be as follows :

YEAR	ESTIMATED FINANCIAL Target (Rs. in lacs)	PHYSICAL TARGET
1996-97	230.00	Detailed designing & planning will be completed during this year. Railway is likely to commence work, this very year on depositing money with them.
1997-98	400.00	C/o R.O.B. still portion will be commenced.
1998-99	170.00	The work of one carriage way 3 lane wide of R.O.B. will be completed by Sept. 98 and entire R.O.B. will be completed by march, 99.
1999-2000	170.00	Finishing, landscaping and other ancillary works will be completed.

The funds require for this scheme during 1996-97 are proposed to be met by the inter scheme adjustment.

18 PEDESTRIAN SUBWAYS AT DIFFERENT LOCATION (RS. 285 LACS)

The Ring Road and Outer Ring Road at present is carrying enormous traffic. A number of location on the same have been identified risky for cross pedestrian traffic and crossing the road through pedestrian subways is being

planned in phases. As a result a number of sub-ways have already been constructed and are under construction. It is proposed to construct sub-ways at Munirka, Swami Nagar, ISBT, Shyam Nath Marg, Guru Ravi Dass marg, Azad Pur, Adarsh Nagar, Nangloi, Saraswati Vihar, G T B Nagar, Keshavpuram , captain Gour Marg, Bhikaji Cama Place, Mundka, Kalkaji Temple, Mangol Puri, Pragati Maidan etc.

An outlay of Rs.285.00 Lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

19. New Bridge over River Yamuna near Geeta Colony. -
(Rs.20.00 lacs)

This bridge was included in 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 was proposed to be taken up during 1995-96 and the scheme, as conceived by PWD, will be submitted to MOST and DDA. Once the tentative alignment is decided the work of Hydraulic Model Studies will also be taken up.

On receipt of A/A and E/S feasibility study at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lacs shall be conducted. Target date of completion of the feasibility study of the project is March 1997.

For the Annual Plan 1996-97 a sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme.

SCHEME EARLIER PROPOSED BY DTTDC

20. Construction of Flyover at Raja Garden crossing

On the basis of the study by NATPAC the RAja Garden intersection was identified as one of the schemes to be implemented on top priority to make Ring Road free way.

The original project cost of Rs. 27.28 crores was revised to Rs. 47.07 crores. The scheme is cleared by DDA and DAUC during June 1992 and formal master plan drawing was approved by DDA in Sept., 1993.

Scheme envisages the followings:

- i) Construction of slip road at Punjabi Bagh side (Phase I)
- ii) Covering of Nallah at Rajouri Garden side (Phase II)
- iii) Const. of main flyover, slip road at Ramesh Nagar side and pedestrian subway (Phase III)
- iv) (Phase I i.e. slip road at Punjabi Bagh side was started) in June 1993.

The expenditure incurred on the project so far as under:

	(Rs. in lacs)
Prior to 1991-92	1.93
1991-92	0.63
1992-93	0.34
1993-94	69.36

The project was funded from the special fund generated from the profit margin of sale of country liquor up to the year 1993-94.

21. Flyover at Ashram Chowk.

On the basis of the study conducted by NATPAC a grade Separator at Ashram chowk is essential.

The estimate is yet to be framed. Likely cost is Rs. 45.00 crore.

The scheme envisages construction of flyover along Ring Road Crossing over Mathura Road at Ashram Chowk and extending over Maharani Bagh intersection. C/o slip roads, subway and other connected minor works shall form part of the scheme. The DUAC is yet to approve the project. In the meeting held on 31-05-95 in the DUAC, DDA and MCD were requested to go in the details Traffic Circulation in the SunLight Colony.

A minor expenditure of Rs. 0.46 lac was incurred during 1993-94 for preliminary works.

22 Flyover at the crossing Khel Gaon Marg and Ring Road.

In view of the ever-growing problem of traffic congestion, a scheme involving c/o about 20 flyovers was prepared by Commissioner (Tpt.), the then Delhi Administration in 1989 and the same was approved by the then Executive Council, Delhi. This scheme was one of the 4 schemes considered in the first phase of construction.

The scheme envisages construction of a trumpet interchange over J.B. Tito Marg, improvement of existing roads and subway across J.B.Tito Marg and other connected minor works shall form a part of the scheme. The project costs about Rs. 15 crore.

The scheme is submitted to DDA on 03-08-93

23. Construction of Flyover at Peera Garhi

Traffic in Delhi has increased tremendously resulting in traffic jam on major road intersections. In view the overgrowing problem of traffic congestion, a scheme involving construction of about 20 flyovers was prepared by Commissioner (Tpt.), D.A. in 1989 and the same was approved by the then Executive Council, Delhi. This is one of the above schemes.

There is lot of pressure from public and traffic police for construction of this flyover.

The scheme envisages construction of flyover along Outer Ring Road over Rohtak Road. Improvement of 4 arms of the intersection and subway across Outer Ring Road and other minor connected work shall form a part of this scheme. The estimate is yet to be framed. Likely cost is Rs. 20.00 crores.

The scheme was cleared by the Technical committee DDA on 22-11-94. The DUAC in its meeting held on 24-03-95 desired a joint meeting with DDA which was held on 16-08-95. DUAC raised certain objection regarding traffic circulation in front of DTC depot on Outer Ring Road and DDA District centre on Rohtak Road and the matter is being processed.

24. Flyover at Madhuban Chowk

The scheme envisages construction of grade separator along Outer Ring Road over Road No. 41. Improvement of 4 arms of the intersection and other minor connected works shall form a part of the scheme.

The estimate is yet to be framed. Likely cost is 15.00 crores.

The scheme was conceived as a flyover along Outer Ring Road, DDA desired clearance from RITES regarding MRTS alignment. A Joint meeting of DDA, DTTDC and RITES was held in Oct., 1994 but the matter was deferred for want of further information regarding High Speed Tram etc.

25. Azadpur Flyover

The scheme submitted to DDA on 26-7-93 is yet to be approved. The flyover envisages to connect Ring Road and Road no 51 at Azadpur. The road no 51 could not be completed in a length of about 600 meters due to the totally populated area for which acquisition of land is under process. After road no. 51 is completed the scheme is proposed to be taken up, layout plans finalised and approved by local body and DUAC. Land is also to be acquired towards Ring Road side.

In a meeting held under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi on 09-07-96 to discuss the funding arrangements for flyover projects on Ring Road and Outer Ring Road, it was decided by C.S. that the work of construction of Flyovers at Raja Garden and Azadpur will be executed by DTTDC and Ashram chowk flyover will be executed by I.L.F.S. and other flyovers will be executed by PWD.

II. Municipal Corporation of Delhi - (Rs. 110.00 crore)

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 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 11000 lacs is proposed. Details of some major schemes/projects are as under:-

A. Urban roads

1. Widening of Najafgarh road from Zakhira to Tilak Nagar, Najafgarh Town - (Rs.125.00 lacs)

The scheme has the following components.

i Wid. and improvement of Najafgarh Road from Zakhira crossing to Moti Nagar crossing.

An estimate for Rs. 133.37 lac was administratively approved by MOST on 25-10-91 for the above work the expenditure sanction was also issued by MCD. The work of wid. & imp. of existing carriage way is in progress.

ii W/Imp. N G Road from Moti Nagar to Rajagarden.

An estimate for Rs. 160.75 lac was approved by MOST on 23-09-91 for the above work . The ROW of these road is 200 feet. Provision for widening carriage way to 8 lanes 2.50 m wide footpath, underground drainage required. Stg. of C/way, imp. to service road, Central Verge, intersection etc. has been made in the estimate. The road widening, BM/AC have already been completed. Other important works are likely to start shortly.

(iii) 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 , strengthening & drainage and central verge has already been completed.

(iv) From Tilak Nagar to Pankha Road Ph.I:

An estimate amounting to Rs. 96.74 lacs was approved by MOST on 18-02-94. The ROW of this road is 200 and the length of the road is 3050m. There exists 8 lane divided C/way. Each C/way having 2 lanes with the 2 lane service road on either side of main C/way. It is proposed to increase the riding quality of the road which has deteriorated over the years.

(v) 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 provides 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. Drainage and dense carpeting work are in progress.

(vi) W/I of Naj. Road from Kakrola regulator to Najafgarh Ph.II

A scheme amounting to Rs. 296.92 lacs was accorded MOST on 4.9.92. The storm water from Najafgarh town and adjoining areas flowing towards Naj. Delhi road does not find proper outfall and stagnate in lowlying ares. Widening work is in progress and drainage work is held up due to encroachment.

(vii) Wid. of culvert over Nallah on Naj. road near Kirti Nagar

Najafgarh road near Kirti Nagar is widened to 8 lanes divided c/way. A small portion over the nallah is a bottleneck. It is proposed to widen the culvert to full Row, that the road may be widened in this portion also. The Service road on either side of the Nallah will also be connected. Preliminary estimate amounting to Rs. 29.60 lacs

has been approved by MOST and sanctioned by Corporation on 8.4.91. The work is in progress.

(viii) Wid. of culvert over nallah on Najafgarh Road near Pankha Road intersection

The widening of Najafgarh road to 8 lanes has already been completed up to Pankha road for the arch between Pankha road and Kakrola regulator. The scheme has already been approved by MOST and sanctioned by Corpn. on 8.4.91. The existing culvert over nallah near Pankha road is bottleneck and requires to be widened to full ROW of the road. The work has already been started. The scheme provided for widening of the culvert from existing 21.55 m to 60.96 m. width. The span of nallah is 11m. The work is proposed to be completed in 8th Plan 1992-97.

There is an approved outlay of Rs. 400 lacs for all the above schemes For 8th Plan 1992-95. An expr. of Rs. 15.36 lacs, 69.84 lacs and Rs. 89.08 lac was incurred during 92-93, 93-94 & 94-95 respectively.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 100 lacs in the Annual Plan 1995-96, Rs. 125 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2. W/I of Kingsway Camp Road (Rs.60.00 lacs)

An estimate amounting to Rs 366.37 lacs from Mall Road to Road no. 50 was approved by MOST in DEC. 90 and the Corporation decision taken on 5.8.91. The work provides for wid. and imp. of Kingsway Road from existing 2 lanes/ 3lanes to 6 lanes. C/way with provision of 2 m walk way on either side of the road and central verge of 1.20 m wide to meet the increasing traffic. Provision for under ground drainage, imp. of street lighting, shifting of services and BM & AC on the entire carriage way was made. The work of widening of c/way, laying of drainage is in progress. The work of footpath will be taken up after completion of drainage work and shifting of services. The work is likely to be completed by 31-3-98.

Expenditure of Rs. 52.02 lacs, Rs. 87.38 lacs and 74.34 was incurred during 92-93, 93-94 and 94-95

respectively. Rs. 80 lacs were approved for the year 1995-96 and for 1996-97 Rs.60.00 lac is proposed.

3. Imp. of City Roads and C/o of New Roads - (Rs. 450.00 lacs)

i) Const. of Adarsh Nagar road from G.T. Road to Burari road along Shah Alam Bandh

A scheme amounting to Rs. 92.77 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST on 17-06-88 and by Corporation on 8-5-89. Now revised estimate amounting to Rs. 194.20 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST on 31-03-94. In the revised estimate there is a provision of 3400 m long road with carriage way of 7 m, strengthening horticulture, const. of culverts, providing improved types of st. lighting and improvement to intersection etc. The work is in progress and likely to be completed by 96-97.

ii) W/I of 60' wide road in B & C block Narayana

This bus route carries volume of traffic and the existing 7 m carriageway is inadequate. Therefore an estimate for Rs. 96.03 lacs was got sanctioned from MOST on 01-06-92 and by the Corporation on 1-6-92. The scheme includes widening of carriage way from 7 mtrs to 14 mtrs with 2 mtrs wide footpath on both sides and underground drainage system. The work has been started during 1994-95. The widening work is in progress. Widening & improvement of Lucknow Road and Timarpur Road is also included under the scheme.

There are several other schemes under city roads. An expdr. of Rs. 1611.30 lacs was incurred during 92-93, Rs. 1248.45 in 93-94 and Rs. 1305.47 lac in 1994-95 were spent. Rs. 100 lacs were approved for the Annual Plan 1995-96. For 1996-97 Rs. 450.00 lacs are proposed .

4. W/I of Mehrauli Badarpur Road (All Reaches) - (Rs. 100.00 lacs)

This scheme has been sanctioned by MOST & MCD for Rs. 609 lacs. The widening of 10 km road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes with central verge has been completed except in the reach of

Vayusenabad and near Lal Kuan village portion. The work of wid. of existing culverts has been completed. The scheme for widening from 6 lanes to 8 lanes with services road (final phase) have been approved by MOST except part III of M B road in Kalkaji road xing to Kalkaji Indl. area road xing). The road widening work for final phase has been completed in some portion. The balance work will be taken up after availability of land.

Rs. 198.12 lacs in 92-93, 234.98 lacs in 1993-94 and Rs. 37.45 lacs in 1994-95 was incurred. An amount of Rs. 50 lacs was approved for 95-96. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 Rs. 100.00 lac is proposed.

5. W/I of approach Roads and Roads in Resettlement colonies- (Rs. 125.00 lacs)

(i) W/I of main roads of Mangolpuri resettlement colony of Najafgarh Zone:

The two main roads of this colony having ROW 100' & 80' wide respectively connects the main Palam Dabri road. As per traffic requirement the 100' wide road is proposed to be widened from existing four lanes to 6 lanes (two 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 also Corporation. The work of widening of c/way & footpath has already been completed except AC in 60 feet Raw road. The scheme is to be revised for excess of Rs. 36.00 lacs required for execution of balance work.

(ii) W/I of main roads of Sultanpuri Resettlement colony:

The main roads of Sultanpuri have ROW of 100'80' & 60' respectively. As per traffic requirement these roads are proposed to be widened from existing 2 lanes to 3 lanes, two c/way of three lanes separated by central verge of 1.20m wide on 100' wide road, two lanes to 4 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 footpath drainage and widening of c/way to 80' wide roads has already been completed. The

widening of 100' ROW roads has been completed and imp. to drainage system are in progress. The work of constructing of footpath and central verge is held up due to heavy encroachment.

Apart from above there are some other schemes for which an expdr of Rs. 66.63 lacs and Rs. 116.49 lacs and Rs. 79.15 lac was incurred during 92-3, 93-94 and 94-95 respectively. To implement all these works under the scheme an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

B. Rural Roads ongoing Works

1. Imp. & stg. of existing rural roads - (Rs. 350 lacs)

(i) Imp. & Stg. of Road from Najafgarh Bijwasan Road (village Chwala to village Goyallain Nazafgarh Zone. Phase II:

The phase -I amounting of Rs. 94.14 lac of this scheme has been completed and the work of widening of carriage way and improvement to drainage system of Phase-II from village Chawala to Village Goyalla. The scheme amount to Rs. 96.62 lac was sanctioned by MOST on 1-10-92. it includes provision for widening of carriage way, strengthening, const, of drains, street lights, Horticultural, Arbori cultural works. road signs/markings, painting and widening of culverts etc. This is likely to be taken up during 1996-97.

(ii) 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. On account of increased volume of traffic particularly of DTC buses it requires widening and imp. Accordingly an estimates of Rs. 198.60 lacs for widening and imp. from one lane to two lane carriageway was approved by MOST on 18-9-91.

The scheme includes widening and strengthening of carriageway, imp. to drainage system, providing brick pavement on side berms, horticulture, road marking etc.

Widening of carriage way is in progress.

(iii) Widening & Imp. of Palam Dabri Road:

The road starts from Pankha road and ends at village Palam via village Dabri. The total length of this road is 3km. The existing road is of two lanes carriageway. The traffic intensity on the road has increased manifolds due to development of the area. Accordingly an estimate for widening and imp. to four lanes divided carriageway was got sanctioned from MOST on 8-5-91. The scheme includes provision of widening of c/way, stg. of carriageway, const. of footpath, imp. drainage system, street lighting, central verge, widening of culverts, const. of parapet wall along the flood drain, horticulture, road parking, intersections etc. The work of widening and strengthening of carriageway has been completed. The work of imp. to drainage system, providing berms, wid. of culverts is in progress.

(iv) Imp. to Mandi road starting from Mehrauli Gurgaon road to village Mandi

Mandi road is an important link to connecting the villages, Gadipur, Jonapur and Mandi. A scheme amounting to Rs. 99.52 lacs was sanctioned by MOST on 7-7-91 and also by MCD. There is provision of strengthening of C/way imp. to drainage system, widening of culverts, Horticulture, centre line marking and sign boards. The work of strengthening of Carriageway and drainage system is in progress.

Apart from above there are several more roads under this scheme. An overall expd. of Rs. 221.41 lacs, Rs. 316.66 lacs and Rs. 221.91 lacs was incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95 respectively. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an amount of Rs.350.00 lacs is proposed.

5 Wid/Imp. of Mehruli Mahipalpur road all phases (Rs. 100 lacs)

The above scheme was sanctioned by MOST and MCD in phases.

Phases I from Nangal Dairy to DSIDC barrier,
Phase II from DSIDC barrier to Masoodpur,
Phase III from Masood Pur to Andheri Mode.

The work of stg/ of C/way has been completed. The work of Central verge in a length of 6.0 km is in progress. The scheme for widening the existing four lane c/way to 8 lane C/way is being prepared for sending the same to MOST for administrative approval. An expenditure of Rs. 1.13 lac, Rs. 50.51 lac & Rs. 48.77 lac was incurred during 92-93, 93-94 and 94-95 respectively.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

5. W/I of Najafgarh Dhansa Road(All Phase) - (Rs.100.00 lacs)

Dhansa road is two lane carriageway linking to the residents of villages like Metras, Surehra, Jaffarpur, Mundela Kalan, Mundela Khurd, Bakhargarh, Kazirpur, Issapur, Dhansa etc. Traffic intensity on this road has increased tremendously. Accordingly, 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 Surehera 'morh' for a length of 3.70 kms. MOST approved on 15.3.90 for Rs. 124.82 lacs.
- (ii) Phase-II from Surehera turn to Mundela turn for a length of 4 km. MOST approved in May'91 for Rs. 246.083 lacs.
- (iii) Phase-III from Chawla stand to Dhansa stand. MOST approved on 8.5.91 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. The work of wid. of C/way is in progress and work for

stg. of c/way is under allotment. An expenditure of Rs. 30.21 lakh, Rs. 13.39 lakh and Rs. 1.29 lakh was incurred during 1992-93, 93-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lacs is proposed for 1996-97.

8. W/S of Auchandi Road From Samai Pur to Bawana to Auchandi Boarder (Rs. 165 lacs)

The Auchandi road is of 21.5 km. from Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar to Auchandi Boarder and is two lane c/way. The traffic on this road has increased manifold and accordingly scheme for widening and imp. of Auchandi road from two lane to four lanes has been prepared in several phases. This scheme includes provision for widening of c/way, stg. of road, imp. to drainage system, widening of culverts, const. of footpath and c/verge. Shifting of electric poles and water supply lines. Provision for improved type of street lighting and horticulture work has been taken.

The details of five phases sanctioned from MOST are as under :

i. Phase I: From Sameypur Badli Rly. xing to Shahbad Dault pur:

Work of widening of c/way, const. of footpath, c/verge, imp. to drainage system and extension of culverts and stg. of road has been completed. Estimate for Rs. 109.5 lac was sanctioned by MOST on 2.3.89.

ii. Phase II: From Bawana village to Pooth Khurd store (MCD)

Work of widening of c/way, stg. of road and Imp. to drainage system has been completed and other work like footpath and c/verge and shifting of electric line etc. will be taken up in due course. MOST sanctioned an estimate on 19.12.90 for Rs. 97.86 lacs.

iii. Phase III: From Pooth Khurd store to Prehladpur village:

Work of widening of c/way has been completed and work of imp. to drainage system and extension of culverts and

stg. of road are in progress. Remaining work like const. of c/verge and footpath extension of culverts and shifting of electric poles will be carried out in due course of time. MOST sanctioned the estimate on 29.5.92 for Rs. 299.345 lacs.

iv. Phase IV: From Shahbad Daultpur to Prehladpur village:

MOST sanctioned the estimate on 13.12.91 for Rs. 140.82 lacs. Work of wid. of c/way has been completed and remaining like stg. of c/way, imp. to drainage system and shifting of electric poles are in progress.

v. Phase V: From Bawana village to Dariyapur village :

MOST sanctioned an estimate on 17.5.92 for Rs. 276.52 lacs. The work is in progress.

For all the phases an expd. of Rs. 161.66 lacs and 156.04 lacs was incurred during 93-94 and 94-95 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 165 lacs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

9. W/I of Narela-Bawana Road - (Rs. 80.00 lacs)

Narela-Bawana road is 7.5 km. from Narela to village Bawana and is two lanes 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 includes provisions of widening of c/way stg. of c/way, extn. of culverts, const. of b/walls, shifting of electric poles and improved type street lighting.

Details of position of sanctioned works are as under:-

Phase I: From Bawana village to Ghoga Sanoth x-ing:

An amount of Rs. 99.51 lakh was sanctioned by MOST on 16.4.91. The work of extn. of culvert, c/o drains and boundary wall, wid. of road and strengthening has been completed.

Phase II: From Narela towards Ghoga Sanoth X-ing:

The work of W/I of C/Way, footpath and B/wall is yet to be taken up. An estimate of Rs. 202.855 lakh was sanctioned by MOST on 15-07-92. An expdr. of Rs. 42.51 lac was incurred during 1993-94.

An outlay of Rs. 80 lakh is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

10 Road no 3 from Mangolpur Kalan to Kanjhawala (Rs. 80.00 lacs)

Road no 3 from Mangolpur Kalan to Kanjhawala is of 11.2 Km with two lane c/way. The traffic on this road has increased many folds. As per the traffic requirement it is proposed to widen. Imp. & stg. from two lane to four lanes. Scheme has been got approved from MOST in three phases. Amounting to Rs. 549.9 lacs.

This scheme includes provisions of widening of c/way, stg. of c/way, stg. of drainage system, extn. of culverts, const. of b/walls, shifting of electric poles and improved type street lighting & Horticulture work and position of work are as under :

Phase I From Kanjhawala to Karala

Work of wid. of c/way, stg of Road, construction of footpath & Central verge, ext. of culverts has been completed. Work of improvement to drainage system has also been completed. The other work like stg. by wearing course, shifting of electric line etc. are likely to be taken up.

Phase II From Mangolpur Kalan to Pooth Kalan

Work of wid. of c/way, stg. of road by leveling courses, ext. of culvert, imp. to drainage system, construction of footpath etc. has been completed. The other work like stg. by wearing course, shifting of electric line etc. are likely to be taken up.

Phase III : From Village Karala to Pooth Kalan

Work of wid. of c/way, stg. of road by levelling courses, ext. of culvert has been completed and the other work like const. of culvert, central verge and foot path are in progress. Other work like imp. to drainage system, stg. by wearing course, shifting of electric line etc. are likely to be taken up during 1996-97.

An expenditure of Rs. 50.99 lac, 13.70 lac and 39.95 lac were incurred during 1992-93, 93-94 and 94-95 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 80 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

12 Wid. & Imp. of Rawta Road (All phases) (Rs.90.00 lacs)

Rawta road is two lane road , starting from Bawana Road and extend up to Barden. in the first phase it was proposed to widen upto Najafgarh drain. The length upto drain is 8.10 KM. The scheme was got sanctioned from MOST in phases. This road link villages Samaspur, Karala, Ujawa, Dariapur Khurd to Najafgarh through Najafgarh Dhansa Road. The traffic intensity on this road has increased manifold . The scheme for wid. to 4 lanes, c/way has sanctioned in phases as detailed below :

Phase I : from Najafgarh Dhansa road to Village Ujra

The estimate for a length of 3.10 km was sanctioned by MOST on December, 1991 for Rs. 216.11 lac.

Phase II : From village Ujra to Dariyapur Khurd to Rawta drain

The estimate for a length of 2.50 km was sanctioned by MOST on December, 1991 for Rs. 124.21 lac.

Phase III : from Vill. Dariyapur Khurd to Rawta drain

The estimate for a length of 2.5 km is being sent to MOST for its approval.

Rs. 0.50 lac and 14.63 lac were incurred during 1993-94 & 94-95 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lac is proposed

for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

13 W/I of Ghumanhera road (All Phases) (Rs. 90 lacs)

This road of existing width of two lane carriage way starts from Najafgarh near Sanjay Cinema and end at Rawta Road near village Ghumanhera. The total length of this road is 13 km.

The scheme of w/i of Gumanhera road from Najafgarh Dhansha Road to village Kharkhari Jatmal was sanctioned by MOST on 28-1-92 for Rs. 169.396 lacs. The sanctioned scheme include wid. and stg. of c/way. imp. to drainage system, foot path wide of culverts, street lights, sign board etc. The tender for imp. to drainage system have been called and wid. of c/way etc. are to be called.

Rs. 20.71 lacs were incurred during 1993-95. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lac is proposed for the Annual plan 1996-97.

14 W/I of Najafgarh Nangloi Road (All phases) (Rs. 100 lac)

This road starts from Najafgarh to Nangloi up to Rohtak road and passes through vill. Baprola, Titanpur, Kotla, Ranhola, Qumarudin nagar and Mandoli. The total length of this road is 12.0 km. The scheme was sanctioned in three phases.

Phase I From Najafgarh to Tikangpur Kotla of length 5.2 km. The scheme sanctioned on Dec. 91 for Rs. 198.79 lacs.

Phase II From Tikangour to Nangloi of length 5.6 km. The scheme sanctioned on 17-10-91 for Rs. 291.88 lacs.

Phase III From Nangloi Stand to Chawala Stand of length 1.2 km. The scheme sanctioned on 10-5-90 for Rs.96.33 lacs.

The work of wid. of C/way of phase I, II & III are nearing completion and in phase III work is in progress.

An expd. of Rs. 8.69 lacs, Rs. 93.88 lacs and Rs. 54.66 lac were incurred during 92-93, 93-94 and 94-95

respectively. An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

15 Widening and Imp. of Najafgarh Bijwasan Road (All phases) - Rs. 100 lacs

The total length of this road from Najafgarh to Kapashera morh is 10 km. Row is 2.5km. The traffic on the road has increased manifolds due to dev. of adjoining area. This road also serves as an important link to I A A I and NH-8. Accordingly, scheme for widening from two lane to four lane c/way was got sanctioned from MOST in four phases as per the details given below:-

Phase I: From Najafgarh to Jhatikara morh for Rs.91.80 lacs. Sanctioned on 6-10-89.

Phae II: From Kapashera morh to Bijwasan Rly. xing for Rs. 198.59 lacs, sanctioned on 30-5-96.

Phase III From Bijwasan Rly. xing to Najafgarh drain for Rs. 196.809 lacs sanctioned on 21-01-91.

Ph. IV: From Najafgarh drain to Jhatikara morh for Rs. 196.809 lacs sanctioned on 21.1.91.

The scheme provides for widening of c/way, stg. of c/way const. of c/verge, const. of footpath, imp. of drainage system, widening of culverts, st. lights, horticulture and central line marking and road sign, boards etc.

The work of widening in all phases have been completed. The work of Stg. of c/way and imp. to drainage system is in progress

Rs. 75.66 las, Rs, 128.42 lac were incurred during 1992-93 & 1993-94 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lac is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

16. W/I of Ghewra Bawana Road (All phases) - Rs. 50.00 lacs.

Ghewra Bawana road is a two line c/way. Due to increasing development of individual village like Ghewra

Kanjawala Swade, Majra Dabas and Bawna itself and establishment of LPG Plant at Ghewra the traffic intensity had increased manifold. Accordingly, the schemes were proposed for widening and imp of Ghewra Bawana road in five phases. The total length of the road is 14.5 km. All the five phases have been sanctioned by MOST/Corpn.

Ph. I: From Ghewra morh to Ghewra village: (1.5 km.) sanctioned on 10-5-90.

Ph. II: From Ghewra village to Kanjhawala Hospital (2.25km), sanctioned on 10-5-90.

Ph. III: From Kanjhawala Hospital to Kanjhawala chowk (2.5 km.) sanctioned for Rs. 140.843 lacs during Feb., 1991.

Ph. IV: From Kanjhawala chowk to Prem Piau (4.1 km), sanctioned for Rs. 153.29 lacs on 22.3.91.

Ph. V: From Prem Piau to Bawana (4.1 km) sanctioned for Rs. 171.55 lacs on 22.3.91.

The widening of C/way, stg. imp. of drainage system, extension of culverts has already been completed in first four phases. In phase V the work of widening is in progress. Rs. 4.53 lac, Rs. 103.90 lac, Rs. 170.82 lac were incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Rural Road (New Scheme)

1. Improvement/Strengthening of Existing Rural Roads - (Rs. 250.00 lacs)

i Widening/Improvement of road from Dichan Kalan to Rohtak road via Neelwal

The scheme sanctioned by MOST on 13-8-92 for Rs. 210.506 lac. This road links from Rohtak road to Dichan Kalan via Neelwal village in a length of 5.5 km for single line to double line. The work is likely to be taken up during 1996-97.

- (ii) W/I of road from Ghewra to Road No.3 via Nizampur and Jaunti:

The above said road is existing in single lane only. With the passage of time growth of individual villages like Ghewra Nawada, 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 was sanctioned by MOST on 3-2-92 for Rs. 263.80 lacs. The work of wid. of C/way is in progress. Apart from above there are some more schemes.

Rs. 74.50 lac and 38.95 lac were incurred during 1993-94 & 1994-95 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 Lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2. Const. of Roads to Urban & Rural Villages -(Rs.180.00 lacs)

- (i) Construction of roads from Pindwala Kalan to Hasanpur

The length of this kaccha approach road is 2 km. Scheme for the construction of this approach road sanctioned by MOST and the MCD, includes provision for construction of road, brick berms, street lighting, retaining wall, drainage works, horticulture works etc. The sanctioned cost of the scheme is 48.763 lacs work is likely to start during 1996-97.

- (ii) C/o Road from Paprawat to Pindwala Kalan.

The length of this kaccha approach road is 2.5 kms. A scheme for construction of this road was got sanctioned by MOST. The sanctioned scheme includes construction of road, brick flooring, street lighting, retaining wall, drainage works, construction of culverts, horticulture works etc. The work is likely to start during 1996-97.

- iii Construction of road from Garhi Rainhola to SadatPur

The length of this approach road is 2.5 km connecting Garhi Rainhola. The existing surface kuchacha track is required to make pucca road of 3.7 km wide metalled road.

During rainy season this track become muddy and unservicable and the villager take long routine via Nizampur. The scheme was sanctioned by MOST & MCD for Rs. 49.79 lacs. The scheme includes construction of road, brick flooring, street lighting, retaining wall, drainage works, construction of culverts, horticulture works etc.

Apart from above there are few more works. An outlay of Rs. 180 lacs is proposed for 1996-97 for all the works under this scheme.

Bridges/ROB/RUB/Grade Separators

1. C/o ROB on Railway Line Connecting SP Mukharjee Marg with Azad Market (Rs. 150.00 lakh)

Objective of this scheme is to bring smooth flow of traffic between Azad Market and SP Mukharjee Marg connecting outer Road and Zorawar Singh Marg. The existing road of 24'-9" has been widened to 2 carriage way of 48' each with 4' central verge and 10' footpath on either side, making it 6 lanes carriage way and cycle track. The scheme includes raising of existing bridge i.e. widening of Pul Mithai and Queen's Road bridge. An estimate amounting to Rs. 468.66 lac had been sanctioned by MOST on 08-06-92. The estimate is likely to be revised to Rs. 1058.25 lac which include MCD's share of Rs. 1028.47 lac. The work of raising of Queen's road and widening of S P Mukharje Road has been completed.

The Chief Engineer (Const.) Northern railway on 04-10-94 demanded Rs. 363 lac towards outstanding payments so that the work of Bridge at Pul Mithai could resume at site. payment could not be made due to paucity of funds.

Rs. 0.06 lacs, Rs. 43.15 lacs and Rs. 15.20 lacs were incurred during 92-93, 93-94 and 94-95 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2 RUB-23 Connecting Mathura Road and Mehrauli Badarpur Road - (Rs. 200 lacs)

The objective of the scheme is to remove the existing level crossing near Tughlakbad Marshaling Yard for smooth flow of traffic going and coming towards Mathura Road from Mehrauli. The scheme was approved by MOST for Rs. 1829.73 lacs on 31-12-85 and approved by MCD for Rs. 1988 lac. The estimate has been revised to Rs. 3310.34 lacs which including Rly. share of Rs. 2145 lacs. The bridge under construction will be of 75m in length with 300 m 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 5 'boxes' have been opened for Traffic in approach portion. Further work is held up for allotment of Land by DDA. Therefore the work of ballast siding will be taken up by Railways. The actual execution of approaches to the bridge was started on 23-12-86. Plan allocation in the 8th Plan is Rs. 300 lacs. exp. up to 1991-92 was Rs. 1641.71 lac.

Expenditure of Rs. 26.74 lacs in 1992-93, Rs. 23.26 lacs in 1993-94 and Rs. 6.55 lac in 1994-95 was incurred. Rs. 200 lac were approved in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 200 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to clear the outstanding liabilities.

3. Const. of two addl. openings on either side of existing RUB-12 near Zakhira-(Rs. 450.00 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 and MCD on 31-12-90.

There is a provision of providing 4 boxes of 9.0 m each under Railway line with approaches on either side besides underground drainage. It also include const. of sumpwell and shifting of different services.

The scheme was started in 1992 by Railways and had completed the work of 4 pushing boxes. The payment has been made for shifting of various services. D.W.S. & S.D.U. had demanded Rs. 222 lac for sump & Pump house. part payment of Rs. 50 lac has been made. Tenders for construction of approaches has been received and are under approval. work is likely to be completed during 1997-98.

An outlay of Rs. 800 lacs is approved during 8th Plan 1992-97. Rs. 1.33 lac, 22.25 lac and Rs. 55.63 lacs were incurred during 1992-93, 93-94 & 94-95 respectively. Rs. 1.75 crore was released to MCD for this project during 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

4. Widening of Under Bridge on Rohtak Road near Kishanganj to 6 lanes with cycle tracks and footpaths (Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

Kishanganj RUB is located on the West of Delhi main Rly. station on road no. 40 near Azad Market. It is proposed 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 smooth flow of road traffic. This covers a stretch of the road from Rani Jhansi Road near Azad Market. The proposed R/w of this stretch is 150' and provides for construction of two c/way of 8.5 m each, two service road of 4.5 m each two footpaths of 3.0 m each, separators of 2.4 m each, central verge of 1.29 m. and two service lane of 3.86 m each.

This scheme was prepared as per traffic study and was administratively approved by MOST for Rs. 2436.35 lacs on 25.11.92. The expr. sanction was accorded from corporation on 13-06-94 . Railway is demanding advance payment of Rs. 5

crores to take up the work. It could not be made due to paucity of fund.

Approved outlay for 8th Plan is Rs. 1000 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is proposed for the year 1996-97.

5. Bridge over S S Light Rly. Line on G.T.Road Ghaziabad
(Widening to 6 lanes with foot path - (Rs. 600.00 lacs)

With the completion of bridge over Yamuna near ISBT, it has become very essential to construct flyover bridge cum grade separator on S S Light Rly. on G T Road to meet the demand of through vehicular traffic from Delhi to U.P.

This bridge will also cater to the demand of vehicular traffic, from large no of new colonies developed by DDA 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 m. wide) in a length of 0.780 km. on either side of ROB.
4. 2.5m wide footpath on external sides of the service road in the entire length.
5. Two subways for crossing of pedestrian traffic.
6. Suitable turn around for the service roads between the elevated roads.

According to the original project cost of Rs. 1936 lacs was revised to Rs. 4762.38 lakhs and approved by MOST on 30-4-93. The work had been taken up in hand in Oct., 89 and till now 94.5 % work has been completed. On 12.11.93 middle four lanes for through traffic had been opened but due to non shifting of properties and acquisition of land further work is held up. Efforts are being made to get encroachments

removed.

The actual expr. upto 91-92 was Rs. 1731 lakh. During 92-93 Rs. 656.03 lakh, during 93-94 Rs. 660.91 lakh and during 1994-95 Rs. 268.74 lakhs were incurred. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakh is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

7. Wid. of Calcutta Bridge on SP Mukherjee Marg Yamuna Bazar (Rs. 200.00 lacs)

The objective of the scheme is to remodel the existing arch bridge on SP Mukherjee Marg which is a bottleneck to the huge traffic running 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 scheme prepared as per traffic study was approved by MOST for Rs. 946.94 lacs on 20.11.92 and by Corporation on 26.4.93. Approved outlay for 8th plan is Rs. 725 lacs. Main work is to be done by the Rlys and the advance payment to Railways which could not be paid till date due to paucity of fund.

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 96-97.

8. Const. of Road Under Bridge at level crossing on Patparganj Road near Madhuban (Rs. 300.00 lacs)

A level crossing situated near Madhuban on Patparganj Road, connects Vikas Marg to Patparganj enroute to Mother Dairy. At this level crossing perpetual traffic jams occur as about 110 to 120 trains pass on this track round the clock. This problem is likely to aggravate further with a number of new colonies and group housing societies coming up on both sides of this crossing. Provision of RUB at this location will provide much relief to the public.

A project estimate for Rs. 4.93 crore was approved by MOST on 6-1-92 and the MCD 10-2-92. RUB in the Rly. portion will be constructed by Rly. with Box-pushing technique.

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-100 ft.
3. Under bridge in Rly. Two No. RCC boxes each of 35m. length
Portion 9 m width.
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.

Railways was paid Rs. 2.06 crores towards survey planning charges and execution of work . Another advances of Rs. 7.07 lakh amd Rs. 10.70 lac have already been paid to DESU and DWS&SDU for shifting of services respectively. Balance payment of Rs. 95.22 lakh to the DESU and Rs. 11.42 lakh to DWS & SDU is to be made. Rs. 100.00 lacs was incurred during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 96-97.

BRIDGES.ROB/RUB/GRADE SEPARATORS:

NEW SCHEMES 8TH PLAN

1. Construction of Grade Separator on Jail Road, Najafgarh Road intersection of Tilak Nagar (Rs. 600 lacs)

A scheme for Rs. 1656.23 lacs was approved by MOST on 15.2.93. The PROJECT consist. of Grade Separator (Flyover) with a restricted 6 lane width (2 c/way) of 9 m width each 597.50 m long consisting of 371m 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 work has been awarded to U.P. Bridge corporation. Some piles has also been sunk. Design is under checking and work is expecting to pick up fast shortly.

The 8th plan 92-97 provision is Rs.700 lacs. Expenditure of Rs. 14.17 lac was incurred upto 1994-95. Mobilisation advance of Rs. 200 lac was paid during 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 600 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Subways/Walkaways/FOB (Spill Over Schemes)

Const. of Pedestrian Subways at Imp. Roads (Rs. 100 lacs)

1. Const. of two subways on Netaji Subash marg Opp. Red Fort (Rs. 60.00 lacs)

There is a very heavy pedestrian movement across Subash Marg opp. Red fort, not only the local public cross this road but thousands of tourist coming to Red Fort also have to cross Subhash Marg. There was a plan to construct a diagonal pedestrian subway on the crossing of Chandni Chowk, with Subhash Marg. However, this proposal could not be implemented since three barrels are crossing this Subash Marg in the alignment of the subway, the shifting of which was not found feasible. Accordingly, two subways one opp. new Lajpat Rai Mkt. and one opp. Old Lajpat Rai. Mkt. have now been proposed and estimate amounting to Rs. 320.73 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST/MCD. Tenders have been invited and is under process of approval. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2. Const. of Pedestrian Subway on N. G. Road Near Kirti Nagar (Rs. 40.00 lacs)

A scheme for Rs. 98.15 lakhs was approved by MOST on 13-8-92. N. G. Road is 8 lane road catering to fast moving traffic of very high intensity near Kirti Nagar mkt. bus stops are located on either side of the road. It is proposed to construct a pedestrian subway, 5.50 m. wide near the existing bus stop so that pedestrians can cross the road safely. The work is likely to be start soon. Rs. 40 lakh are required for 1996-97.

3 C/O ELEVATED FOOTPATH ON CENTRAL VERGE ON SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHARJI MARG (Rs. 15.00 lacs)

S P Mukharji Marg opposite old Delhi Railway station is highly congested road because of high intensity of slow and fast vehicle traffic. Heavy movement of pedestrian due to vicinity of Railway Station, bus Terminal & Shopping Centre of Chandni Chowk and heavy petty commercial activity on pavements. The area is visited by lakh of people daily which constitute daily Railway passengers who come to or go out of Delhi for work, business and study, local business employees and labour who come for work in business establishment of Old Delhi.

The pedestrian who are in hurry to reach their destination find difficult to negotiate their way through the heavy crowded footpath and parts of road which remain always blocked due to Rickshaw, Tonga & Rehari wala.

To provide a free and un obstructed passage to the pedestrian it is proposed to construct an elevated foot path about 3.5 m wide supported on RCC columns over the central verge on S P Mukharji Marg connecting existing Kauria Pul foot over bridge and having access to Railway station and Church Mission Road on both side of Railway Station.

This will facilitate the movement of pedestrians to all the places on either side. The proposed elevated footpath will be 650 m long and 3.5 m wide. The RCC columns will be spaced about 15 to 20 m centre and vertical clearance between the road and underside of the elevated footpath will be 5.5 m.

This link of elevated footpath between Kauria Pul and Church Mission road crossing will provide direct link for pedestrians coming from Kashmeri Gate sides and destined for Railway Station or Chandni Chowk or vice versa without mixing the vehicular traffic below. Similarly, pedestrians coming from Fountain Side (Where most of the bus stands are located) and go for Railway station will also be benefited in addition to people crossing S P Mukherji Marg from Railway station side to Chandni Chowk side and Vice versa.

Two approaches are proposed by way of stair cases near Church Mission Road and Town hall crossing. The existing footpath over bridge will be used by merging the proposed elevated footpath near Kauria Pul.

The street lighting will be provided on either side of the footpath slab and existing electric pole will be removed. Some cables can also be accommodated on the under side of the slabs. Tenders for the consultancy work have been invited.

An outlay of Rs. 15 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

SUBWAYS ELEVATED WALK WAYS (NEW SCHEMES)

- a) C/o subway at Bulevard Road Tis Hazari Court (Rs. 60.00 lacs)

A project estimate for Rs. 87.83 lacs was approved by MOST on 12-12-91 and expenditure sanction accorded by MCD on 28-02-92. It provides for C/o a pedestrian underground subway across Beulevard Road near Tis hazari court to provide relief to number of pedestrian crossing Beulevard Road for Tishazari court and St. Steephen Hospital located quite near by.

The foundation was laid down by the Honable Chief Minister of Delhi on 26-09-94. The work is in progress.

Rs. 0.45 lac and Rs. 3.97 lac were incurred during 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 60 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

- b) C/o Subway at Róhtak Road Near Rampura Crossing(Rs. 40.00 lacs)

A project estimate for c/o subway at Rohtak Road near Rampura crossing has been referred to MOST for approval. The scheme has since been approved by Ministry and the sanction letter is under issue. Follow up action for obtaining expenditure sanction has also been taken. The scheme provides for c/o 5.5m wide, 2.5 m high, 79.0 m long subway for pedestrians providing them safe road crossing without

risk of human life. The work is in progress for the sub-way.

An outlay of Rs. 40 lac is required for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Subway at N G Rod near Tatarpur & Bahadur Shah Zaffar marg near Times of India had been completed and opened to pedestraains during 1995-96.

Other new scheme likely to be taken up are :

- 1 Intersection of Arya Samaj Road & Ajmal Khan Road
- 2 Near Tilak Nagar Police Station

F. Development of Parking sites :

1. Multi level car & scooter parking at Church Mission Road: (H.H.Jerry Marg)

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 244 cars in basement and 156 cars and 400 scooters at G.F., besides other infrastructure like restaurant, medical store, toilet etc. was prepared. On the terrace there will be terrace garden.

M.O.S.T. approved this scheme for Rs. 682.27 lacs on 26-11-87. Corporation accorded expenditure sanction on 14-10-86. Most of the work was completed and inaugurated by Honrable L.G.. on 26.11.93. Some portion near exist could not be taken up on account of encroachment. These have since been removed and work is being taken up on this portion also. Upto 94-95 an expenditure of Rs. 311.86 lac was incurred and work is in progress on the remaining portion which was earlier held up due to encroachment.

2. Construction of Multi level parking at J.L.Nehru Road opp. L.N.J.P. Hospital. (Rs. 200.00 lacs)

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. 993.81

lacs was got approved from M.O.S.T. on 26-11-87. There is a provision for parking of 700 cars and 255 scooters & 560 cycles. Work is in progress since 16-6-91 and is likely to be completed during 1996-97 subject to availability of adequate fund. However, a part of the car parking was commissioned to traffic w.e.f. Oct. 95 which has given a big relief in the area. Work is in progress in the remaining portion.

Due to increase in cost index and other improvement and addl. facilities the preliminary estimate has now been revised to Rs. 2211.29 lakh and has been sent to M.O.S.T. for taking necessary approval.

Expenditure incurred during 1992-93 and 93-94 was Rs. 619.40 lakh and 491.40 lakh and 439.23 lakh respectively. For Gandhi Ground and the above two parkings. For all above three schemes an outlay of Rs. 1400 lakh is provided in 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97.

An outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

Transport Nagar - (Rs. 50.00 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 8 Gurgaon Road near Indira Gandhi Airport.

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.

So far no allotment of land has been made by D.D.A.

An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97 for purchase of land from D.D.A.

III. New Delhi Municipal Council

An outlay of Rs. 2500 lacs is approved for Roads and Bridges Schemes of NDMC for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 500 lacs. The scheme wise details are given below:

1. Procurement of special T & P for continuing and new schemes including Hot Mix Plant - (Rs. 10.00 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 and colony roads. Certain repair works including restoration of roads are also carried out departmentally. 'Mix' capacity of the existing H.M.P. is about 25,000 tonnes per annum only against total requirement of 50,000 tonnes the bituminous mix approx. per annum. The existing machinery such as trucks, tippers, road rollers which outlived their lives shall also be replaced and further supplemented. To procure T & P, an outlay of Rs. 150 lacs is allocated for the VIII Five year Plan 1992-97. Rs.

10.00 lacs is proposed for annual plan 1996-97.

2. Strengthening & Resurfacing of roads in NDMC area -
(Rs. 50 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 CRR/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. Strengthening of existing footpaths and improvement to road lighting system are also included under the scheme. 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. Similarly new works are also to be taken up. various round about crossing etc. are to be strengthening with Mastic Asphaltic concrete.

Roads proposed for Strengthening in 1996-97 and succeeding years are

1. Tolosty Marg
- 2 Ashoka Road
- 3 Bhai bir Singh Marg
- 4 Barakhamba Road (Tolostay Mrg to Mandi House)
- 5 K G Marg
- 6 B-Avenue at Sarojni Nagar
- 7 Circulation system of Safdarjung Flyover
- 8 Willington Crescent
- 9 Bhagwan Dass Road
- 10 Lanes, Bylanes, service road in various colonies in NDMC areas. In case of urgency of any other international confrence the work on other roads also, may be taken up on priority.
- 11 Mastic Asthaltic treatment at various round -abouts and crossing in NDMC area.

An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

3. Construction of Parking lots in Metropolitan City Centre/ N.D.M.C. area-(Rs. 50 lacs)

The area of N.D.M.C. attracts a number of people for purpose of business, shopping and recreation. 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, Privthi Raj Market, Bangali Market and Gole Market etc.

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. The proposal is for 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.

The visitors to the nearby Cinema Halls and the Temple Complexes will be able to park their vehicles.

Another parking lot is proposed in Baba Kharak Singh marg near Petrol Pump. The case for 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. 50 lacs is proposed for development of parking lots in NDMC area in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

4. Construction of Pedestrian sub-ways in NDMC area - (Rs. 150 lacs)

As per study by NTPAC 20 nos. of subways were envisaged at different locations of NDMC area. The constn. of the subways was started in 1985 and since then 12 subways have been constructed upto 1994-95. A subway in front of Super Bazar was completed and work of sub-way at Rafi marg and Aurbindo Marg was started during 1995-96.

A fresh study has been got conducted for India Gate by M/S CRAPHTS. Four subways have initially been recommended. Two are proposed to be taken up in 1996-97. However, constn. of subway at India Gate are subject to the approval by GOI as a comprehensive study for Kranti park is being envisaged by the M/o Urban Development. In addition to this there is a proposal to construc 3 more subway at following places.

- 1 Africa Avenue in front of Sarojni Nagar Depot.
- 2 At the junction of Peshawa Road, Mandir Marg
- 3 Bhagwan dass Road, connecting Supreme court and lawyer Chambers.

An outlay of Rs. 150 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

5. Widening /Improvement of other roads including radials in Con. Place area (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

Various improvement works to decongest traffic/ to take care of increasing traffic in Connaught Place likely to be taken up for which number of estimates such as improvement to intersection, Railings, Walkaways, Strengthening of Water bays etc. have been approved/ under finalisation.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

6. Widening of roads and Constn. of Bus -Q-Shelter - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

With the increase of traffic in major roads and in the colonies it has become essential to carry out the improvements of roads, footpaths etc. It is proposed to carry out improvement/widening of roads and intersection Q-Point Juntion, bridge Hoshiar Singh Road, Roads/lanes in Netaji Nagar (Africa avenue to Pilanji Village), Sarojni Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, MotiBagh, DIZ area and other roads and colonies in NDMC area. The intersection of Sansad and Janter Manter road is also required to be improved/strengthened. Footpaths and intersection on the main roads and in the colonies form an integral part of road structure. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed for the annual plan 1996-97

7. Construction of Grade Separators and Flyovers - (Rs. 1.00 lacs)

It is proposed to construct grade separators/ under passes at the intersections of Tilak Marg, Bhagwan Dass Road and Park Street near Doctor Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. These intersections are presently being controlled by light signals but situation has now reached when grade separators and under passes are the only way to ensure safety of the commuters. The above 2 schemes have been broadly discussed in various meetings held under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GNCTD. Traffic studies have been conducted. The draft recommendations are to be discussed with MOST. A token outlay of Rs. 1.00 lacs is proposed for 1996-97.

8. Improvement to Tolstoy Marg, Jantar Mantar Marg, Ashoka Road (Rs. 225.00 lacs)

It is proposed to widen Tolstoy Marg between Barakhamba Road and Janpath to 100 ft. R/W 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 acquired from private properties costing about Rs. 1005 lacs. A sum of Rs. 325 lacs was likely to be incurred on widening of roads to 100 r/w and towards payment of cost of land during 1995-96. Total expenditure on this scheme is likely to be Rs. 1100 lacs. Rs. 225 lacs are proposed in the annual Plan 1996-97.

9. Traffic Transportation study, of Traffic in NDMC area (Rs. 1.00 lacs)

The traffic volume and floating population in N.D.M.C. area is increasing at a very rapid speed. The traffic problems have also increased. Hence, it is necessary to get the traffic study conducted to arrive to a solution technically based on actual field data. It is proposed to conduct various traffic management studies such as pedestrian and vehicular movement in Connaught Place and India Gate and traffic study of/ around various markets in NDMC area. Accordingly Rs. 1.00 lacs are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

IV. Delhi Traffic Police- (Rs. 125.00 lacs)

The problem of traffic is growing day by day in Delhi, due to tremendous increase in Mixed vehicular traffic, road users, development of new colonies and shopping centres etc. The road users, both the motorists and pedestrians have to be educated to inculcate a sense of road safety. With a view to achieve this 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 Parks at Pragati Maidan, Punjabi Bagh, Baba Kharak Singh Marg and Roshanara Garden are established and regular exhibition are held to spread awareness about Road safety. 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 and on roass also.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 15 crore is approved to implement three schemes of Delhi Traffic Police. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lacs is proposed for the following three schemes for meeting the expenditure for only four months upto July 31 of the Annual Plan 1996-97. The funds for the remaining period of the financial year 1996-97 is being reflected in the Central Budget as per the decision GOI to transfer Police budget from Govt. of Delhi to the Central Govt.

1. Road Safety Education of Publicity Cell and Modernisation of Delhi Traffic Police
2. Installation of Traffic Signals/Blinkers on Delhi Roads
3. Area Traffic Control System in Delhi

The scheme-wise details for the draft Annual Plan 1996-97 are as Under:-

1. Road Safety Education & Publicity Cell & Modernisation of Traffic Police- (Rs. 75.00 lacs)

The following are the main programmes :-

1. Installation/Upgradation and Extension of CCTV cameras to monitor and regulate traffic in congested areas including bridges and their improvement in Delhi.

To monitor the flow characteristics of traffic at heavy intersections, Close Circuit TVs are placed atop some high-rise buildings of Delhi. These remote control cameras, with recording facility, can rotate upto 180 degree and can read even the number plate of a vehicle. This system is backed up with a powerful Public Address System which is controlled from the Police Head Quarters. In the near future, all major intersections numbering at least 150, are planned to be equipped with these CCTVs to ensure smoother traffic flow through better surveillance. Delhi Traffic Police having 5 CCTV Cameras at present. Installing CCTV cameras is proposed to be done in phases. In 1996-97 Rs. 25 lakh are required for this purpose.

2. Purchase and Installation of PA systems at major intersections

Traffic unit has 30 traffic circles. Public address systems at the busiest intersections in each circle are required to announce road safety messages. Audio Amplifier-cum Cassette Players with requisiable accessories are to be installed. Rs. 5 lac are required during 1996-97.

3. Special studies by expert groups for Road safety and adoption of recommendation to prevent congestion and fatal accidents.

Fatal accident have increased on many roads such as old/new Rohtak Road, Savitri 'T' junction, Sarai Rohilla Rilway station due to diversion of more trains at this Railway Station compratively to others. Special studies of these roads are to be done by expert groups for adoption of recommendations to prevent congestion/fatal accidents on priority. Studies of Rohtak Road, Savitri 'T' junction have

already been completed and study at Sarai Rohilla Railway Station is in progress.

About Rs. 2 lacs are required for the study of some more busy roads during 1996-97.

4. Construction of an auditorium, partially underground, at T.T. park, Punjabi Bagh

T.T. park, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi, perhaps, the most prestigious and biggest in Asia, is not having an auditorium. A small room now used as auditorium can accommodate only about 30/40 children. Sometimes, very large groups of schools children, consisting of 200 to 300, visit the park and in that case great difficulties are faced to show them films and educate in proper manner. As such, the need of an auditorium, partially underground, was felt and the provision was made in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An estimate of Rs. 28.27 lacs was prepared by MCD in 1990, but the project could not be taken up. Now revised estimate, (about Rs. 35 lac) is being prepared for auditorium having seating capacity of 200 children. Rs. 35 lac are required during 1996-97.

5. Construction of 6 mini mobile exhibition vans.

To pay more attention to educate the residents of J.J. colonies, the vulnerable section, on road safety matters, it is proposed to purchase mobile exhibition vans. Delhi Traffic Police is already having a mobile exhibition van which is big in size and cannot go to remote/narrow lanes of the J.J. colonies. Hence it is proposed to purchase 6 mini mobile exhibition vans during 8th plan period. With latest technology infrastructure including Hotline Video Projection System, which is capable to attract gathering of at least 3000 people at a time. No such van could be purchased during 1992-95, construction of one Mini Mobile exhibition van is under way. It is proposed to construct one mini mobile exhibition vans and purchase of new chasis during 1996-97 Rs. 20.00 lac are required during 1996-97..

To drive the vehicles, additional posts of 6 (six) drivers (Rs. 950-1400) are proposed to be created.

6. Upgradation of Colour Photo Processing Lab for Photos of Road Safety

Photographs are important tools of publicity. Delhi Traffic Police is having an independent Photo Section for photos of road safety since 1975. One Photographer and one Dark Room Assistant is carrying all jobs of photography. To tackle the increasing work load it is proposed to upgrade the Photo Section during the 8th Five Year Plan period through purchasing and providing a Coloured Computerised Auto/Semi- Automatic Lab. An expenditure of Rs. 8.00 lac (approx.) is involved to complete this project, including renovation improvement of present structure of Photo Section.

To strengthen this Cell, it is proposed to create the following posts :

Sl.No.	Name of Posts	No. of posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Photo Officer	1	2000-3500
2.	Senior Photographer	1	1640-2900
3.	Colour Printer	2	1400-2600
4.	Dark Room Assistant	1	950-1500

Regular Expenditure. Items

7. Road Safety Education, Publicity through Mass Media - like news paper, electronic media and purchase of related material.
8. Preparation of Road Safety Films for traffic education including purchase of Slide/ Video Projectors/ Megaphones/ TV/ VCR etc.
9. Purchase of hand gloves/fluorescent/reflective cross belts/jackets/traffic cones/bolards etc. for Independence Day, Republic Day grand finale and massive rallies, processions etc.
10. Purchase of Art/Draft/Photo/Printing materials for road safety activity and machines including accessories for laminating, binding and installation of hoardings, kiosks, banners etc.

11. Purchase of Light Motor vehicle/Motor Cycles to make men mobile for promoting Road Safety Activities and to modernise the Traffic Police
12. Purchase of Computers, Computer Accessories and other consumables.
13. Purchase of new type traffic helmets with monograms and Ashoka Chakra.
14. Printing of road safety literature, (posters, books, pamphlets, calenders, diaries, banners etc.)

Main Items of Expenditure

Upgradation of Offset/Screen Printing Section

From 1987 to mid of 1993, Delhi Traffic Police had incurred Rs. 99.12 lacs for printing of road safety literature from private printers. Printing of road safety literature from private printers was a lengthy process, resulting delay of jobs were for want of NOC from the Directorate of Printing, Nirman Bhawan. Distribution of good quality literature to the general public is a regular process. An offset printing machine big size 18"x28" was purchased during 1993-94 for printing jobs. Traffic Unit is also having other two mini offset printing machines and one screen printing machine presses for printing lables, pamphlets, Books/Booklets etc. Still complete printing facilities are not available the Traffic Police has to depend for some other miscellaneous works on private contractors. To have a complete set up of the Offset/Screen Printing Section, it has been proposed to provide additional items of printing like Process Camera, Wire Stitching Machine, Perforating Machine, Shikanja, Dab Press, Book Back Machine, Thread Sewing Machine, UPS (3 KVA), CVT, etc.. Proper Cutting Machine is, however, available. To upgrade the Offset/Screen Printing Section, Rs. 5.00 lac are required during 1996-97.

To strengthen the entire set up, the following additional (technical) posts are proposed for creation :-

S.No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Commercial Artist	1	1640-2900
2.	Machine Operator	1	1320-2040
3.	Cutter Master	1	975-1600
4.	Painter	1	975-1600
5.	Helper	1	975-1600
6.	Binder	1	975-1600

15. Purchase of Plain paper copier Machines and Copier Paper

16. Traffic Training Parks for Education of School Children and Road users

i) T.T. Parks at Punjabi Bagh, Roshanara Garden, Baba Kharak Singh Marg and Pragati Maidan are functioning where thousands of children visit daily and gain basic norms of road safety measures. Their amusement activity and other facilities are required from time to time.

ii) Construction of T.T. Parks at the premises of Bal Bhawan Society of India Ltd. is of the final stage of completion, Necessary apparatus/material for the amusement of the children is to be provided. (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

iii) T.T. Parks in East, North-East, South and North-West districts have been proposed to have one traffic Park in each district. Matter is being pursued with DDA to provide land in the above mentioned areas but so far no land is allotted.

17. Development of Computer Aided Design (CAD) group for mapping and graphical which would include software computer equipments like Arch-Info, Auto Cad, Windows, Venture etc. with matching configuration and computer network connecting all ACPs/Traffic Officers.

Objectives and Advantages of CAD

- i) To have on line graphical data available for planning traffic schemes.
- ii) To plan major traffic arrangements.
- iii) To plan and monitor prosecution in order to reduce accidents.
- iv) To help in providing information to mass media about traffic diversion etc.
- v) To make immediate retrieval of information about vehicle restriction etc. to provide data to senior officers.

18. Purchase of Six Heavy Duty Cranes

No Crane could be purchased in the preceding financial years of this plan period due to in-sufficient allocation of funds. It is proposed to purchase one heavy duty crane each in 1995-96 and 1996-97. Four cranes are proposed to be purchased in the 9th five year plan period. Vehicular population of Delhi is more compared to other major metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras put together. There are about 1.5 lac heavy duty vehicles in Delhi. Wrongly parked vehicles are towed away for smooth traffic flow. To meet with the growing traffic problems in Delhi, there is dire need for 'heavy duty' cranes to tow away heavy loaded wrongly parked vehicles and remove vehicles from the accident spot. To purchase one heavy duty crane, approximate expenditure involved is Rs. 10.00 lacs.

To drive the cranes, two posts of Drivers (Rs. 950-1400) are proposed for creation with some additional contingent expenditure for one crane.

Rs. 150 lac approved for this scheme in 1995-96. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lac is proposed to meet expenditure during the first four months of the financial year 1996-97. The expenditure for the remaining months are proposed to be met from the Central fund allotted for 1996-97.

II. Installation of Traffic Signals and Blinkers on Delhi Roads (Rs. 50 lacs)

The project for Improvement of Traffic Signal Control system in Delhi consist of corridor synchronisation, installation of pelican crossings and optimisation of signal timings.

A. Capital

1. Corridor synchronisation :-

Need for co-ordinated control of signals arises on a main traffic route when it is desirable to reduce delays and avoid main traffic from having to stop at every junction. When a signal indicates a stop aspect at a Junction, a queue of vehicles is formed behind the stop line. When the signal changes to green, the vehicles start moving in a platoon. If this platoon is made to meet a green aspect at the next junction no delay is caused to the vehicles. This principle of linking adjacent signals so as to secure maximum benefits to the flow of traffic is called co-ordinated control of signals.

Objectives

- i) To provide orderly, un-interrupted and co-ordinated flow of traffic in a signalised corridor.
- ii) To pass the maximum volume of traffic and junctions without enforced halt.
- iii) To have minimum over-all delay to traffic streams both in the main and side roads.
- iv) To prevent the queue of vehicles at one intersection from extending and reaching the next intersection.

Out of 63 Corridors to be synchronised in the first two years of the 8th Plan period, only 23 corridors were synchronised. A target of 40 corridors more is proposed to be synchronised by the end of 8th plan period. 6 corridors

are proposed to be synchronised by March, 1996 for which expenditure involved would Rs. 12.00 lacs. 14 corridors have been proposed to be synchronised during 1996-97 and Rs. 14.00 lacs are likely to be required in 1996-97. Synchronised corridors save Rs. 5.00 lacs per km. per year.

2. Pelican Crossing

The Pelican Crossings are operated by Push-Button Control. By operating the Pelican Signal the waiting pedestrian demands a signal phase to cross the road. The signals are usually brought into operation by a push-button installed on a signal post.

Objectives

- i) To allow the pedestrians to cross at safe places for their safety.
- ii) Segregation of pedestrian traffic from fast moving traffic.
- iii) To reduce pedestrian accidents at intersections.

It was proposed to install two Pelican Crossings per month during the 8th Five Year Plan period i.e. 120 Pelican Crossings by March, 1997. Total cost for each Pelican Crossing is estimated as Rs. one lac. Thus, total cost of the scheme is estimated as Rs. 120.00 lacs. 50 Pelican Crossings are proposed to be installed during 1996-97 at an appointment cost of Rs. 55.00 lacs.

3. Vehicle Actuated Signals at isolated Intersections.:-

Fully Vehicle actuated road traffic signal's controllers sense the traffic through detectors, which are installed at appropriate position in the junctions. These detectors provide current traffic information to the controller. The controllers essentially extend the green time corresponding to the traffic volume as sensed by the detectors, 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 time 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 actuated signal for 3 arm junction costs to Rs. 5 lac and for 4 arm junction to Rs. 5.50 lac. 3 vehicle actuated signals were proposed to be installed during 1995-96 of which works are in progress. During 1996-97, 5 vehicle actuated signals are proposed to be installed. No. of Vehicle Actuated Signals to be installed by March, 1997 are being decided after conducting feasibility studies.

4. The other main items 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 contraption/ signal heads etc.)

Two posts viz. One Inspector (UTC) and One sub-Inspector (UTC) are proposed to be created during 1996-97.

The entire project costs Rs. 256.19 lacs. SFC approved the project on 12.3.93. These two posts are included in the outlay of Rs. 256.19 lacs. Posts have not so far been created. These two posts are to be created in 1996-97.

A sum of Rs.50.00 lac is proposed to implement the scheme during the first four months of 1996-97. Funds for the remaining period of 1996-97 are to be reflected in the Central Govt. Budget.

III. Computerised Area Traffic Control System

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 ATC system for New Delhi area Rs. 15 crore. The NIC has cleared the project. The proposal already submitted to Delhi Govt. will cover intersection for which the estimated expenditure is Rs. 847 lac.

The SFC memo for this project is under preparation. No outlay is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

V. Transport Department

ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES

The Transport Department of Delhi Govt. is performing the main functions of providing registration and licencing facilities to the vehicle owners of Delhi. The Motor Vehicle Act 1988, and Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989, and amended CMV rule, 1993 and DMV Rules 1993 have made the State Transport Authority responsible for implementing the provisions of said Motor Vehicle Act and Rules and thereby to recover various taxes and fees from the vehicle owners registered in Delhi.

To implement the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act/Rules and to perform the functions of the Registration of vehicles and issue of Driving Licences, the Transport Department has opened nine Zonal Offices in Delhi. Besides, the Department has also set up a modernised Motor Vehicle Inspection Pit at Burari as well as two Motor Driving Training Schools located in Loni Road in Shahdara and Village Burari. Two more ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar was also made functional for inter state traffic. Another important scheme is Mass Rapid Transist System for Delhi. These programmes are being implememnted as part of the Transport Department's Annual Plans.

An outlay of Rs. 34.00 crore is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. In annual Plan 1995-96 Rs. 37.56 crores were approved against which Rs.17.74 crore were incurred. For the Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 109.00 crore is proposed for Road Transport scheme in view of future development

The scheme wise details are as under :

1. Strengthening of Research & Analysis Unit & Studies (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

This scheme has been initiated to provide scientific database and information of the Transport activity of Delhi.

Over the last 10 years, the activities and functions of the Transport Department which primarily used to be providing registration and licencing facilities to the vehicle owners and to collect the various taxes and fees, have increased manifold. Besides providing licencing and registration facilities in various parts of the city, the Department has also opened a modernised Motor Driving Training School at Loni Road, Shahdara and additional Motor Driving Training school at Vill. Burari and modernised Inspection Unit to provide fitness and inspection of transport vehicles at Burari in North Delhi.

Keeping in view of the ever expanding activities & functions of the Department, the scheme in question has been formulated with following objectives :-

- (i) To undertake research and development activities of Transport System for 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 would undertake, Research and Development activities relating to various operations of the Department and Transportation system of Delhi and planning various research work studies will be conducted.

The following staff 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 (Planning)	1	3000-4500
3.	Statistical officer	2	2000-3500
4.	Statistical Assistant	4	1400-2300
5.	Statistical Investigator	6	1200-2040
6.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
7.	U.D.C.	3	1200-2040
8.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
9.	L.D.C.	3	950-1500
10.	Peon	5	750-940
11.	Operators (Duplicator, binding & lamination etc.)	2	950-1500
		----- 29 -----	

Further, the database so generated on the above areas require updation and additional allied areas require to be covered to meet the objectives of the scheme. Mostly the activities 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 the 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. 10.00 lacs is approved.

Provision for office accommodation, furniture and modern office equipment, purchase of one vehicle are

included in the proposal.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

2. Setting up of Motor Driving Training School at Loni Road, - (Rs. 55.00 lacs)

The new Motor Vehicle Act lays emphasis that all drivers of transport vehicles would undergo Compulsory driving training before obtaining a driving license. A driving school at Loni Road, Shahdara was set up in Sept. 1984, with the approval of GOI and made functional initially with bare minimum facilities to impart training to prospective drivers on scientific lines conforming to Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, to impart special training programme to the already trained drivers of Government Department and to impart training in the areas of maintenance of vehicles depending, on the requirements of sponsoring agencies.

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 signalling arrangements. The institution is providing training facilities in the following categories of vehicles:-

Sl. No.	Class of Vehicles	Duration of Training	Fee charged in (Rs.)
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 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 & approval has also been accorded. It is proposed to complete the construction of building during the 1996-97. Plan allocation of Rs. 260 lakh has been made for this institution for 1992-97. The construction work of the main building is in full swing and likely to be completed during Annual Plan 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh are proposed for the A.P. 1996-97 to complete the construction work of new building, for salary of staff and other office expenses.

3. Setting up of Extension Centre of Driving Training School at Burari - (Rs. 25 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. An Extension Centre to provide driving training in rural area in Delhi in village Burari is already functioning 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, 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. Construction work would be in full swing in 1996-97 to

complete it at the earliest.

The following staff for the Extension Centre has been approved.

S.No.	Name of Posts	No.of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Vice-Principal	1	2200-4000
2.	Driving Instructors	3	1400-2300
3.	Mechanic-cum-driver	1	1400-2300
4.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
6.	Cashier-cum-Accounts Clerk	1	950-1500
7.	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 are approved to meet the expenditure on staff salary, Capital works & other contingencies. Construction work is in progress and proposed outlay for the AP 1996-97 is Rs. 25.00 lacs including Rs. 20 lacs under capital head.

4. Opening of Additional Extension Centres of Driving Training School in Rural Blocks -Najafgarh (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

Objectives:

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.

To meet the objectives of the new Motor Vehicle Act and provide safe drivers to the Society.

The only technical area which has shortest duration to gain employment is driving, and therefore there are immediate chance for employment/entrepreneurship to probable

trainees. Further, more and more vehicles are being registered in Delhi.

Land was acquired to set up a Driving Training School in rural area of Najafgarh Block. Construction of boundary wall is in progress. Fencing work has been completed. No provision under Revenue Head is kept under the scheme during the current year as the creation of posts which have already been approved by the Planning Commission in 8th five year Plan will be taken up after completion of Capital Work at Site. Rs. 10 lac under capital are proposed for 1996-97 for levelling of ground and construction of driving track.

5 Opening of a driving Training school at Sarai Kale Khan (Rs. 40 lac)

This is a job oriented schem. It facilities easy employment in private and public sector. As per Government of India's Policy/guidlines to open driving training school in each district of the country, the Transport Deptt., proposed to open a new Motor driving Training school at Sarai Kale Khan. 15 acres of land is vacant adjacent to the ISBT sarai kale Khan, which required earthfilling and pucca boundary wall to protect it from the encroachment. It will met the objective of the new motor vehicle act also and provide trained drivers to the society for safe driving on the road. Suitable infrastructure are already available in Motor Driving Training schools at Loni Road & Burari.

The following staff is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of Posts	No.of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Vice-Principal	1	2200-4000
2.	Driving Instructor	3	1400-2300
3.	Mechanic-cum-driver	1	1400-2300
4.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
5.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
6.	Peon	2	750-940
7.	Chowkidar/Sweeper (3+2)	5	750-940
	Total	15	

For the Annual Plan 1996-97, Rs. 40 lac are proposed for capital work i.e. earthfilling and construction of pucca boundary wall.

5. Computerisation of record of Transport Deptt.- (Rs. 260 lacs)

Computerisation of record of Transport Deptt. is one of the continuing Plan schemes covering all aspects of computerisation in Transport Deptt. More than 24 lakh vehicles stand registered under different categories in Delhi. To deal with such a large number of vehicles efficiently and effectively and to maintain their registration/tax record properly, this scheme to computerise all records was approved. For proper record management, Planning, monitoring and providing efficient and effective service to the general public, it has been decided to computerise the activity of the department.

The Transport Department, Govt. of Delhi, entered into a MOU with the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Planning Commission, Govt. of India to Computerise major activities at Headquarter and Zonal and sub-office on on-line based computer system with a view to increase the overall productivity of the department by way of :

- a Creating a sound record management system and empowering management to exercise effective control over different functions and functional areas through automation technology.
- b Improving public orientation i.e. eliminating public inconvenience, public harassment and discrimination.
- c Substantially reducing delays in administrative and public dealing operations.
- d Creating a database for undertaking Research & Development activities.
- e undertaking all operation for quick retrieval of information and effective monitoring of the work.

- f Improving the planning and monitoring of the activities of deptt.
- g Strengthening of the system of bonafide practices and indiscrimination in public dealing operations.
- h Improving the effectiveness and competence of the sections, Rules and procedures laid down in Central Motor Vehicle act and Rules made there under.

All the zonal computer systems are proposed to be networked through Radio link or leased lines to allow flexibility of on-line updation and transaction of business at any of the zonal office depending on functional requirements.

In the first phase of programme some of the important applications viz Registration, Road Tax, enforcement, Permits and Pollution have been implemented partially. Steps are being taken to implement the remaining operations.

Initially, NIC estimated the cost of the project at Rs. 1.03 crores for 4 Zones i.e. Tilak Mark, Shaikh Sarai, Jank Puri and Loni Road including headquarter. This was further enhanced to Rs. 1.64 crore due to upgradation of the hardware. The Deptt. has subsequently opened 4 new Zonal Offices at Ashok Vihar, Anand Vir, Sarai Kale Khan and Palam. Besides, the Auto/Taxi and fitness activities at Burari, and Licensing and other activities at Mall Road are also to be covered under the computerisation programme. Accordingly NIC has submitted an additional requirement of Rs. 88.93 crores to cover 4 zonal and 2 sub-offices.

To feed all the information of vehicles to the computer Rs. 50 lakh are required for back-log data entry of about 24 lakh vehicles.

The cost of maintenance of the equipment has to be paid by the department. Rs. 7 lac are needed in Annual Plan 1996-97 towards the maintenance of equipment. Rs. 5 lac are needed for purchase of furniture and other items for the newly created zones.

The consumption of Computer stationery plane and pre-printed and other media like printer, tape cartridges ribbons, floppies, etc is also likely to go up with an increase in the computerisation activity of the department. Therefore, Rs. 5.10 lakhs are needed for the purchase of consumables during Annual Plan 1996-97.

As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between NIC and the Transport Department the project after its full implementation will be handed over to the Transport Department for implementation and maintenance. It is, therefore, necessary and urgent that the internal set-up of the department 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 zonal Authorities, two sub-office and National Crime Record Bureau with the Host Computer installed at Rajpur Road. The staff of the Department besides, maintaining the hardware, network system, software and application software will have to take up modifications of the existing software, development of new software for additional requirement of the existing systems and new application areas as and when required. It is therefore, proposed that the department should have the following two technical groups to look after these activities. These are"

- i) System Software group
- ii) Application software group

The broad responsibilities of the two groups will be as Under:

A. System Software group

- i) Maintenance of the system software and network.
- ii) To function as Data Base Management System (DBMS) administrator for maintaining and manipulating large database.
- iii) Develop expertise in Unix O.S. and ORACLE DBMS

iv) Organise training programmes for the officers/officials of the department.

v) Maintenance of Computer Systems

B. Application Software 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 & Sub-offices.

Both these groups must be headed by a senior level technical officer i.e. EDP Manager (Rs. 3700-5000) with a wide experience of EDP field to properly organise, co-ordinate and guide the activity of both the groups. The minimum level officer which should "Head" each team is that of System Analyst (Rs. 3000-4500). It is therefore, proposed that the following posts be created at the first instance to strengthen the computer branch at the Headquarter

i) EDP Manager	(Rs. 3700-5000)	1
ii) System Analyst	(Rs. 3000-4500)	2
iii) Programmer	(Rs. 2200-4000)	2

The filling of senior technical posts through UPSC takes a minimum period of one and half years. It is therefore, imptrtive that these posts are sanctioned immediately so that there is no vaccum when the system are handed over by the NIC to the deptt.

The site preparation work of the computer rooms and the front-end terminals including purchase of Air-conditioners will have to be undertaken. Therefore Rs. 10.00 lac are proposed under capital head for annual plan 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 260.00 lac is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 for the following :

A. Revenue

(i) Salary

Office Expenses

(a) Purchase of Hrdware and other equipment

(b) Networking, Driving Licence and image processing

(c) Maintenance of equipments

(d) Purchase of Consumables and Miscellaneous items

(e) Back-log Data entry

(f) Rent for leased Lines

(g) Purchase of furniture and other items

B. Capital

Site prepartion work:

6. Setting up of Road Safety Traffic and Transportation Engineering Committee and increased safety on Roads - (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

With the coming up of more and more vehicles on roads, it has become necessary to implement the road saftey measures. Therefore, the scheme has been taken up to implement road safety programmes in Delhi. These programmes include promotion of road safety education and exhibition of video films through Door Darshan as well as other programmes. 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 TV 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. Funds are required for creating infrasture and purchase of vehciles. Road safety weeks would be taken up mainly through voluntry and non-govt. organisations who would be given grant-in-aid for this purpose. Grant would be relased on the basis of the proposals submitted by organisations. Grant would be relased in 2 instalments of 50% each every year, the 2nd to be released on satisfactory utilisation of 75% of the first instalment. Organisations would be selcted on the basis of previous history and record of good work and would need to be registred societies with 2/3 years experience.

To implemet the scheme an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan from 1996-97.

7. Strengthening of Transport Department- (Rs. 220 lacs)

With the increasing work of registration of vehicles, issue of driving licences and the issue permits for transport vehicles, a continuous effort is made to strengthen the Transport Department as under:-

- (i) Opening of new Zonal Offices
- (ii) Setting up of R. & I Btanch at HQ.
- iii Setting up of legal cell at HQ.

I. Opening of Zonal Offices

With the increasing vehicle population there is need to decentralise the activities of registration and licensing in Delhi by opening Zonal Offices in various parts of Delhi, especially in newly developed colonies. At present 9 zonal office are functioning in Delhi. Out of which zonal offices at Janak Puri, Palam, Sarai kale Khan and Ashok Vihar are functioning in rented buildings. Efforts are being made to locate suitable land for these zonal offices. Formalities for office building Plan of Anand Vihar zonal office have been completed and construction work is likely to be starting during 1996-97. 52 posts were created during 1995-96. 24 posts of MVI and 15 posts of LDC are likely to be

creating during 1996-97 for zonal offices. On partial scrutiny of requirements and following additional staff is also required during 1996-97 which has been arrived at after a detailed study by Administrative reforms Department of Delhi Govt.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Motor Vehicle Inspector	15	1600-2600
2.	Diving test Inspector	6	1320-2040
3.	Road Safety Inspector	3	1350-2300
4.	U.D.C.	12	1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	12	950-1500
		48	

(a) Building

Capital expenditure is provided for constructing Zonal office at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar to accommodate above personnel on functional and modernised equipment with computer. Detailed plan and estimates for construction of zonal office building are under formulation. Construction work will be in full swing in 1996-97 for which sufficient funds are needed. Capital expenditure will also be required for rented buildings and acquisition of land for Palam & Ashok Vihar zonal offices besides creating structure at Anand Vihar by PWD.

II Setting up of R & I Branch

With the expansion of Transport activity in Delhi, coupled with strengthening of the Transport Department, it is essential to set-up a R & I branch in the department at Head Quarter to cope with the large number of correspondence from inside and outside the department and vice-versa. At present there is no such branch in existence in the department. Ensuring, prompt, efficient and smooth functioning of the department, is possible only when there is a R & I branch functioning separately in the department at HQ. to cope with the large number of correspondence.

Keeping this in view, it is proposed to set up a R & I branch with adequate staff strength as under :

	Name of the Post	No of Posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
2	LDC	4	950-1500
3	Dispatch rider with Motor cycle	5	950-1500
4	Peon	5	750-940
Total		15	

III Setting up of Legal Cell

Consequent upon the fixing of the responsibility upon the State Transport Authority for implementing the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and CMV Rules 1989 and ammended CMV Rules 1993 and DMV Act, 1993 and also recovery of various Taxes and fees from the owners of vehicles registred with Transport department amd since it is a fact that the officer/officials posted in departments are not well convergent with legal provisions and their understanding. There is a need of constitution of a legal expert committee i.e. a legal cell in the department to advise and give their opinion as and when need arises.

It is therefore, proposed to set up a Legal Cell with following staff with a provision of Library containing the relavant books of law on the subject.

	Name of the Post	No of Posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1	Assistant Legal Advisor	1	2000-3200
2	Legal Asstt.	2	1640-2900
3	UDC	2	1200-2040
4	LDC	2	950-1500
5	Librarian	1	1200-2040
6	Peon	1	750-940
Total		9	

To meet the expenditure for the scheme "Strengthening

of Transport Department" an outlay of Rs. 220 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 including Rs. 170 lac for capital expenditure.

8. Creation of Anti-tax Evasion and Prosecution Cell -
(Rs. 2.00 lac)

The main 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 give broader look and to achieve fruitful result, it has been decided that the scheme may be so revised that it will prove a result oriented scheme.

The main objective of the scheme is to identify tax evasion and collect the tax together with penalty. Under the present set up records have been maintained in respect of vehicles for which tax has been paid where as no such record is being maintained which will project the tax outstanding against a particular vehicle. Similar objections are also being raised by the Audit party D.A.C.R. in their report for the year 1993-94.

Form the perusal of record it reveals that in large number of cases upto date complete tax has not been paid by the registered owners of the vehicles. Particularly, in the cases of commercial vehicles, the ratio of unpaid tax is on the higher side, although Dept. is not in a position to estimate the correct unpaid amount of tax. This amount may vary from Rs. 80-100 crore. Instead of checking the tax defaulters on the road the department should make the list of tax defaulters from the present record and issue notice to the tax defaulters and collect tax as land revenue for which provision exist in the rules.

To achieve the above stated objectives, it is proposed to create the following staff included in the 8th Five Year

Plan 1992-97 during the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Account Officer	1	2375-3500
2.	SAS Accountant	6	1640-2900
3.	U.D.C.	20	1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	10	950-1500
5.	Legal Assistant	2	1200-2040
6.	Peon	2	750-940
	Total	41	

To implementing the scheme an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97.

10. Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi-(Rs. 9000.00 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 has increased from 12,455 in 1951 to 24,63,253 on 31-05-95. 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 in 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, pollution level 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 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 was 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. In the meantime, as per advice of the Planning Commission and Committee of Secretaries, the detailed location surveys have been started by RITES.

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 two phases. The existing entire bus transport system will work as 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.

The 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 proposed of IMMRTS.
- (ii) Govt. may provide equity to the tune of Rs. 200 crores to the MRT Authority. Out of said Rs. 200 crore, Rs. 100 crores which 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.

The proposal has already been sent to Land and Building deptt./ D.C. office for acquisition of land.

The Central cabinet in the meeting held on 19-07-94 approved in "principal" the first phase of Delhi MRTS project for a length of 67.5 Kms underground corridor -19 Kms, surface corridor 31 kms and dedicated bus way 17.5 Kms. The cabinet had also approved the registration of company to implement the project with participation by Govt. of India, Govt. of Delhi and others, preparation of detailed project report by Delhi Govt. constitution of an Empowered Committee to be chaired by Cabinet Secretary and posing the project for assistance of bilateral and international aid agencies.

The estimated cost of Ist phase of the project was Rs. 4182 crore at April, 1995 price level including Rs. 218 crores for land acquisition.

To implement the project Delhi Metro Railway Corporation Ltd. (DMRCL) was registered on 03-05-95 with initial authorised share capital of Rs. 1000 crore. The equity share is on matching basis between Delhi Govt. and Central Govt. During 1995-96 Rs. 2.82 crore were released as Delhi Govt. equity share.

An empowered committee under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary with Chief Secretary, Delhi Govt. as one of the 10 members was set up on 09-06-95 to consider and take decision on various issues relating to funding and implementation of MRTS project.

In view of the proposed High Speed Tram System in Delhi, the first phase of MRTS was modified for a length of 55.5 kms for three corridors in consultation with M/o Urban Affairs and Employment.

1	Vishwa Vidyalaya - ISBT _ Central Sectt.	11 Kms
2	Shahdara - Nangloi	25 Kms
3	Subzi Mandi - Holambi Kalan	19.50 Kms

	Total	55.50 Kms

For DPR study Rs. 19.57 crore was incurred upto 1995-96. The Govt. of India had also sanctioned Rs. 6.35 crore

towards 40% share of the Cost of the study as Central assistance.

The cost of DPR is now Rs. 32.48 crore due to change in scope of the work and price escalation. The cost at 1990 price level was Rs. 16.57 crore as per MOU signed between Delhi Govt. and M/s RITES.

For 'MRTS Cell' in the Transport Deptt., the following posts were sanctioned on 23-05-96 with the approval of Govt. of India, M/O UAE.

Name of Post	No. of Post	Pay scale in Rs.
1 OSD	1	7300/- fixed
2 Dy Chief Engineer	1	3700-5000
3 Project Officer	1	2200-4500
4 Sr. Steno (Grade ii)	1	1400-2300
5 Senior Clerk (Grade iii) (UDC)	2	1200-2040
6 Class IV	2	750-940
7 Driver	2	950-1500
Total	10	

For 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.90.00 crores is proposed for the scheme as per the break up given below:

Capital head

1	Land acquisition etc.	Rs. 8000 lacs
2	Equity Share	Rs. 395 lacs

Revenue

1	MRTS Cell	Rs. 5 lacs
2	Studies	Rs. 600 lacs

11. Decongestion & Rationalisation of ISBTs in Delhi -
(Rs. 338.00 lacs)

ISBT at Kashmiri Gate in Delhi has already reached

the saturation point and it is not possible to expand it further to accommodate the increasing inter-state traffic. Therefore a scheme to establish more ISBTs, away from the Central Areas of the city was taken-up during the Seventh Plan Period. The details are as under:-

(i) IInd ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan- (Rs.75.00 lacs)

To set up IInd ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan near Ring Road , land measuring approx. 32 acres was purchased from DDA at a cost of Rs. 314 lac during the seventh Plan Period. The proposal was to develop an ISBT with a capacity of 1500 bus trips per day to cater to the passenger traffic movement towards Mathura Road and other link Roads.

Development works were divided in phases and as per the timely requirement. Most of the works in the Phase I comprising a plot measuring approx. 10 acres has been completed by the PWD. Some works are in progress and a few are yet to be taken up. During the 8th Plan period so far Admn. approval and expenditure sanction to various works at a total outlay of Rs. 400 lac have been issued. The ISBT was commissioned for Mathura Road bound buses during the middle of 1993. Bus trips ranging from 300-350 originates and terminates in this ISBT besides the local buses.

During 1996-97 it is proposed to initiate development works in Phase II area i.e. IInd plot of approx. size of 23 acres. Some of the works proposed to be taken up include :

- 1 Earth filling in the phase II area
- 2 Construction of some platforms
- 3 Construction of roads
- 4 Admn. Block & Terminal Building

About Rs. 200 lac are required to take up these works.

To maintain the developed structure from the point of view of repair, replacement of consumable items etc. and to provide for basic services of Electricity, water, Sanitation etc. Rs. 15 lac made under revenue head and Rs. 20 lacs would be required for salary of the staff and working facilities and furniture.

The following posts are required for administration and operation of this ISBT. These are already included in the 8th plan.

A. 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

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B. Administrative

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.	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

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An outlay of Rs.75 lakh is proposed for this ISBT in the A.P. 1996-97.

(ii) IIIrd I.S.B.T. at Anand Vihar - (Rs.260.00 lacs)

The scheme to set up IIIrd I.S.B.T. at Anand Vihar, Shahdara, Delhi opposite to Maharajpur Check Post at Road No. 56 was taken up as an approved scheme of 8th plan 1992-97. Land measuring approx. 24 acres was purchased from DDA at a cost of Rs. 333 lac during the 7th Plan period. The

proposal to develop an ISBT of the full capacity of approx. 2000 bus trips per day. The ISBT is to cater to the U.P. bound passenger traffic movement on the G T Road and other link Road.

Development work has been divided into phases considering the requirement. Works in Phase-I of the scheme comprising a plot of approx. 8 acres was completed by the PWD at an approximate expenditure of Rs. 400 lac.

Development work in phase II and construction of Administration Block and Terminal Building is yet to be taken up. During 1996-97, proposed expenditure on these works has been projected to the tune of Rs. 800 lac under the capital Head.

To maintain the developed structure and to provide basic services of Electricity, water, Sanitation etc. there would be a requirement of approx. Rs. 20 lac during 1996-97.

For the Administration and operation of ISBT, there is a proposal to create a number of posts and to provide for working facilities - furniture etc. This would require an approx. expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lac under Revenue Head.

This ISBT has since been made operational in early 1996.

For making the ISBT operational at Anand Vihar , it is proposed to create the following posts in 1996-97 for which provisions has been made in the approved 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97.

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/	1	1640-2900

Implementation/Record Stat.)		
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

For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 260 lac is proposed including Rs. 5 lac under capital head for Anand Vihar ISBT.

(iii) Other I.S.B.Ts. In West and West South Delhi- (Rs.3.00 lacs)

There is another proposal to have two more ISBTs in Delhi to cater to the passenger traffic movement on Delhi Jaipur Highway and Rohtak Road as well as G T Road towards Haryana & Punjab. This would ease the movement of inter-state passenger traffic at the outskirts of the city and decongest and rationalise the passenger traffic at ISBT, Kashmeri gate.

Land may be purchased during 1996-97. On the basis of land purchased for ISBT Sarai kale Khan and Anand Vihar, it is expected that the land area of approx. 20 acres will be sufficient for each of the proposed ISBT, Land of approx. 40 acres may cost Rs. 1000 lac (Rs. 500 lacs for each plot). Funds to the tune of Rs. 50 lac (Rs. 25 lac for each plot) may also be required for construction of boundary wall.

In the Annual Plan 1995-96 Rs. 105 lac as part payment was made to DDA for 16 acres of land allotted in Dwarka costing Rs. 8.12 crore. The balance amount is to be paid to DDA during the Annual Plan 1996-97.

It is also proposed to identify some more locations for developing ISBTs in Delhi so that with the saturation of capacity of Kashmeri gate ISBT, alternative arrangements are available for parking and operation of passenger bus from

Delhi to all directions of adjoining states. Therefore, efforts would be made to acquire some more sites from DDA for which necessary funds would be required in 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for other ISBTs.

Thus an outlay of Rs.338.00 crore is proposed for the scheme "Decongestion and Rationalisation of ISBTs in Delhi" for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

13. Setting up of Wireless Communication Net-work & Enforcement Patrolling - (Rs.165.00 lacs)

The objectives of the scheme are :

- (i) To maintain order-lieness on the road in respect of both transport and non-transport vehicles.
- (ii) To have a dedicated system of enforcement.
- (iii) To have quicker disposal of cases.

The number of vehicles in Delhi has grown to 25.25 lakh as on 30-09-95. This number is more than the combined vehicular population of other three metropolices of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. In the last five years, vehicular strength has grown up by 52.4% leading to increased indiscipline on the roads and alarming increase in road accidents.

The enforcement patrolling and infrastructure of the Department has failed to keep abreast with this phenomenal vehicular growth. The strength of the Enforcement wing of the Transport Department is given below:

1. Dy Director	1
2. Enforcement Officer	6
3. Inspectors	7
4. Sub-Inspector	19
5. Asstt. sub-Inspector	37
6. Head constable	90
7. Constable	135

The ratio of staff to vehicle is 1:10,000. In actual effect the ratio comes few more adverse, since the staff is being utilised for static duties for control of wireless network as well as computerisation of challans, record maintenance and Headquarter duties. Meanwhile, with the increase in vehicular population, there has been a dramatic change in nature and character of duties of the Transport Department. Principally three changes are noted :

- 1 The privatisation of the city bus service and the introduction of the Redline scheme for which all responsibility for control and discipline has been thrown upon enforcement.
- 2 The taking over of the ISBT from DDA and the planning to de-congest ISBT Kashmeri gate by opening terminus on the periphery of the city and
- 3 The expansion of the department from 2 zones in 1987 to 9 zones by 1993.

These factors make it inevitable for modernisation & expansion of the enforcement wing.

As a part of the modernisation, it was proposed to establish a wireless system under this scheme whereby each zone was to be provided with a fixed wireless station and all mobile vehicles with mobile sets. So far 32 sets have been acquired and installed. This has helped to establish far better control over the mobile checking teams and has helped significantly in curbing complaints regarding harassment and corruption. Deployment has also improved as mobile teams can now be moved without prior planning and can be converted into flying squads under the direct supervision of Senior Officers.

It is now required to provide wireless sets to the 'Vehicular Pollution Control' wing so that similar modernisation of supervisory and deployment methods can be brought about. It is proposed to provide linkage on the same network. Possibility of communication with Delhi Police will also be explored by obtaining their frequency so that especially during night checking there could be co-ordination and better utilisation of manpower.

To start with, it is proposed to provide one passenger vehicle and jeep for each zone and motor cycle for each inspector.

In addition it is proposed to provide uniforms as mandated by rule 123 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules. These will be provided on the norms fixed by Delhi Police for equivalent rank.

Coming to staff, the requirement is worked out presuming a 5% check of vehicles everyday (only 1% for 2 wheelers and 4-wheelers). On an average. it is seen that it takes 20 minutes to challan a vehicle - to stop it, check its papers and write out the challan chit. On this basis taking the number of vehicles into consideration, it is calculated that the staff required is as follows.

1. Inspectors	9
2. Sub-inspectors	94
3. Asstt. sub-inspector	204
4. Head constable	361
5. Constable	1161

This include staff required for static duties at HQ, Zonal offices, ISBTs and record maintenance etc. However, it does not include staff required to Man wireless network. The post proposed to be created for Wireless net work are given below.

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Control Room Supervisor	1	2000-3200
2.	Wireless Control Operator	2	1400-2300
3.	Instrument Mechanic	2	1400-2300
4.	Wireless Operator-cum-Driver	20	950-1500
5.	Peons/Attendant	2	750-940
6.	Dispatch Rider	2	750-940
7.	Sweeper	2	750-940
8.	Chowkidar	2	750-940
Total		33	

Provision has also been kept in the scheme for essential equipments such as Telephone , furniture, stationery, Computer etc.

The financial requirement for the entire scheme is calculated as recurring expd. of Rs. 500 lac on staff and initial non-recurring expd. on wireless vehicle etc. at Rs. 155 lac.

However, considering the time to be taken to create and fillup the posts, Rs. 110 lac for staff and Rs. 155 lac for other items are required during 1996-97. However for the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.165.00 lac is proposed to implement the scheme.

14. Control of Vehicular Air Pollution from the Exhaust of Motor Vehicles- (Rs.265 lacs)

This scheme is being implemented with the following objectives:-

- (i) To control pollution caused by 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.

The vehicular population in Delhi has been growing at a much faster rate than that in the other parts of the country. From 2 lakh vehicles registered in 1970 no of vehicles registered in Delhi has reached at 25 lakh in July 1995. High growth rate almost 12% per annum is being maintained as against 4.2% of population.

Vehicular pollution in Delhi has also increased rapidly as a result of rapid growth in vehicular population. It is

estimated that presently about 70% of Delhi air pollution is due to vehicular emissions, making Delhi the 4th highest Polluted city of the world. Vehicular emissions interalia include carbon Monoxide Hydrocarbon, Oxides of Nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. Petrol driven vehicles contribute carbon monoxide (CO), Hydrocarbon (HC) and lead while diesel driven vehicles are mainly responsible for the high level of particulate matter and oxide of nitrogen.

According to CRRI Vehicular emission inventory of Delhi (1991), petrol driven vehicles added 86% of the 1,20,349 tones/annum of Carbon Monoxide in the atmosphere and 89% of the 57,232 tones/annum of the hydrocarbons. Diesel vehicles were higher in emissions of oxides of Nitrogen & Sulphur (93% & 95%) & solely responsible for the suspended particulate matter.

Together, these emission are responsible for making Delhi's rate of respiratory diseases twelve times higher than the national average. These vehicular pollutants also result in damage to brain, liver, kidneys & cause abnormalities in fertility & pregnancy. Besides they are responsible for photochemical smog and causes extensive damage to vegetation, industrial products, building 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 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 has created certain infrastructure in the form of manpower and equipments started during the 7th Plan 1987. Following work is being done under the scheme:

- 1 Pollution checking facilities for both Petrol and diesel driven vehicles have been provided at all the 9 Zonal offices of the Deptt. and inspection unit, Burari.

- 2 All new vehicles are checked for pollution level prior to their registration.
- 3 There is a statutory requirement of checking of commercial vehicles. No. of such vehicles at present is about 2.05 lakh. Vehicles are checked for pollution level at time of such inspection.
- 4 It has been made mandatory for every motor vehicles registered in Delhi to obtain Pollution Under Control Certificate for Patrol driven vehicles.
- 5 Private patrol pumps and workshop numbering 142 have been authorised to check the exhaust emission of polluting vehicles and issue of Pollution Under Control Certificate for Patrol Driven Vehicles.
- 6 Through mobile enforcement team, regular checking against patrol vehicles is being carried out and punitive action under provisions of M.V. Act is being taken.
- 7 Public awareness campaign are carried out to educate the people, especially Motorist about Hazards and need for vehicular pollution control. Assistance of various voluntary organisation and school children is being taken in such education programmes.

Details of works done

About 40.39 lac vehicles (both patrol and diesel driven vehicles) have been checked for pollution level by the Transport Deptt. and its authorised centres between March 1990 and August, 1995 out of which 21.58 lac vehicles have been checked by Authorised Pollution Checking Centre. The total number of 5.77 lakh vehicles have been found polluted beyond prescribed standards.

Regular checking is being carried out by the Deptt. against the polluted vehicles through its mobile enforcement squads. So far 4.20 lakh vehicles have been checked by these teams during checking at road side locations. 48,836 vehicles has been prosecuted between April, 1990 and August, 1995 under section 190 of Motor Vehicle Act. In addition,

Certificate of Fitness/ Pollution Check Control Certificate of 116344 vehicles have been cancelled during this period.

The Department has created certain infrastructure in the form of manpower and equipments to conduct education programme, and enforcement of statutory provisions pertaining to vehicular pollution started during the 7th Plan. Considering the vehicle population, it would be necessary to check the pollution levels emitted by vehicles periodically and to enforce the standards 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 following infrastructure has been created in the Transport Department under this scheme.

S.No.	Name of the post	No.of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Pollution Control Officer	10	2000-3500
2.	Pollution Level Test Inspectors	56	1640-2900
3.	Instrument Mechanic	2	1400-2300
4.	Statistical Assistant	1	1400-2300
5.	Driver	2	950-1500
6.	Constable	18	750-940
		Total	89

EQUIPMENTS:

S.No.	Name of Equipment	Number
1.	Exhaust Gas Analysers	39
2.	Smoke Meter	10
3.	Vehicles	30
4.	Generator Sets	25

Creation of public awareness education for control of vehicular pollution in a mass way and involvement of

non-Govt. organisation in this programme is planned during 1996-97.

It is proposed to create public awareness, through newspaper advertisements, placing of hoardings at important intersections and widest possible distribution of hand bills in large numbers giving vital information such as emission standards laid down for different vehicles, the names of centres authorised for pollution checks, the fines for the offense of violation of these standards, the ill-effects of vehicular exhaust etc. Lectures and talks by PCOs for autoricksha, taxi and bus drivers are also planned.

Funds to the tune of Rs. 120 lakh are proposed to be earmarked for mass awareness campaign having following activities :

- 1 Advertisement in Newspapers
- 2 Installation of hoardings/bus panels/bus shelter panels/Kiosks
- 3 Printing of handbills and other education material
- 4 Payments to volunteers and Home Guards
- 5 Holding of educational talk, seminars, workshop etc.
- 6 Support to non-govt. organisations programmes for creation of public awareness.
- 7 Any other activity connected with creation of mass awareness.

Public education programmes would be followed up by intensive enforcement drives against polluting vehicles Pollution Control teams with both departmental staff as well as non-govt. organisation would be formed. The strength of the enforcement is proposed to be increased by involving about 100 home guards. It is estimated that 40 numbers of teams would be required for intensive enforcement of provision of Motor Vehicles Act and rules framed there under pertaining to vehicular pollution control. The details of vehicular population plying/passing through Delhi are as

under :

1	No of Pvt. vehicles (non-transport) registered in Delhi viz car, scooter, etc.	22 lac
2	Nos of commercial (Transport) vehicles registered in Delhi viz truck, bus, auto	2.5 lac
3	No. of vehicles of other states passing through Delhi (assuming that 25000 vehicles pass from Delhi every day)	75 lacs

Following "vehicles to enforcement team" ratio is felt desirable to obtain positive results.

	Ratio	No. of teams
a	Pvt. vehicles (non-transport) registered in Delhi	1,00,000 : 1 22
b	Commercial (Transport) vehicles registered in Delhi	50,000 : 1 5
c	Vehicles of other states passing through Delhi	6,00,000 : 1 13
	Total	40

Each team would comprise of 2 Pollution Level Test Inspector, one Head Constable, two constable & two home Guards.

Keeping in view the above requirement and present staff strength following additional posts are proposed to be created during 1996-97:

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
A. TECHNICAL STAFF:			
1.	Deputy Director (Anti Pollution)	1	3000-4500
2.	Pollution Control Officer	20	2000-3500
3.	Pollution Level Test Inspector	80	1640-2900
		101	
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
12.	Supervisor (Instrumentation)	1	1640-2900
	Total	21	
C. ENFORCEMENT STAFF:			
13.	Head Constable	40	950-1500
14.	Constables	62	750-940
	Total	102	

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE SCHEME:

S.No.	Equipment	Quantity (Nos.)	Approx. total cost (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Smoke Meter	15	25.00
2.	Exhaust Gas Analysers	5	7.50
3.	Jeeps/Minibus	5	25.00

4.	Batteries	40	2.00
5.	Battery Invertors	25	2.00
6.	Spare parts/consumables and maintenance/servicing of existing equipments	-	20.00

Provision has also been kept in the scheme for items such as telephones, furniture, stationery items, fitment/alternation in the mobile squads vehicle fleet and also provision for hazardous duty allowances. It is also proposed to provide uniforms to staff as mandated by DMV Rules in accordance with the norms fixed by Delhi Police for equivalent rank.

Capital works

Rooms/porta cabins are proposed to be constructed at zonal offices and existing rooms are to be renovated. For this purpose Rs. 15 lac are proposed under capital Head.

An outlay of Rs.265 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 1996-97 (Revenue Rs. 250 lakh & Capital Rs. 15 Lakh) to implement the scheme.

15. Development of Parking Lots - (Rs.10.00 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 allotted 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. Besides about 600 private buses operating under DTC have been allotted permits by the STA and are now operating with these permits.

The Transport Department has taken up the scheme 'Development Parking Lots' for night sheltering of these buses after acquiring suitable land from DDA and other agencies. DDA is expected to allot suitable land on which suitable development would also be done in 1996-97.

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. The special features of these centres would be to provide water, sewer, telephone and other small facilities considered necessary to develop these parking lots. Working Group of the Planning Commission for Annual plan 1995-96 suggested to explore the possibility of private participation in the development of Parking Lots in Delhi. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 as a token provision.

16. Financial Assistance for Acquiring and Installing Catalytic Converters in use vehicles to control vehicular pollution in Delhi -(Rs. 50.00)

Delhi has acquired a notoriety of being the fourth highly polluted city in the world. Pollution in Delhi is primarily due to excessive discharge of pollutants emitted from the vehicular exhaust. Serious concerns for this have been expressed at various fora.

More than 25 lacs vehicles are registered in Delhi of which 16.30 lacs are two/three wheelers. The consultative committee of the Parliament attached to the Ministry of Environment and Forests has observed that the Government of Delhi should review its strategy towards control of vehicular pollution and concentrate on pollution caused by two/three wheelers more than heavy commercial vehicles since the number of heavy commercial vehicles is comparatively less than two/three wheelers and also because they do not operate during the day hours.

The Government of Delhi feels that there is need to motivate vehicle owners to install catalytic converters in the exhaust system of their vehicles. At present catalytic converters have been tested for use in the petrol driven four wheelers only. The cost of one such converter is estimated to be round Rs. 20,000. The Government of Delhi

proposes to provide financial assistance of Rs. 5000 per device to agencies marketing such devices in Delhi to individuals against their vehicles bearing Delhi Registration Marks. The disbursement will be made to the company/agency on their certifying that device has been fitted in the eligible vehicles. To avoid rotation of the device in different vehicles for drawl of subsidy the claimant company/agency will be required to file an affidavit on actual new installation in vehicles in respect of which the claim is being made.

Objective : To provide subsidy to vehicle owners of Delhi for fitment of catalytic convertors.

Catalytic Converters is a device to reduce vehicular pollution. It is fitted in the exhaust pipe of motor vehicles and reduces the pollution level by oxidizing the pollutants such as Carbon Monoxide and Unburnt Hydrocarbons.

Two wheelers constitute major portion of vehicular population and is a highly polluting class of vehicle. Therefore, it is proposed to fit two wheelers with catalytic converters in the first phase.

The cost of catalytic converter would be about Rs. 20,000. Since it is presently not being manufactured indigenously, it shall have to be imported initially. Suitable modifications through Indian Research Institutions would have to be carried out to make it suitable for various brands of two wheelers. The responsibility of fitment of the converters would be given to the concerned automobile manufacturers who shall be asked to fit catalytic converters for the concerned brand of vehicles free of cost through their authorized dealers.

A 25% subsidy input would be suitable incentive for vehicle owners to fit their vehicle with this device. Hence subsidy component for each catalytic converters shall be Rs. 5000/- if the cost of the converters is Rs. 20,000/-.

During 1995-96, 35,000 such devices were proposed to be installed. Rs. 300 lacs were approved to be used for commissioning R&D studies with the help of reputed

institutions to develop economic devices for two wheelers. But no expenditure incurred during 1995-96.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

17. Modernisation of Passenger Related services at ISBT Complex Kashmeri Gate, Delhi (Rs. 100 lacs)

The first encounter of large number of budget tourists with Delhi is through the Inter-State Bus terminals. The Immediate environment of the interstate bus terminal at Kashmeri Gate is very depressing because of poor resources position of different authorities involved in management of ISBT in its natural surroundings. A large number of complaints about poor maintenance and unhygienic functioning of public facilities in and around this terminals are being received. The studies conducted by the Government reveal that there is an urgent need to improve inner roads, storm water drains, water supply arrangements, toilets and resting facility to conform to climatic fluctuations of Delhi apart from routine painting of walls, flooring of the departure block etc. to give a good impression to the tourists visiting the bus terminal. This important building has not been able to provide even satisfactory fire-fighting arrangements because of its inability to remove deficiencies pointed out by the Delhi Fire Service. The impact of negative publicity on tourism that would follow on the outbreak of fire in this important building can only be assessed.

There is an urgent need to modernise various operation of iSBT and remove deficiencies indicated above. Hitherto the ISBT was being managed by the DDA. The Govt. of India wanted this facility should be taken over by Delhi Govt. and necessary functional improvement be brought about. Realising importance of ISBT to tourism sector the Govt. of delhi feels that it is necessary to bring it at par with international bus terminals in the world. For this purpose, it is necessary to increase coordination with other State Transport Undertakings which are operating bus service from ISBT. This is necessary to enforce discipline in the area of

time table and fare structure. Once this much minimum is achieved it would be possible to introduce other passenger related services on arrival and departure of buses.

It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 100 lac would be required for these measures for development of Tourism related infrastructure development as one time measure, during Annual Plan 1996-97.

The funds will be given over as grant-in-aid if decision is taken to register the ISBT as an autonomous Society as one time grant-in-aid.

An outlay of Rs. 100 lac is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

NEW SCHEMES

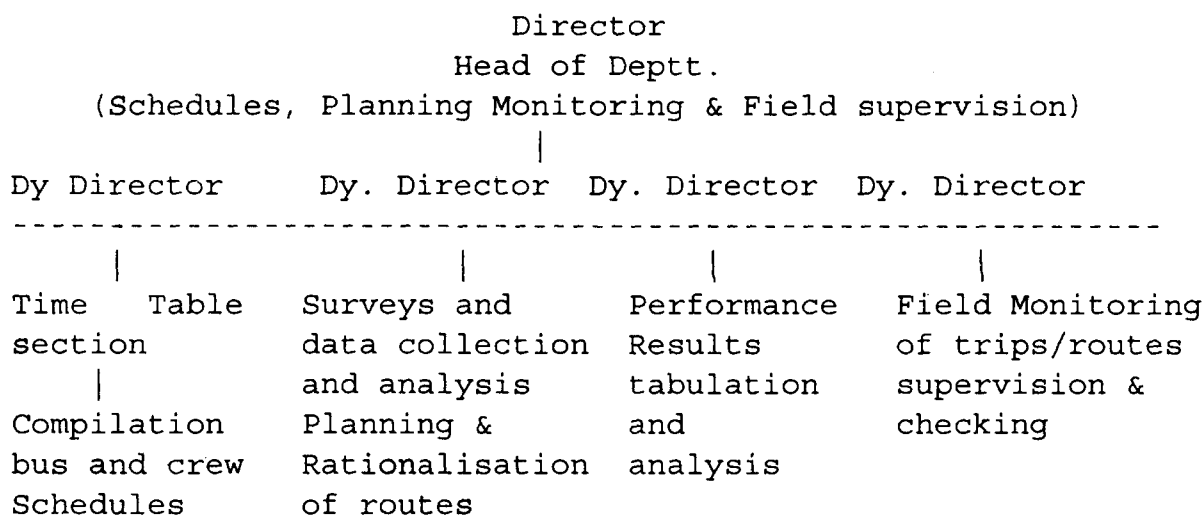
18 STA SUPPORT FOR OPERATION OF CITY BUS SERVICES (RS. 110.00 LACS)

Pursuant upon the liberalisation of various sections in the revised Motor vehicles Act, 1988 participation of passenger buses in city bus operation in Delhi assumed greater importance. Charged with the responsibility of meeting the cities colossal demand for passenger bus operation and indifferent performance by Delhi Transport Corporation buses, placed on the Transport department of Government of National capital territory of Delhi through STA Delhi a greater responsibility on its shoulder over and above its routine activity. The introduction of Red Line Bus scheme for 3000 buses on city routes in Delhi in 1992 brought out weakness of State Transport Authority, Delhi in the areas of planning and exercising control and supervision of such large scale of operation without having a department, especially built to meet such requirements.

It became an imperative need to develop a wing especially designed to meet the exclusive requirement of planning of new routes and rationalisation bus routes to build a well defined time table and to exercise regular and effective control and supervision with a view to ensuring an efficient passenger bus operation in Delhi.

NEW SET-UP

In the proposed new-setup, the head of the Planning and bus operation could be at the level of Director reporting directly to the Commissioner Transport, Transport Department. In this new wing the work of bus schedule planning and monitoring field supervision would be looked after by experts reporting to the Director. The work division could be as under :



The total man-power requirement for this new set-up is summarised below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Posts	No. of Post	Pay scale in Rs.
1	Director	1	3700-5000
2	Dy. Director	4	3000-4500
3	Supdt.	5	1640-2900
4	Office Asstt.	8	1400-2300
5	Compilers of Schedules	8	1200-2040
6	Surveyors	100	950-1500

Inspectoral Staff

1	Office Asstt.	4	1400-2300
2	Checking staff	150	1400-2300
3	R & L Reserve	40	1400-2300

4	Time Monitoring	360	1200-2040
	at terminals*		
	2 shifts + R & L		
	Reserves		

	Total	680	

The function of four groups are summarised below :

Schedules

Bus Schedules
Crew Schedules

The Bus Schedules will be dependent on time taken to cover the Journey between origin and destination. Generally it is observed that on those routes operating in CBD area the bus takes longer time to cover the journey between origin and destination during peak hour and in lesser time in non-peak hours or lean hours. The time thus saved in lean hours could be utilised for providing statutory relief to the bus crew and reduction in the number of buses providing more opportunity for servicing and maintenance of the buses. The bus schedules are influenced by the statutory conditions governing the crew duty.

The time table section keeps on making changes in the time table with a view to optimising the utilisation of the resources.

PLANNING

The field survey teams in this section are given predetermined programme so that in a year every route is surveyed twice. The data collected by the field survey team are tabulated and analysed. The change in the travel pattern on account of land use changes or any other factor are reflected in the survey results. Route changes are made accordingly to conform to the travel pattern of the commuters.

The survey groups also note down the time taken by the bus on the route between origin and destination at different hours of the day, different days of the week and keeps a

track of seasonal changes for alteration in time table.

Detailed survey is also conducted at the commencement of new routes. In the absence of authenticated data it is a general practice to operate the new routes for a short period not exceeding 6 months. Field data collected during the 6 months help in taking of final decisions about the continuation of the route.

MONITORING

The performance result are collected by this Group. A statement is prepared to show the performance of the given period. This help the head of the department to identify the areas of short fall and also the areas which required immediate attention for improvement. Monthly, quarterly and annual statement are prepared on the basis of data collected. The Statistics is also used for forecasting the requirement of the passenger bus in the coming year.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

Field checking is carried out according to predetermined programme. The entire operational area could be divided into zones and beats for checking and supervision purposes. In a checking beat a group of two checkers should check about 30 buses in 8 hours duty. Surprise checks can be super imposed by the deployment of mobile checking squad.

the checking could be focused attention on:

- Unauthorised driver, or authorised driver with invalid licence
- Rash and negligent driving and proper parking at bus stops
- Use of electric horns and objectionable music in buses
- Bus on allotted route/Timing
- Documents/papers valid or invalid
- Condition of bus, seats, tyres
- emission of smoke
- Crew behavior and overloading

At all terminal points of the routs time keeper could be posted to keep record of arrival and departure of buses,

monitoring of punctuality and noting down the passenger boarding or alighting the bus at the terminals.

An outlay of Rs. 110 lacs is proposed under revenue Head, to meet the salary of the staff and other office expenses for this new scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

26. Setting up of an Authority for running of city buses in Delhi Rs. 10.00 Lakh

This is the new scheme included in the Annual plan 1996-97.

Before 1991-92 city bus service in Delhi was largely a nationalised affair. Like elsewhere in the country the road transport undertaking, set up by the state was responsible for providing a mass transit system through Buses, that maintained itself and operated by offsetting the losses incurred on city bus routes against profit earned on Inter-State routes, or by grants and subsidy given by the Govt. Private bus operation on city route was virtually unheard of. Where it did exist, it was under the umbrella and control of the Road Transport Undertaking. In Delhi, elsewhere it was acknowledged that city bus service had to be regarded as "Public Good" and state responsibility in which the aim of providing an affordable and reasonably accessible means of transport to all citizen, could not be met without incurring some in escapable expenditure. City bus services were, no where, regarded as profitable venture, and all STUs were therefore subsidised in every state in some manner or other.

In 1992, Delhi become the first city to adopt privatisation of bus services in a large way. Accumulating, losses, militant DTC staff union, depleting bus strength and growing public criticism of DTC were among the factor that lead to birth of the Red Line Bus System in Delhi to provide alternative means of mass transport to the commuters.

Some lacuna were observed in the existing policy of State Transport Authority during the three years of the operation of the Red Line Buses. The growing public clamour against the indiscipline of the RED Lines and its alarmingly high accident figure are largely attributable to

weaknesses in the policy decision. Short coming observed in the policy are as under :

- 1 The objective of the scheme were confused
- 2 Route and fair rates were fixed as for DTC
- 3 Traffic Planning Structure and infrastructural facilities were not created to manage the scheme.
- 4 Enforcement structure were not strengthened

It would not be incorrect to say that in 1992 Delhi move from fully controlled and nationalised bus service to a totally uncontrolled situation. It is therefore proposed to revise the approach and return the milage scheme. Under the mileage scheme DTC used to hire the private buses which were paid a certain Rate per Kilometer and which plied city route under DTC banner. The bus and driver belonged to the private operator, who was also responsible for its maintenance and fitness. The conductor and fare collection were DTCs responsibility. Discipline in following route schedules were imposed by fixing a maximum amount per day on the basis of the time table and minimum on actual. Buses were thus deterred from trying to ply extra mileage. Each bus had an assured daily income and an incentive to follow the schedule, and the bus driver did not need to overtake, overcharge or cutout the last or village stop's on its route. As a result, accident due to indiscipline were negligible.

A return to the mileage system with appropriate changes to take care of the earlier decision is proposed to be exercised in one of the following ways :

By either DTC once again running the mileage system

or

GNCTD setting up another Corporation or Society that could operate the mileage scheme on "no loss or no profit" basis.

For this scheme a token amount of Rs.10.00 Lac is proposed under revenue Head for the Annual Plan 1996-97. The amount is to be revised at RE stage, if the decision and feasibility is in favour of setting up separate corporation. The staff already proposed under the scheme "STA support for operation of CITY bus Services" will be utilised.

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Science and Technology has made a phenomenal impact the world over in shaping the life style of the common man. In order to give greater impetus to the Science & Technology and environmental 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 Science & Technology sector.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee has also been set up in June 1991 so that environmental problems of Delhi be tackled effectively and efficiently.

Approved outlay for the 8th Plan and approved outlay and expenditure under the Annual Plan 1995-96 and proposed outlay under the Annual Plan 1996-97 for the Science & Technology sector are summarised below :

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Agency	Approved Outlay 8th Plan 1992-97	Approved outlay 95-96	Revised Outlay 1995-96	Expen- diture 1995-96	Proposed Outlay 1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development Department	100.00	26.00	57.37	55.49	36.00
2.	Delhi Polln. Control Comtt.	150.00	59.00	67.63	67.63	120.00
3.	DDA (Bathing Ghat on the Bank of Yamuna	-	1.00	-	-	-
Total		250.00	86.00	124.00	123.12	156.00

Details of the various schemes included under Science,

Technology and Environment sector are given below :-

I. Science & Technology Programme

1. Nucleus Cell for Science & Technology and Future Research Centre (Rs. 5.00 lakh)

Science and Technology is the window through which the World can be viewed in a better perspective. Science and Technology provides various informations on latest advancements in the field of technology, energy sector, environment and other associated fields. The latest technological/advancements that have taken place in various parts of the world and their successful implementation have to be utilised in many other countries. This helps the development in the third world countries also. Feeling the need of a body to implement such schemes in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, during the VII Plan, a Science & Technology Cell has been proposed to implement various science & technology schemes, but due to various constraints the same could not be established. During the VIII Plan an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been allotted for the Nucleus Cell of Science & Technology. The main objective of the Nucleus Cell will be (1) Funding of Research & Development Projects and Sponsoring Research Schemes (2) Formation of Science & Technology Data Base and (3) Energy Feasibility Studies.

It is proposed in the current financial year that the Nucleus Cell for Science & Technology will be formed in the Department of Environment. The Cell will be functioning under Director (Environment) with the over all supervision of Secretary (Environment). The staff of Department of Environment will be assigned additional charge for implementing the S & T Schemes. The Cell will be functioning in the existing building of Environment Department.

In the financial year 1996-97, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for S & T awareness activities such as formation of Science Clubs and other activities is proposed to be carried out.

(2) Tissue Culture Technology Laboratory for Mass Production of Horticultural Plants (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The main objective of the scheme is to setting up of tissue cultures laboratory for raising horticultural plants through test tubes.

A sexual propagation involves nonsexual reproduction through the regeneration, of tissues and plant parts. The tissue culture technique has the following advantages :

1. Uniform and true type plant populations can be perpetuated without any alteration.
2. Plant propagation and perpetuation of clones where viable seeds are not produced.
3. Plant propagation throughout the year.
4. Production of disease free plants particularly from virus diseases.

The scheme for propagation of Plant through tissue culture was formulated in the beginning of Seventh Five Year Plan and ever since the scheme is setting up and still under development stage but work is in progress.

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 released 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 1996-97 :-

S.No.	Name of plant species
(1)	Roses
(2)	Carnations
(3)	Chrysanthemums
(4)	Strawberries
(5)	Papayas
(6)	Ornamental plants

No posts have been sanctioned so far. The following posts are proposed for creation during 1996-97:-

S.No.	Name of posts	No. of posts	Pay Scale(Rs.)
1.	Principal Scientist	1	3700-5000
2.	Scientist Officer	1	2000-3500
3.	Technical Assistant	1	1400-2300
4.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5.	Lab Assistant/Attendant	1	750-940
6.	Beldar/Malies	10	750-940

The budgetary provisions are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakh)						
Approved Outlay 1992-97	Expenditure			Approved Outlay 1995-96	Expen- diture 1995-96	Proposed outlay 1996-97
	92-93	93-94	94-95			
7.00	1.32	1.17	1.31	2.00	0.15	2.00

PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS:

	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<u>Propagation of Tissue Culture Plants:</u>						
PHYSICAL TARGET	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS	-	Nil	Nil	2,000	-	-

3. Grant-in-Aid to Delhi Pollution Control Committee - (Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

Delhi Pollution Control Committee is an autonomous organisation and discharge all responsibilities of a state Pollution Control Board in relation to water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as per the delegation of powers vide notification no SO198 dated 15/03/1991 by Central Pollution Control Board. This notification came into force w.e.f. 1-6-1991.

The Delhi Pollution Control Committee members are as under:-

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Secretary, Environment,
Govt. of NCT of Delhi | Chairman |
| 2. Secretary, L.S.G.,
Govt. of NCT of Delhi | Member |
| 3. Shri N. K Verma, S.E.E.
Central Pollution Control Board | Member |
| 4. Director, Environment,
Govt. of NCT of Delhi | Member
Secretary |

The Government of NCT of Delhi has already decided to enlarge the said committee with members as provided in section 4(2) of the Water Act, 1974, which deals with composition of the State Pollution Control Boards. The said provision provided for full time Member-Secretary and gives an option for part time/ full-time Chairman. The other members of the proposed 17 members Committee, will be drawn from departments/local bodies/ Delhi Government owned Corporation and maximum 3 non-official members to represent various interest groups. The proposal is receiving the attention of the Central Govt. of Ministry of Environment & Forest. DPCC has already a sanctioned strength of 75 staff including technical and non-technical posts.

DPCC has the mandate to water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981 to perform the functions as mentioned in Section 17 of the water Act, 1974 and section 17 of the Air Act, 1981. The main functions relates to collect and disseminate information relating to -

- i Water/Air pollution and prevention, control and abatement thereof,
- ii Encourage, conduct and participate to investigation & research relating to problems of water/air pollution and prevention, control and abatement thereof,

- iii Organise training of persons engaged/to be engaged in the programmes relating to prevention, control & abatement of water/air pollution;
- iv Organise mass awareness programme relating to water/air pollution;
- v Inspect sewage and trade effluents, works and plants for treatment of sewage & trade effluents and to review plants specifications etc. and air pollution control equipments, industrial plants, manufacturing processes and to give such orders/directions to such persons as it may consist necessary to prevent control and abate air/water pollution;
- vi Lay down, modify and annual effluent/air quality standards for emission of air pollution from industrial plants and automobiles etc. in consultation with central pollution control Board;
- vii Evolve methods of utilisation of sewage and methods for efficient disposal of sewage; and
- viii Advise state government with respect to location of any industry and perform such other functions as may be prescribed or on the important works entrusted to it by CPCB or state Government.

The DPCC has already consented to the Government of India regarding delegation of powers under Environment Protection Act and the same will entail additional responsibilities on DPCC mainly in respect of solid waste, hazardous waste, storage of hazardous chemicals etc. DPCC is also required to implement public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. One of the main functions of DPCC is also to assess and realise cess from water polluting industries/local bodies as per the schedule and rates provided in cess Act, 1977 as well as, rules made there under. This matter is under consideration of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment & Forest.

To carry out efficiently the above tasks, the DPCC has been able to provide only meager and skeleton staff and

infrastructural facilities to attempt to mitigate the problem of environmental upgradation and prevention & abatement of pollution in NCT of Delhi having a dubious distinction of having been classified 4th most polluted city of the world in the WHO report, 1989. The function of Delhi Pollution Control Committee are of at-most important and as such the strength of Delhi Pollution Control Committee is required to be increased to cope-up with the task ahead in the field of control of pollution.

It is, therefore proposed that the following main activities will need to be taken up during the year 1996-97 to achieve the aims and objectives as defined in the concerned Acts regarding the responsibilities of DPCC in accordance with the Environment Action Plan of the Government of India and in line with the policies of the Government of NCT of Delhi.

STRENGTHENING OF LABORATORY

Delhi pollution Control Committee has already purchased equipment worth Rs. 6.5 lakhs upto 31-03-94 to establish laboratory capable of measuring elementary pollution parameters. during the YEAR 1994-95 equipment worth of above Rs. 7.00 lakh and the same is in progress.

MASS AWARENESS

Environment Action Plan of the Government of India released in January, 1994 has laid priority stress on mass awareness to enlist the support of masses in the environmental upgradation and pollution control programme. it is proposed that mass awareness to be created through issuing advertisements, seminars, papers, video films etc.

TRAINING

DPCC has been set up very recently and the staff has been recruited in the year 1993-94. It is , therefore, most essential and in line with the Environment Action Programme announced by the Government of India to provide adequate comprehensive training to the staff in various area/fields through the programmes which are organised by Central Pollution Control Board. Ministry of Environment and

Forests, Academic Institutions, International Organisation and other concerned organisations.

SALARY

It is anticipated that with the creation of additional staff as proposed above, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made in the current year. A further provision of Rs. 10 lakhs under salary head is made for C.P.F. contribution of employer, Interest on C.P.F., Medical reimbursement & Lease accommodation expenses making under salary head.

LIBRARY

DPCC would require to consult various books while dealing with the various pollution control cases, laboratory literature, Administration & Accounts matters and various other related matters for which a Library is also to be maintained. For the purchase of essential/required books and their maintenance a token provision is made in Annual Plan 1996-97.

LEGAL EXPENSES

DPCC has to institute court cases for the offenses under Air/ water pollution acts for violation and for effective enforcement of these act as a result of which a large number of court cases are pending in different courts. On this account for which DPCC has to defend its action in the court and for which propose for payment of fees to legal Advisors/Advocates.

Industrial Survey

DPCC has also a proposal to conduct industrial survey on polluting industries.

Cess Re-imburement

DPCC realise cess from water pollution industries under water cess Assessment Rules which is paid to M/O Environment & Forest, out of which 25% of the Cess Re-imburement can be utilised for pollution abatement and control purposes and DPCC in its totality is doing the work of pollution

abatement and control. The expenditure on mass awareness, Pollution Control Camps/ seminars/ booklets etc. to the extent of Rs. 30.50 lakhs may be incurred from cess reimbursement of DPCC in 1995-96, thereby having a balance of Rs. 90 lakhs to be met out of Grant-in-aid for 1995-96 in case the funds are not available to the full extent as desired.

(4) Setting up of Pollution Disaster and Hazardous Management Cell - (Rs. 7.00 lac)

Due to increased urbanisation during recent years in Delhi, the industrialisation has also increased. In Delhi there are more industrial units in the confirming as well as non-confirming areas handling hazardous chemicals. The transportation, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals poses a great threat to environment and requires utmost care, technical expertise and full preparedness for handling extreme conditions.

Hence it is necessary to take adequate steps towards our preparedness in handling disasters and providing assistance towards disaster management. It is proposed to set up a cell for control of chemical Hazardous and accidents and ensuring antipollution measures taken by such industries. This cell is functioning under the over-all supervisions of the Director (Environment).

But since a separate body has come into existence namely Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) for looking after these matters, the objective of the Cell has been restricted to conduct various seminars, Symposia and workshops to train and create all necessary infrastructure for the industry for handling in case of accidents.

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been approved for the 8th five year Plan 1992-97. During 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh had been incurred towards conducting a two day workshop on Hazardous and solid waste management. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lacs had been approved for the financial year 1994-95 for conducting seminars/ workshop and Pollution Control Camps but due to non-availability of funds in the year 1994-95 no activity was carried out.

For the year 1995-96 an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh (against the approved outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh) has been spent for conducting Survey, Seminars/workshops and Pollution Control Camps etc. For 1996-97 Rs. 7.00 lakh has been kept for the design of disposal of hazardous wastes. The process of identification at disposal site is in progress.

5. Public Environment Awareness and other Activities -
(Rs. 20.00 lacs)

The Population of Delhi is increasing considerably and has crossed 91 lakh. This has resulted in increasing urbanisation and also, industrialisation which has resulted in environmental degradation and increased all types of pollution.

Hence, it becomes absolutely necessary to create environmental awareness for preservation and conservation of our environment. Delhi is now marked as the first most polluted city in the country and the fourth in the world. Co-operation of public at large is essential ingredient of the success of any programme. Hence, the scheme is proposed to create public environmental awareness through the following activities.

(1) **Mass Awareness (Rs.3.00 lakh)**

It is utmost important to create awareness among the public regarding the environment related issues. The mass media awareness is proposed to be created through issuing advertisements/messages in the papers, magazines, production of video films, organizing seminars and symposiums, publishing reports etc. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed for the propose during the year 1996-97.

(2) **National Environment Awareness Campaign (Rs.3.00 lakh)**

Every year the National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAR) is being carried out with the aim of creating awareness about environmental issues among different target groups. The theme for the year is given by the Central Govt. based on the theme various competitions are proposed to be conducted at School level, and also at college level.

Celebrations and organising/sponsoring of seminars/workshops is also proposed to be done. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is being proposed for various activities during the year 1996-97.

(3) Formation of Eco-clubs in Schools & Colleges
(Rs.1.00 lakh)

To create awareness and to motivate the students in the preservation and conservation of the environment, 50 eco-club in schools and 10 in colleges will be formed in Delhi.

(4) Organizing Pollution Control Camps (Rs.2.00 lakh)

To motivate the industries has taking pollution control measures, best way is to organise pollution control camps in particular industrial area. Two days camps and such two camps are proposed to be organized during 1996-97.

(5) Setting up at N.G.O's Cell in Delhi (Rs.3.00 lakh)

N.G.O's for whom various specific tasks will be assigned from time to time, nominal funding not exceeding to Rs.25,000/- for any single proposal will be provided.

(6) Assessment of Pollution potential in Industrial Area
(Rs.5.00 lakh)

So far no comprehensive assessment of any particular industrial area for pollution has been done. Hence two such assessment surveys during the year 1996-97 are proposed.

(7) Ground Water Quality Monitoring in Delhi -
(Rs. 3.00 lakh)

There is a possibility at a seepage from industry or sewage etc. In this case the use of ground water polluted from such sources might result in serious consequences if used for human consumption. Hence it is proposed that 30 stations will be monitored 4 times in a year.

The scheme has been started in the 8th five year plan and is being continued in the Annual Plans. The Expenditure for 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs.6.85 lakh and Rs.123.97 lakh

respectively.

6. Technical Setup in the Department of Environment
(Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

In the Department of Environment, since there is no separate cell to collect categories and compile data related to this department, a new scheme namely, "Financial Assistance for the Strengthening of Technical set up in the Department of Environment, Govt. of Delhi" was started in the financial year 1995-96.

The Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of India had approved 17 technical and secretarial posts in the year 1987 under the Central State Co-ordinated Programme. The financial assistance for the posts is being given by the Ministry every year.

There is acute problems of Air, water, noise pollution. More than one lakh small scale industries have come up in Delhi both in the conforming as well as in non-conforming areas. Many times it happens that technical data regarding industries and various pollutions have to be given in the form of Statistics while replying Parliament and Assembly questions. It becomes important to collect and categories these data and make them in the form of a meaningful statistics to take and conclude many issues.

The problem of environmental pollution of complex nature and of 3 kinds namely Air Pollution, Water Pollution and Noise Pollution. Air Pollution is mainly caused due to Thermal Power stations, automobiles and also due to various medium and small scale industries. The water pollution is also due to waste water generated from various industries and also due to the untreated/ partially treated sewage. It become necessary to have the data regarding these aspects in methodical way for making any conclusions.

At present, there are no posts for handling this Statistical Cell. hence, it is proposed to take one Dy. Director, 3 Statistical assistants, 1 Stenographer, 1 LDC and one Peon.

The Dy. Director will be looking after and co-ordinating all the works of the Cell. three Statistical Assistants (one each for Air, Water, Noise Pollution) for data collection and compilation one stenographer, one LDC and one peon is for the further assistance in the Department. The Minister for Development & Education has also agreed in principle for creation of a Statistical Unit in the Directorate of Environment.

Hence, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been approved for the salary and wages of the staff of the Statistical unit for the financial year 1995-96. A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 1996-97.

X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

X. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

This sector deals with the formulation, appraisal/ approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation aspect of the Planning process for the 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 and thus entrusted with the responsibilities of formulating long term, medium term and operative Plans for this Territory and to oversee the implementation of plan programmes, 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.

The plan schemes included under this sector are meant for the strengthening of planning machinery at State Head Quarter levels and other Deptt./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 being 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. 28 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 them to all States & UT's. However after receipt of these guide lines 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 to formulate Plan proposal. The plan proposed formulated by the Department/Agencies are scrutinised and finalised by the Planning Department, Govt. of Delhi and then submitted to

the Planning Commission after obtaining the approval of State Planning Board and the council of Ministers and Lt. Governor.

(ii) Plan Implementation

The implementation of the plan schemes starts from the first day of the Annual Plan and Five Year Plan. For the successful implementation of all plan programmes, a number of preliminary steps are required to be taken in the planning process. It requires advance action by the implementing departments in close consultation with other linked departments/agencies. In the absence of advance action, the implementation schedule of the plan programmes/projects gets delayed. Planning Department, with its proposed expansion would be in a better position to play its effective role of nodal agency. It will organise review meeting of the plan implementing deptts. on regular basis to remove bottle-necks and inter-departmental problems and issues so as to ensure the execution of the plan programmes as per implementation schedule. To make the role of the Planning Deptt. more useful it is necessary to create strengthen a Project Appraisal Unit. This 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 stressed 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. 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.

(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. to make a critical appraisal of the projects before their inclusion in the plan, and to give 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) Allocation of funds for Sector and Scheme

After finalisation of plan size by the Planning Commission, the Planning Deptt. has to play an important role in the Planning process of this National Capital Territory. The outlay for each sector and scheme is 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 aware about the plan priorities, implementation stage of ongoing plan schemes projects, major objective of new scheme and formalities required before their execution etc. for which Planning department has to undertake monitoring and review exercise on regular basis. 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 factor 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 and accordingly a Monitoring & Review Unit with adequate staff is quite essential for smooth functioning of the Planning Deptt.

(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 from time and cost over-runs may be undertaken by the Evaluation Organisations of the State Govt. 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 may play its meaningful role in formulation process keeping in view the recommendations of evaluation studies only as feedback from these studies may give the right indicators about the scope and utility of any ongoing scheme.

(vi) Monitoring

Success of all major functions like plan formulation, implementation, project appraisal, re-allocation of funds etc. depends on effective monitoring. 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 effective implementation of plan scheme. Thus, a separate Monitoring Unit is the primary requirement for the Planning Deptt. This unit will make available relevant information to plan formulation unit, project appraisal unit, Data Bank and other units of the Deptt.

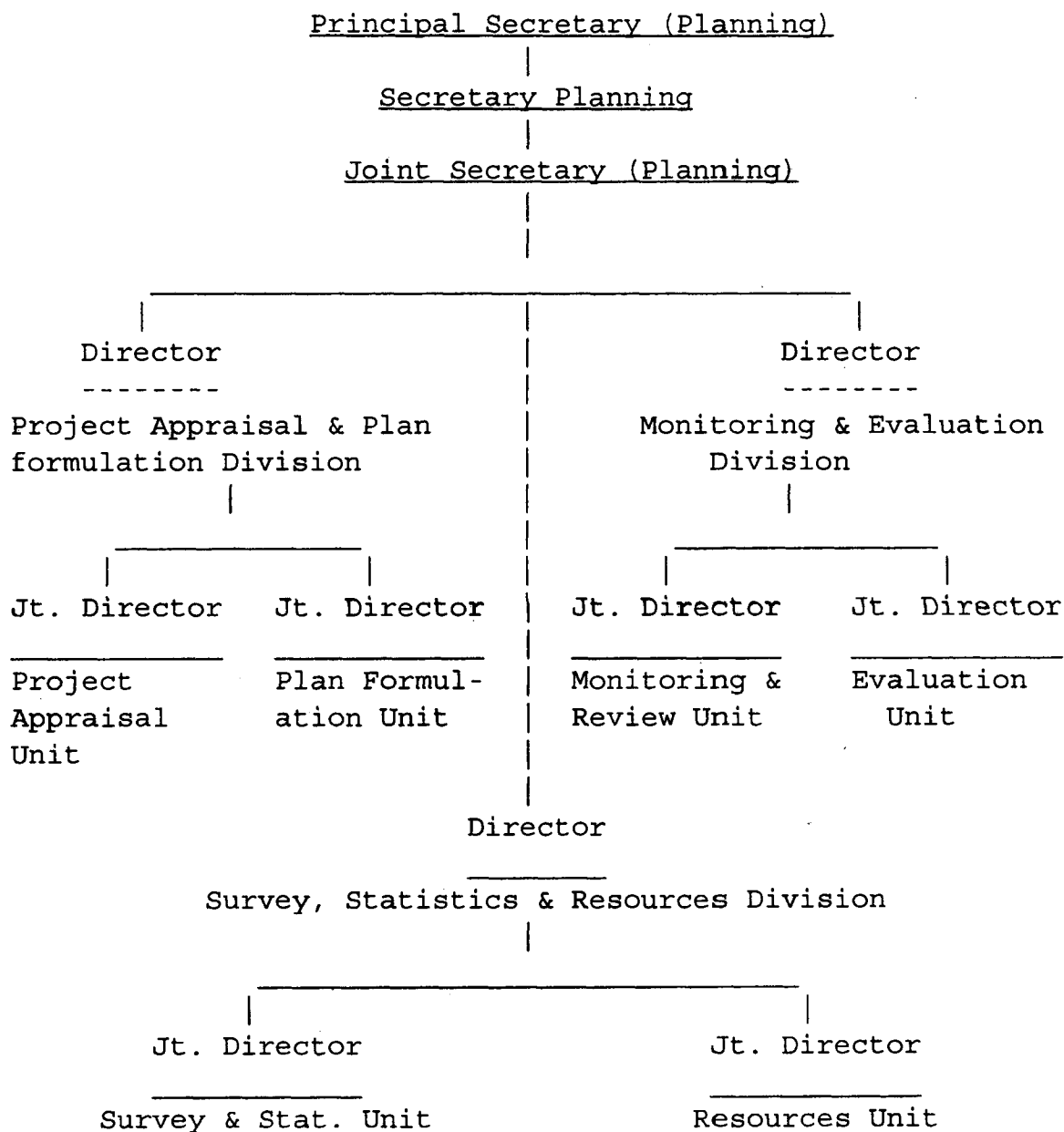
(vii) Additional Resource Mobilisation

Planning Commission undertakes an exercise to estimate the resources position for the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to finance its Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. On the basis of this exercise the plan size of Delhi is decided. Thus, full attention is required to be paid to raise resources so as to have a bigger plan size of this Territory. Adequate staff is required for this work as the exercise for the estimation of resources will continue throughout the year. Further GOI has set up a committee to decide the Plan financing pattern of U.T.'s and our ARM Unit will have to study its recommendations and workout its implications also. Planning Commission has also asked Planning deptt. to supply the information on various formats like other States. So as to estimate the resources which may be available for 9th five year plan of Delhi. All these exercise can be carried out only with adequate staff in ARM Unit of Planning Deptt.

(viii) Study and preparation of Master Plan of physical infrastructure upto 2010 AD in Delhi (Rs. 10 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 and Social infrastructure. This study is proposed to be entrusted to an outside agency having expertise in this field. The study report may also be utilised for preparation of draft ninth five year plan if completed by that time.

In the new 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 of 9 districts, District level planning process will also start in this territory and planning Deptt. will have to play its role 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 the requirements of the new set-up. Accordingly the organisational set-up of the Deptt. approved for eight five year Plan and proposed for A.P., 1996-97 will be as under :-



Statement indicating sanctioned posts upto 1995-96, proposed strength of staff in 1992-97 and 1996-97 for the Planning Department, Delhi Govt. is given below :-

S.No.	Name of the post	Total No. of Posts sanctioned upto 1995-96	Total No. of Posts proposed up to Annual Plan 1996-97	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	2	2	2
3. Asstt. Director	4	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	10	10	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	2	2	3
15. Daftari	1	1	1
16. Peon	8	9	10
17. Gestetner Operator	1	1	1
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Sub-Total I 'B'	62	64	67
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G.Total I, A&B	74	90	111
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II. Survey & Stat. Division

1. Director	-	1	1
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A. Survey & Stat. Unit

1. Joint Director	-	1	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	-	3	4
8. L.D.C.	-	1	4
9. Driver	-	1	1
10. Peon	-	3	6
	-----	-----	-----
Sub-total II-A	--	19	31

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	1	3
6. Stat. Investigator	--	2	2
7. L.D.C.	1	1	3
8. Peon	1	2	4
	-----	-----	-----
Sub-total II-B	7	13	21
	-----	-----	-----
Total II A & B	7	32	52
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III. Monitoring & Evaluation Division

1. Director	--	--	1
A. Monitoring & Review Unit			
1. Joint Director	1	1	1
2. Deputy Director	--	1	2
3. Asstt. Director	1	2	4
4. Analyst/R.O.	2	3	7
5. Sr. Stenographer	--	--	1
6. Jr. Stenographer	1	2	7
7. L.D.C.	2	1	2
8. Driver	1	1	1
9. Peon	2	3	6
10. Asstt. Programmer (Rs. 1640-2900)	-	1	1
11. Key Punch Supervisor/ Console Operator (Rs. 1400-2300)	-	1	2
12. Data Entry Operator Grade B (Rs. 1200-2040)	3	5	5
13. Data Entry Operator Grade A (Rs. 1150-1500)	-	2	2
	-----	-----	-----
Sub-total III-A	13	23	42
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B. Evaluation Unit

1.	Joint Director	--	1	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
		-----	-----	-----
	Sub-total III-B	24	28	39
		-----	-----	-----
	Total III A & B	37	51	81

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	140	196	270
		-----	-----	-----

Out of these 140 sanctioned post, 20 posts have been created recently and are being filled up immediately.

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. Out of 28.00 lakhs approved for A.P. 95-96 an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was kept for the scheme. "Study & preparation of Master Plan of Physical infrastructure upto 2010 AD in Delhi". But the same could not be utilised due to non finalisation of agency. For Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 28 lakh is proposed to meet the salary expenditure of 20 new created posts remaining posts to be created and other office expenses including studies.

2. Strengthening of Manpower & Employment Unit - (Rs. 12.50 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 a separate office in the year 1982. Since then, this unit is functioning as subordinate office of the Planning Deptt. and working as per guidelines being issued by the Planning Commission and Planning Deptt. from time-to-time. The main functions of this office are as follows :-

- (i) To participate in the Planning process at the stages of Plan formulation, implementation, review and evaluation.
- (ii) To deal with the Manpower & Employment issues i.e. Research and Analysis.
- (iii) To carry out studies surveys in the field of Manpower & Employment as required from time-to-time.
- (iv) To prepare detailed estimates of Manpower & employment opportunities in Delhi

Manpower and Employment Unit has conducted studies and brought 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 UT 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 VIIIth five year plan 1992-97.
- (9) Fact Book on Manpower Vol-II 1994
- (10) Manpower Planning for Technical Personnel (Under Graduates) in Delhi

The work on following studies/surveys is in progress.

1. Manpower Planning for Matriculates (Daryaganj)
2. Health delivery system in Delhi
3. Existing staff strength of Govt. of Delhi.
4. Evaluation of society for self employment.
- 5 Residential status of Registrants of Employment Exchange.
- 6 Status of Para Medical Staff in Delhi.
- 7 Employment Potential in Automobile industry.

8 Training facilities in different disciplines in Delhi.

Manpower & Employment Cell is proposed to be strengthened suitably to discharge its functions

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. It is also proposed to undertake training to the staff and publicity of the work. 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. 1996-97 :-

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	4
4.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
5.	Peon/Messenger	750-940	1
6.	Jr.Accounts Officer	1640-2900	1
7.	Office Superintendent	1640-2900	1
8.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
9.	Data Entry Operator	1150-1500	2
10.	Gestenter Operator	800-1150	1
Total			15

The proposal for creation of new post is being examined by the AR department.

An outlay of Rs. 12.50 Lakh is proposed for 1996-97 for salary of new posts, Purchase of vehicle, and other office expenses like payment of rent towards office accommodation taken at ISBT complex, renovation/ construction of cabins, and payment of electricity and water charges etc. The provision for printing and stationary, telephone connection, conveyance and TA/DA and purchase of a new vehicle/2 PC-AT with printer has also been made.

3. NCR Co-ordination & Planning Cell in Land & Building Deptt. - (Rs. 3 lakh)

To deal with various issues relating to NCR Plan in Delhi, 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 to be 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

These post have been created recently and efforts are being made to fill up these posts immediately.

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 component 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 amount of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for purchasing office equipments/car/payment of wages/salary etc.

4. Strengthening of Planning Cell in LSG Wing of U.D. Deptt. - (Rs. 20.50 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 63% 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. Following new posts are proposed to be created in 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Jt. Director (Plg.)	3000-5000	1
1.	Dy. Director	3000-4500	1
2.	Asstt. Director	2200-4000	1
3.	Stat. Asstt.	1400-2300	2
4.	Steno	1200-2040	2
Total			7

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). An outlay of Rs. 20.50 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97 for creation of above posts and purchase of one vehicle and also expenditure on continuing posts &

contingencies.

5. Strengthening of Planning & Monitoring Unit of M.C.D. -
(Rs. 3.00 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
5. Urban Dev.

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 emphasis 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 i.e. computer, electronic typewriter, photocopier 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. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

6. Strengthening of Planning Cell of NDMC - (Rs. 2 lakh)

NDMC is one of the major agencies for implementation of various developmental programmes under Plan in the N.C. T. 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.

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 for proper formulation, timely implementation and regular monitoring of various plan programmes repeatedly. In the absence of inadequate staff for the cell it is very difficult to monitor the plan programmes in regular order.

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.

The Planning Commission approved the scheme in principle during Annual Plan 1991-92 and a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh only was sanctioned for implementing the same. One post of Account Officer was upgraded in the scale of Rs. 3000-4500 to co-ordinate with the appropriate level on the NCT of Delhi. An electronic typewriter and a photocopier has also been purchased.

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, electronic typewriter. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

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.

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 for the addition staff under plan for this cell.

An amount of Rs. 9 lakh is approved for this scheme for 8th five year Plan 1992-97. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual plan 1996-97.

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. One Director (Public Grievances & AR) in the scale Rs. 3200-4700, one Sr. PA Rs. 1400-2300, one Driver and one peon are proposed to be added in the deptt.

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 & 1994 in which nearly 3200 employees participated and more than 50% could secure I & II prizes, securing over 60% marks. It helped in indirect training to about 3000 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

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-visual 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, 2 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:-

	Pay Scale in Rs.	No of Post
	-----	-----
1. Director (IAS)	(3200-4700)	1
2. O&M Officer	(2200-4000)	1
3. Asstt. Director	(2000-3500)	2
4. Research Assistant	(1640-2900)	2
5. Sr. Stenographer	(1400-2300)	1
6. LDC	(950-1500)	1

7.	Driver	(950-1500)	1
8.	Peon	(750-940)	1
	Total		----- 10 -----

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	95-96	96-97
1.	Conduct Method/Procedural Studies	Studies	30	6	6
2.	Punctuality Drives	No.	600	200	200
3.	Issue of Glimpse/Papers/Articles	No.	20	4	4
4.	O&M Inspection	No.	120	24	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	1

An outlay of Rs. 4 lakh is approved for the Eighth five Year Plan, 1992-97. For the creation of the above posts and the office expenses. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed

for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

9. Strengthening of Directorate of Audit - (Rs.12 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	15,500

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	Pay Scale in Rs.	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

Out of these 110 posts following 23 posts have been sanctioned recently.

1.	Accounts Officer	2
2.	Jr. Accounts Officer	7
3.	Asstt. Head Clerk	14

In order to clear the back-log and efficient audit of all the following posts are proposed to be created during

1996-97 subject to recommendation of A.R. study :-

S.No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Jt. Director	3700-5000	1
2.	Dy. Controller	3000-4500	1
3.	Accounts Officer	2375-3500	25
4	Jr. Accounts Officer	1640-2900	20
5.	Head Clerk	1400-2300 :	40
6.	U.D.C	1200-2040 :	
7.	Data Entry Operator Grade A	1150-1500	5

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A provision of Rs. 5 lakh has been approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. For A.P. 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh is proposed for the creation of posts and other office expenses.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation Cell in Urban Development Deptt. - (Rs. 15.00 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 post	Pay scale in Rs.
1.	Joint Secretary	1	3700-5000
2.	Deputy Secretary	1	3000-4500
3.	Dy. Director (Statistics)	1	3000-4500
4.	Accounts Officer	1	2375-3500
5.	Asstt. Director (Plg)	2	2200-4000
6.	Desk Officer	2	1640-2900
7.	Private Secretary	1	2000-3200
8.	Jr. Stenographer	7	1200-2040
9.	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 (UD/LSG) as part of the Urban Development 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 data-base 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.D. Department, by creating the following additional posts during the Annual Plan 1996-97:-

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	Dy. Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Research Officer	1	1640-2900
3.	Stat. Asstt.	2	1400-2300
4.	Steno	1	1200-2040
5.	UDC	1	1200-2040
6.	Driver	1	950-1500
7.	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 Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 15 lakh proposed to meet the salary expenditure of sanctioned and new posts as well as other office expenses including procurement of vehicle. The proposed post of one Dy. Director, One Statistical Asstt. and one Steno are to be created to look after the coordination work of Trans Yamuna Development Board as Deptt. is facing problems in attending this important increasing workload with regular meetings of the Board. This unit will prepare agenda papers, Minutes, action taken reports etc. for the T.Y.D. Board in time and will also process all plan matters relating to the Boards.

XI - 2- TOURISM

Schemes for 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.

The financial position for the 8th Plan period is as under:-

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Agency	App. outlay 8th Plan	Actual Expenditure			Approved outlay 1995-96	Exp. 1995-96	Proposed Outlay 1996-97
			1992-93	93-94	94-95			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Deptt. of Tourism	70.00	19.80		608.50	637.00	534.96	460.00
2.	F.C.I.	100.00	-	4.46	1.88	20.00	4.29	122.50
3.	D.T.T.D.C.	430.00	70.00			115.00	115.00	35.00
Total		600.00	89.80	4.46	610.38	772.00	654.25	617.50

Draft Annual Plan 1996-97

For the Draft Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 617.50 lac is proposed for Tourism schemes - Rs. 460 lacs for Tourism Deptt., Rs. 122.50 lacs for construction of building for Food Craft Institute and introduction of 3 years diploma course and Rs. 35 lacs for the schemes of DTTDC.

The following new Schemes are proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1996-97.

1. Redevelopment of Red Fort area (Rs. 82.50 lakhs).
2. Three year diploma course in Hotel Management and Catering technology in FCI (Rs. 32.50 lakhs).

The Agency/Scheme-wise details for the Draft Annual Plan 1996-97 are as follows:-

(I) Tourism Department (Rs. 460.00 lacs)

1. STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTORATE OF TOURISM (Rs. 7.00 lac)

Department of Tourism was created under the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Allocation of Business Rules, 1993). Following subjects are assigned to the Tourism Department :-

1. Promotion of domestic and international tourism.
2. Development of Tourism related infrastructure.
3. Co-ordination with agencies involved in tourism industry.
4. Classification of Hotels
5. To be the Administrative department for :

(i) Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation Ltd.

(ii) Food Craft Institute.

The Department is currently handling plan schemes in addition to other work related to tourism. The Tourism Department at present is being run by borrowing officers working in other departments. At present the deptt. has got post of Assistant Director (1), Research Officers (3), St. Inspector/St. Assistants (10), St. Investigators (10), Stenographers (2), L.D.C. (1), Driver (1) and Process Server (3), sanctioned for two schemes only viz. (1) stg. of Directorate of Tourism and (2) Licensing of Tour Operators, Travel Agents and Excursion Agents.

Since the Tourism Department cannot be run on the strength of above mentioned staff, following posts are proposed for creation.

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Pay scale in (Rs.)	No. of posts
1.	Director (Tourism)	4500-5700 (500 Spl. pay)	1
2.	P.A.	1400-2300	1
3.	Steno	1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
5.	Peon	750-940	1
6.	Driver	750-940	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.	Jt. Secretary	3200-4700	1
22.	Steno	1200-2040	1
23.	Peon	750-940	1
24.	Tourist Officer	1640-2900	2
Total			34

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh was approved for the scheme in 1995-96. The Deptt. of Tourism, Govt. of India has already been requested for no objection for creation of 4 posts i.e. Dy. Director. Steno LDC and Peon. An outlay of

Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 including provision for salary, contingency, purchase of a car, office furniture, photocopier machines, electric typewriter and installation of telephone etc.

2. **PUBLICITY FOR PROMOTION OF TOURISM - (Rs. 10.00 lac)**

Delhi being the capital of India, attracts a large number of tourists both domestic and foreign origin. When tourists unfamiliar to this city, reach Delhi from different countries and cities, they find themselves in a very precarious situation in deciding about their stay. They eventually fall in the clutches of touts and other agencies doing business in tourism trade. Thus there is always a likelihood of the tourists being forced to stay at inconvenient, unhygienic and unreasonably highly priced places, which creates adverse image about Delhi as well as India as a whole. To avoid such type of occurrences it has become necessary to provide tourists with literatures which can prove to be good guide.

Keeping in view the above facts and to promote tourism and give wide publicity of places of tourist attractions, publicity and procurement of literature about the places of tourist interest is essential. Therefore, posters, maps of Delhi, information about places of tourists interest, the modes of transport and their availability, information regarding cultural activities, tour operators/Travel Agents and Hotel accommodation available in Delhi are essential. Publication of an booklet giving complete information about different places of Delhi can play a vital role in promotion of Tourism and also help the tourists looking for better facilities. In other states also such type of literature is being published by the Tourism Department. Besides, some pictures and posters depicting various places of tourists attraction in Delhi are proposed to be published. DTTDC also proposed to provide welcome hoarding at the entry points of Delhi, initially at one or two places, for which corporation is negotiating with land owing agencies. The scheme pertains to Department of Tourism, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and as such proposals under the scheme will be finalised by the Deptt. itself. The scheme will be implemented by DTTDC as a deposit work. Rs. 10 lacs are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97

to implement the scheme.

3. **ILLUMINATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS - (Rs. 10.00 lac)**

In order to create scenic beauty and better view of various historical monuments of Delhi, DTTDC takes up the illumination work of monuments depending upon the design, structure and location of the monuments. DTTDC took up the project of illumination of monuments from Directorate of Tourism, Govt. of NCT of Delhi with a view to upgrade the monuments so as to make them lively and attractive from the point of view of tourists. Two monuments one at Hauz Khas and other at Qutab Minar have already been illuminated. Steps for the illumination of Khan-e-Khana Tomb located near Basti Nizamudin at Mathura Road have been initiated. Illumination of one more monument is also proposed to be taken up during 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

4. **RESTORATION OF DENOTIFIED MONUMENTS - (Rs. 15.00 lacs)**

Delhi is a city of monuments embracing memories of its distinct past. Some of the famous monuments are Qutab Minar, Red Fort, Humayun Tomb and Jama Masjid. There are also a number of lesser known monuments which have not become popular due to non-highlighting of their importance and past glory. Some of these monuments are not notified and therefore, have been deprived of the expert care of the Archaeological survey of India. To preserve these monuments Delhi Govt. decided to restore and develop them in consultation with the Archaeological Deptt. of Delhi Govt. Under the scheme Bhuli Bhatiyari Ka Mahal has been fully restored. DTTDC proposed to restore some more such monuments in consultation with Archaeology Deptt. of Govt. of Delhi in Mehrauli Area during 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. Actual requirement of funds will be estimated after finalisation of the monuments to be restored.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF LAKES (Rs.5.00 lac)

Delhi attracts large number of domestic as well as foreign tourists. During their stay about 3 to 4 days they go to see historical monuments and other places of tourists attractions. Even after visiting the places of Tourists interest, they are left with some time which can be utilised in some recreational activities. With this in view, DTTDC under took the activities of playing boats in some of the lakes available in Delhi.

During the 8th Five Year Plan it has been decided to develop some lakes mostly situated in the rural areas to attract tourists which, with proper and imaginative landscaping can be developed into attractive tourists spots.

It was also proposed to develop Bhalswa Lake, Naini Lake, Purana Quilla lake and Prasad Nagar Lake during the 8th Plan period. DTTDC is in advance stage of taking over the Sanjay lake in East Delhi. Under the scheme, a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

6. DEVELOPMENT OF MUSICAL GARDENS IN DELHI
(Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

Delhi being the National Capital attracts both domestic as well as international tourists. To provide recreational facilities to the tourists a scheme "Development of Musical Gardens in Delhi" was introduced during 1994-95. Various implementing agencies are engaged in setting up of Musical Gardens in Delhi. An amount of Rs. 600 lakhs was disbursed during 1994-95 to various implementing agencies as one time grant-in-aid for the following items.

- (i) Cost of acquisition of programmable Musical Fountains.
- (ii) Cost of construction of civil works such as pond/tank and control room etc.

The sites and physical position of these musical gardens are as under:

S.No.	Location	Agency	Position
1	2	3	4
1.	Dhingra Park, Punjabi Bagh	MCD	COMPLETED
2.	Park Near Nehru Place, Kalkaji	PWD	targeted to be completed by 4/96
3.	Kudasia Garden, Civil Lines	MCD	Work in progress
4.	Baldev Park, Shahdara	MCD	70% work was completed by 3/96
5.	Ajmal Khan Park	DTTDC	COMPLETED IN 11/95
6.	Shalimar Bagh, (Pitampura) neighbourhood park	DDA	Targetted to be completed by 4/96
7.	Janak Puri near Maharaja Surajmal Institute	DDA	Targetted to be completed by 3/96
8.	Talkatora Garden	NDMC	TENDER invited in 4/96
9.	Maha Raja Agersen Park, Keshav Puram.	PWD	Targetted to be completed by 4/96
10.	Park. Opposite Hyatt Regency, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	NDMC	work started.

Keeping in view the importance of the scheme from Tourism and Environmental points, Six additional Musical Gardens were taken up for setting up during 1995-96 at the following sites:

- (1) Near Sham Lal College. G.T. Road Shahdra (MCD) (Foundatin stone laid on 12.3.96).
- (2) Mahabir Park, Gandhi Nagar-(MCD).
- (3) New Mahavir Nagar, near Dhauli Piau, Najafgarh (MCD).

- (4) Central Park, Gautam Nagar (MCD).
- (5) Rock Garden, Patel Nagar (DDA).
- (6) Khanna Park, W. Block, Greater Kailash-I (MCD).

Three more Musical Gardens are proposed to be taken up during 1996-97.

During 1995-96 Rs. 462 lakhs were disbursed to the agencies. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for three new musical gardens and a few of the ongoing gardens.

7. SETTING UP OF FILM CITY (RS. 60 LAKHS)

Very near to Delhi the Uttar Pradesh Govt. has developed a number of Indoor studios in NOIDA area where Cine-industry is expected to settle in the 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 scope to landscape the entire area which once developed would serve the dual purpose of attracting domestic and international tourists on one hand and serve as a outdoor shooting location to the upcoming Cine-industry in NOIDA. For this purpose about 200 acres of land would be required.

Tangible progress could not be made under the scheme as the Administrative control of Western Yamuna Canal is with Haryana Govt. Chief Minister, Delhi has written two D.O. letters to the Chief Minister of Haryana requesting him to permit Delhi Govt. to implement the scheme. Therefore, it was decided that a suitable site in North Delhi may be identified by the ADM(R) and nomenclature of the scheme may be changed from Development of Western Yamuna Canal to setting up of Film City in Delhi. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in 1996-97.

8. CELEBRATION OF 50TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY
(Rs.15.00 lac)

In 1997 India would be celebrating its 50th Independence anniversary. During 1994-95, Govt. of Delhi celebrated Independence Day at Chhatersal Stadium. The Govt. of Delhi proposes to make the 50th Independence Anniversary into a special event to attract foreign tourists. It was proposed to hold a week long special events in Delhi that would show the richness of its cultural heritage to foreign tourists. Efforts would be made to bring optimum number of foreign tourists to Delhi during this period by offering attractive tourist packages. During this period the Deptt.'s effort would be to market our growing economy to neighbours and third world where India can play a major role. The week long celebrations at Delhi would enable Delhi to emerge as the second economic capital of India after Bombay.

Rs. 15.00 lakh were approved for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for conducting feasibility studies. Tangible progress could not be made so far due to various constraints, inspite of best efforts. The feasibility study is to be completed during 1996-97 for which an outlay of Rs.15.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

9. CERTIFICATION OF TOURIST VEHICLES AND TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION (Rs. 5.00 lac)

Certification of Tourist Vehicles and Tourist accommodation is necessary to insulate unwary tourists from misleading and deceptive claims by the tour operators as deception in this area is seen to cause more damage to tourism industry than anything else. The norms of the certification of accommodation have come to stay in the form of star gradation based on scale of facilities provided. Normative norms for Tourist vehicles (Both Buses and Taxies) are yet to be evolved. Currently Tourist vehicles are required to apply for a permit to STA and the same is being issued on realisation of fee without examine physical fitness of vehicle. The standards for fitness of vehicles fixed by STA do not make difference between classes of vehicles. Therefore, vehicles of varying standards are being provided by tour operators etc. A number of

complaints about substandard vehicles, non-provision of promised A/C facilities enroute are being received in addition to complaints of lack of correlation between the amount charged from the tourists and other services provided are on increase. It is seen that on a number of occasions charges realised from tourists are not justified as per the condition of the tourist vehicles. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce a scheme for certification of tourist vehicles. In addition it is felt a scheme for insurance against failure in contractual obligation needs to be introduced. Until such time, the M.V. Act is amended and to popularise the measure, the Govt. feels a consolidated insurance cover be obtained 75% of the cost be recovered from Tour operators and 25% to be paid by Dept. of Tourism. The Tourism Dept. of Govt. of NCT of Delhi will implement the scheme. A committee is being constituted to work out the modalities to implement the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

10. RE-DEVELOPMENT OF CORONATION PARK (Rs.0.50 lac)

In 1911 British shifted the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. To mark this historical event Investiture Ceremony for His Majesty George-V was held at Delhi between 07/12/1911 to 16/12/1911 at Coronation Park, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.

At present the area is lying in state of more or less neglected. It is learnt that British constitute a significant proportion of foreign tourists visiting India and as such there is a need to protect, Preserve and project objectives of historical value to British tourists. To prescribe a balance between Indian & British attitude as the British Raj days it has been proposed that Amphitheatre where Investiture Ceremonies were held be re-developed as a theme park where apart from Amphitheatre, Indo-British Museum and entertainment/recreational facilities for tourists could be developed. The Ministry of External Affairs Govt. of India has requested the British Council to extend helping hand to Govt. of India. Some meeting were held at official level. Secretary (Tourism) Govt. of Delhi has even visited U.K. in this regard.

For this purpose a token sum Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

NEW SCHEME

11. REDEVELOPMENT OF RED FORT AREA - (RS.82.50 LAC)

The Red Fort of Delhi is one of the largest, important and impressive historical monuments as well as a prime tourist place. Urbanisation pressure in the highly congested Shajehanabad area are rapidly eroding and degrading the external environs of the Ford.

It is proposed to preserve the needs of symbolism tourism historical conservation and contemporary needs in a financially viable manner with the following objectives:

- (a) Demarcating well defined areas of operation to be henceforth called as the Red Fort District.
- (b) Conservation and Renovation of historical monuments.
- (c) To enhance the visual impact of the Ford on the urban land scape and to create a green lung for surrounding area.
- (d) To curb area and noise pollution.

For the achievements of the above objectives, coordinated approach will be required to tackle the problems of parking, Traffic, Condition of Moat and Condition of the grounds in the surrounding areas.

Following are the main agencies involved in the Red Fort area:-

- i) Archaeological Survey of India in conservation of area inside the Red Fort.
- ii) Army controls the area of the Defence Pension Barracks, MES compound and Moat.

- iii) MCD controls the car and two-wheeler parking on the ground outside Red Fort facing Chandni Chowk and open area on all side of the Red Fort as well as development of general area.
- iv) I.T.D.C. controls the public amenities in the Fort.
- v) D.D.A. controls the planning of the general area.
- vi) Indian Railways main line is running through the area across the fort and they are in control of Salimgarh Railway Colony.

Total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 24.00 crore. It is expected that Rs. 10.00 crore will be realised by sale of space of underground parking. In addition there will be annual revenue of about Rs.7.00 crore from surface parking, night bus parking, ground entry fee, elephant/camel ride, boat ride in moat etc. The approximate recurring annual cost will be around Rs. 1.00 crore. It is expected that annual net revenue will be to the tune of Rs. 6.00 crores. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.82.50 is proposed to take up the work under the scheme.

II. DELHI TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION - (Rs. 35.00 lac)

1. GRANT-IN-AID TO RUN TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRES (Rs. 25.00 lac)

Thousands of tourists visit Delhi every day through various disembarkation points located in Delhi. Immediately, while disembarking at various points in Delhi, these tourists are trapped by the touts and are put to a great deal of inconvenience which gives a very negative trend of publicity about Delhi as well as the country as a whole.

Information counters set up by DTTDC at various disembarkation points, have been able to discourage the touts and help the tourists right at these vulnerable points. Through these information counters. Illustrative

literature of tourist interest is distributed free of cost. Necessary assistance in the form of arranging transport vehicles, and lodging places is also provided. At present DTTDC has been running information counters with the assistance of the Govt. In addition DTTDC have also opened 5 information counters outside Delhi which provide information about Delhi, in other cities itself. These centres are located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Bangalore and Noida. Two additional counters are proposed to be set up by DTTDC subject to clearance from the agencies concerned. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Rs. 25.00 lakh are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF PARYATAN BHAVAN (Rs. 10.00 lac)

Delhi being the Capital, is a major Tourist Centre as well as the entry point of the business visitors. The Corporation has been contemplating setting up a Tourist Reception Centre to be called Paryatan Bhavan where centralised services could be provided to the visitors of the Capital. A plot has been identified in Laxmi Bai Nagar with the help of NDMC for setting up a Paryatan Bhavan. It is proposed to have a four storey building out of which one floor is to be utilised for providing counter space to various tourism organisations, tour operators, airlines, banks, Railways hotel reservation etc. The idea is that once a tourist comes he does not have to look for such services elsewhere and facilities are immediately available to him for meeting all his requirements of Travel at one place. Another portion of the building is to be utilised for the corporate office of the DTTDC. The DTTDC is in the process of working out the details with NDMC. A token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

III. FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE - (Rs. 122.50 lakhs)

CONSTRUCTION OF FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE BUILDING (Rs. 90.00 lacs)

The Food Craft Institute, Delhi is one of the institute sponsored by the Govt. of India and State Govt. The

institute provides vocational training to men and women so that they can find gainful employment in catering establishments. At present, the Institute offers the following one year trade diploma courses :-

1. Cookery
2. Bakery and Confectionery
3. Restaurant and Counter Service
4. Hotel Reception and Book Keeping
5. House Keeping.

The present intake capacity of the Institute is 120. Besides the above courses the Institute has also undertaken the following additional responsibilities.

1. R.I. Apprentices from different Hotels 400 candidates per month (approx.)
2. Basic Training for candidates from Apprentice-ship Advisor, Arab ki Sarai 12 candidates
3. Refresher courses for the officers, Supervisors and workers of Railways, DTTDC etc. on request. 30-50 candidates in a year.

At present, the Institute is being run in a senior Sec. School Building of the Education Deptt. of Delhi Govt. A plot of land measuring 5.06 acres was acquired for construction of Institute building adjacent to Lady Shri Ram College, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi-24. It is proposed to construct the building of the Institute during the 8th Five Year Plan which will spell over to 9th Five Year Plan. The proposed institute will be consisting of Administrative Block, Separate rooms for different Deptts. i.e. :

- (1) Reception and Book Keeping;
- (2) Housekeeping;
- (3) Restaurant and Counter Service;
- (4) Cookery;
- (5) Bakery and Confectionary;
- (6) Food Science & Technology; and
- (7) Allied subjects.

Besides, it is proposed to construct staff quarters for the principal, lecturers and other staff of the Institute. It is also proposed to add a block of Hostel for girls and boys.

In this regard, the Project Report alongwith site plan/Institute plan/ Area statement/ Section Elevation plan have already been prepared and are under submission for Administrative and Financial Approval.

As per the Architect/Consultant, who were appointed by the P.W.D. for the said project, the estimated cost of the project, at 1994 price, will be Rs.18.00 crores. The above estimate does not include the cost of land which has already been paid. The said project would be taken up in the phases as under:-

- (a) Phase I - Institute
- (b) Phase II - Hostel and Staff housing
- (c) Phase III - Advance Training Centre for Hotel Management (on job training.)

The estimated cost of the first phase of construction work, is Rs. 4.95 crores. SFC has already accorded approval for the first phase of the building. The institute is planning to start three year Diploma Course in Hotel Management and Catering Technology on the pattern of National Council of Hotel Management. The governing body has already given its approval. The All India Council for Technical Education (A.I.C.T.E.) has also accorded its permission for starting the course.

In the proposed building provision for the existing One Year Diploma Course as well as for proposed three year diploma course has been taken into consideration.

Out of the amount sanctioned for basic works for construction of new building and maintenance of boundary wall, the PWD authorities have completed the following work as under :

- (a) The tube-well has been bored.
- (b) Compound Wall has been renovated and gate has been provided.

In the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.1.00 crore is approved for this scheme. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lacs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 to take up the construction work in the first phase of the building.

NEW SCHEME

(2) Introduction of Three Year Diploma Course in Hotel Management and Catering Technology (Rs.32.50 lacs)

The Food Craft Institute offers One Year Diploma in five different disciplines related to the hospitality sector.

Keeping in view the increasing demand for trained manpower in the hospitality sector, the Governing Body in its 21st meeting held on 27th January, 1995 gave its approval of starting a three year diploma course in Hotel Management and Catering Technology, on the pattern of National Council of Hotel Management. In this regard the All India Council for Technical Education, has also accorded its permission for starting the said course from the academic session 1995-96.

To start the proposed course, the existing facilities need to be augmented by purchasing equipment, gadgets etc. at an estimated cost of Rs.1.00 crore for the first three years.

The additional expenditure on account of staff, training, food and contingencies shall be about Rs.30.00 lakhs for the first three years.

The above expenditure shall be met out from the fees collected from the Three Year Diploma students and by marginally increasing the existing grant-in-aid received from Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

The additional income and expenditure on account of the 3 year course would be as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Additional Receipts	Additional Expenditure	Net Additional Grant required
1995-96	8.0	10.6	2.6
1996-97	16.0	20.0	4.0
1997-98	24.0	29.9	5.9

The Planning Commission has already been requested to accord permission for starting the proposed course from the academic session 1995-96, but it could not be started during 1995-96.

To start the said course, additional space is acquired as the existing accommodation is not sufficient.

On account of the proposed up-gradation, the Institute may be renamed as "Delhi Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology" which is the usual nomenclature for such like Institute already existing at the national level. However, the Institute will continue to run the existing One Year Diploma Courses as usual.

The Additional Director General, Department of Tourism, Government of India informed vide letter dated 30.8.1995 that the Central Government would be ready to give funds to this Institute for augmenting the infrastructure to cater to the Three Year Diploma Programme in case, it agrees to start the said diploma programme right away and admit students from the Joint Entrance Examination conducted by the National Council of Hotel Management, New Delhi.

An outlay of Rs. 32.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to start the scheme.

XII - SURVEY & STATISTICS

Plan schemes of Dte. of Economics & Statistics, Land & Building department and 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 and Annual Survey of Industries, Statistics on State Income, 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 1996-97 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.

Financial position during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 period is indicating in the following table.

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Agency	8th plan approved outlay	Expenditure			1995-96	Exp.	1996-97
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Approved Outlay	(Tentative)	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Dte. of Economics & Statistics	75.00	17.69	9.62	9.12	50.00	15.94	80.00
2.	Sales Tax Deptt.	125.00	21.40	36.75	71.76	200.00	31.53	180.00
3.	Land & Building							15.00
	Total	200.00	39.09	46.37	80.88	250.00	47.47	275.00

Draft Annual Plan 1996-97

A new scheme of EDP Cell/Computer centre in Land and Building Deptt. is included in the Draft Annual Plan 1996-97.

The Agency-wise/Scheme-wise details for the draft Annual Plan 1996-97 are given below :-

1. DTE. OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS (Rs. 80.00 lacs)

The Dte. of Economics & Statistics is the Nodal Agency for collection, compilation, analysis and presentation of statistical information in respect of all aspects of socio-economic developments in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The Directorate is actively associated with the National Sample Survey Organisation and has been participating in its various Survey rounds on three times matching basis of the Centarl Sample. DES also acts as office of the Chief Registrar, Birth and Deaths, DES publishes Annual Report on Vital events, Reports on Annual Surveys of Industries, Capital formation, and regional

accounts. Estimates of State Income, quarterly Index on Industrial production, Prices of large number of commodities, Statistical Hand Book, Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Statistical Abstract. The DES works in close coordination with Central Statistical Organisation and central Ministers and participates in various conferences/workshops organised by them. The DES is also actively associated with Economic Census and Population Census in Delhi.

During seventh Five Year Plan, the Dte. of Economics and Statistics expanded its activities considerably to include all major items of official statistics. Now emphasis is on collection of social statistics like women & children statistics, Environmental statistics, Cultural Statistics etc. and plan schemes have been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 for this purpose.

The Dte. of Eco. and Stat. also work as cadre controlling authority for EDP cadre in Delhi and also advises departments of Govt. of Delhi in respect of purchase of computer hardware and software as well as creation of EDP posts. To strengthen this aspect, a new plan scheme 'Setting up of Delhi Govt's computer centre was included in Draft Plan 1995-96.

During A.P. 1996-97, DES plans to further expand its activities and cover new areas for which presently no information is being collected. DES proposes to start collection of Small Area Statistics and Housing Statistics and to establish a Documentation Centre in DES for storing all relevant material required very frequently by Administrators, Planners and Research Scholars besides the staff of DES. Proposal for creation of posts under various plan scheme are under active consideration of Plg. Deptt., A.R. Deptt. and Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India.

The scheme wise details for 1995-96 are given below:

1. Strengthening of Vital Statistics Unit & Establishment of Research and Analysis Section (Rs. 3.00 lakh)

A) Strengthening of Vital Statistics Unit

Vital Statistics deals with individual's entrance in an departure from life and change in Civil Status. Thus, scope of Vital Statistics covers live births, abortion, still births, deaths, marriage, separation and divorce.

Civil Registration system (CRS) is one of the major source of Vital Statistics in India. Civil Registration may be defined as continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of the occurrence and characteristics of Vital events as defined in accordance with the legal requirement of a country. The coverage of the events recorded through registration system is likely to be more complete and accurate.

DES also functions as the office of the Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths and is responsible for the implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act.1969 in Delhi. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (18 of 1969) was promulgated in Delhi on 1.7.1970. The Delhi Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 framed under the provision of the Act came into force w.e.f. 1.1.1971.

Registration work is being done by three Local Bodies viz. MCD, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board at 200 Registration Centres located in different parts of Delhi.

The Vital Statistics Unit of this Directorate is responsible for the coordination of the entire activities of Registration of Births & Deaths being undertaken by the Local Bodies. Arrangement for printing of forms, distribution of stationery, preparation of the directory of Officers/officials engaged in the Registration work, translation of Birth & Death Certificates in English Language from other Language such as Hindi, Urdu etc. 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 and Deaths, development of software for tabulation of birth and death data collected by Local Bodies etc., are also being handled by this Unit.

As the scheme of Vital Statistics was introduced in Delhi 23 years ago, a considerable demographic change has been observed since its inception. The population of Delhi which was of the order of 40.66 lakhs during 1971 is estimated to be increased to the order of 108.38 lakhs in 1995.

The total registered births and deaths in 1971 were 99,456 and 29,144 respectively whereas the total births and deaths registered in 1993 were of the order of 270249 and 64106 respectively showing an overwhelming increase in births to the tune of 171.72% and deaths to the tune of 119.96% over 22 years period.

With the increase in vital events, the work load of Registration has increased considerably resulting thereby intensification of other activities introduced from time to time to carry out the work in a right manner like inspection of the Centres, Publicity, Awards and preparation of material for Newsletter etc. This office is also responsible to implement the various instruction issued by the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India for successful and effective implementation of the RBD Act.

Keeping in view 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 release of the Annual Reports and to provide software and guidance including training to staff of Local Bodies and establishment of EDP units in Local Bodies.
- ii) To centralise the records upto the year 1970 at Head Quarter (Directorate of Economics & Statistics) and to facilitate the public in getting Births & Deaths Certificates at a single place. Necessary arrangements will also be made for Optical Disc Storage, 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 and mortality conditions. It is proposed to tabulate and compile about 60,000 forms, which are being filled by institutions each year. This will be later on extended to non-institutional events also.

- iv) To facilitate the public in getting Births & Deaths Certificates on the spot, it is proposed to implement Model Registration Scheme of Births & Deaths in major hospitals such as Safdarjung, LNJP, Guru Tegh Bahadur, Sucheta Kriplani and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals. One Statistical Investigator will be provided by Directorate of Economics & Statistics to each of above five Hospitals and one to A.I.I.M.S. (where scheme is already in progress on experimental basis) who will be designated as Sub-Registrar, Births & Deaths.

- v) To promote the efficiency in Civil Registration System, the DES, office of the Chief Registrar (Births & Deaths) has decided to institute an 'Award for good registration areas' on yearly basis at State level. Under this scheme, it is proposed to give awards at (i) District level, (ii) Municipal level and (iii) Registration Centre Level. In Delhi State, each Local Body may be treated as separate district and Zonal office of the Local Bodies as municipalities. Only those districts which have sent at least 75% of the returns separately for rural and urban registration units to the State Head Quarters are eligible for entering into the competition. This is an important scheme which will improve the efficiency of the registration staff.

- vi) To establish research and analysis wing for vital events. The objective of the wing will be to conduct several studies in light of the demographic changes being observed in National Capital Territory of Delhi. (Although registration of vital events is carried out at about 200 centres in Delhi, there is every possibility of many events that have occurred, are not

registered. It is need of the hour to identify such events and to take necessary steps to enhance the coverage of registration system). "Research and Analysis Wing" will launch periodicals under registration surveys for identifying unrecorded events and will analysis the data. An exhaustive report on the results of under-registration survey will be brought out and suggest the steps to improve the registration system according to demographic changes occurring in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

To start the above six new items of work, and to strengthening the Vital Statistics unit for carrying out multifarious activity, implementation of "Model Registration scheme in six Major Hospital", it is proposed to create the following posts under Annual Plan 1996-97.

S.NO.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Joint Director	3000-5000	1
2.	Deputy Director	3000-4500	1
3.	Assistant Director	2200-4000	2
4.	Research Officer	1640-2900	2
5.	Stat. Assistant	1400-2300	8
6.	Photographer	1400-2300	1
7.	Medical Coder	1400-2300	1
8.	Stat. Investigator	1200-2040	16
9.	Microfilm Machine Operator	1200-2040	1
10.	Jr. Stenographer	1200-2040	3
11.	Peon	750- 940	2
12.	Messenger	750-940	6
Total			44

An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2. Strengthening of EDP Cell (Rs. 8.00 lacs)

The Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Cell in the Deptt. was set in the Fourth Five Year Plan for processing Socio-Economic data of various rounds of National Sample Surveys. Accordingly a Micro-Computer S-4200 (NELCO) was installed during 1985-86. Besides, Socio-Economic Data, data pertaining to Annual Surveys Industries, Births and Deaths, State Income, Index of Industrial Production, etc. was also subsequently taken up for processing. The Micro-computer installed during 1985-86 was found inadequate to cope up with the increasing workload. On the recommendation of the meeting of State Director of Economics and Statistics held in April, 1989 and the committee to review the National Statistical System of India the DES purchased the PC-AT/486 based Computer System. With DTP system and five KVAUPS in March 1993. The MUV system has tremendously improved the processing capability of the Deptt.

There is a lot of time lag in the processing of Socio-Economic data with the central sample. The Deptt., therefore, desires to speedily process the State Sample data to analyse it for policy formulation for which there is an increasing demand. But in the absence of programming staff it was not possible. The Deptt. therefore took up the matter with NSSO to provide us with the computer software to generate various tables for each round so that the Deptt. could speedily process the data on the in-house computer. But due to the non-compatibility of the systems being used in NSSO & the Deptt. the software developed by NSSO cannot be of any help to this Deptt. The Deptt. therefore, has to create in-house expertise for entry of data & programme development to independently process the data. Accordingly, it is proposed to create two teams of programmers under a System Analyst during 1995-96/1996-97 to look after the data processing work of the state sample. While the System Analyst will design the system of different schedules, the programmers will develop software and generate the tables. The two teams will take up different schedules in different rounds to cope up with the workload. Besides, the DES is functioning as nodal agency to introduce computerisation in the various offices of Govt. of NCT, Delhi. As a result, the Deptt. has to render advice and do the spade work for every Deptt. till there staff comes in position. The Deptt. needs

to have sufficient level of expertise to co-ordinate the computerisation activities.

Moreover the Desk Top Publishing (DTP) system is being used to bring out a number of Annual, Quarterly and Adhoc publications of the DES. Till now these publications getting are printed by Govt. of India press or cyclostyled. Keeping in view the pendency of old jobs and addition of new jobs for taking up Desk Top Publishing, it has become necessary to create a separate DTP Cell within EDP unit to cater to the ever increasing workload of the publication work.

Keeping in view the ever increasing requirements, it is proposed to fully reorganise the EDP Unit during Annual Plan 1996-97. For this purpose, it is proposed to create a post of EDP Manager (Rs. 3700-5000) in DES. He will be overall incharge and will guide and coordinate the activities of EDP Unit. There will be two teams of Programmers and Supporting staff under a System Analyst each. One team will exclusively look after the work of data processing of various rounds of NSSO Surveys. The other team will handle all work relations to data processing of Vital Statistics Unit, A.S.I. Unit, I.I.P. Unit, Planning Unit, Coordination Unit and Training Unit. This second team will also handle the D.T.P. work and conduct training classes to officers of various Departments including DANICS officers.

During the year 1995-96, following 9 posts were created for EDP Unit;-

S.No.	Designation	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No. of Posts
i)	System Analyst	3000-4500)	1
ii)	Data Entry Operator	1200-2040)	6
iii)	Daftary	775-1025	1
iv)	Machine Attendant	750-940	1
Total			9

For the proposed reorganisation of EDP Unit, it is proposed to create following posts during Annual Plan 1996 97.

S.No.	Designation	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No. of Posts
i)	E.D.P. Manager	3700-5000	1
ii)	System Analyst	3000-4500	1
iii)	Programmer	2200-4000	2
iv)	Console Operator	1640-2900	4
v)	D.E.O. Grade 'c'	1400-2300	2
vi)	D.E.O. Grade 'b'	1350-2200	10
vii)	Messenger	750-940	1
Total			21

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

3. Strengthening of Training Unit (Rs. 1.00 lac)

The statistical activities of the departments of Delhi Govt. expanded considerably during the last Seven Five Year Plans. At present the number of statistical personnel has crossed 600 mark. To increase reliability and quality of statistical data and to reduce time lag in release of the same, need for imparting 'in service' training was felt necessary 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 in collaboration with Research Organisations like ISI, NIC, IAMR etc, Responsibility of training Junior Level Statistical personnel including computer data processing and field staff etc. has been entrusted to DES. alongwith the development of manual and syllabus etc.

During 1994-95, 100 officers/officials were imparted training in different subjects. One day training was organised for low level functionaries of Birth and Death Registration Centres of Local Bodies. Orientation programme was also organisation on behalf of Central Statistical Organisation to Foreign trainees. Basic computer training was also imparted to a large number of persons working in various department of Govt. of Delhi.

In 1995-96 also, a target of training 100 members of staff has been fixed of which, 60 officials have already been imparted training/sent to different organisations. Training to the remaining officials will be imparted through D.E.S. and agencies of Govt. of India.

During Annual Plan 1996-97, it is proposed to expand the activities of the Training Unit, for which, the Unit will have to be suitably strengthened by creation of new posts and purchase of new equipment for introduction of new techniques for qualitative improvement and also to increase the number of trainees. The Training Unit will also organize seminars/workshops at State as well as national level. Some audio-visual equipment for this propose will be purchase during Annual Plan 1996-97.

In 1993-94, one overhead Slide Projector was purchased. A lot of difficulty is being experienced in absence of a Messenger for handling training material and equipment to the venue of training.

It is therefore, proposed to create one post of Training Room Attendant in the pay Scale of Rs.750-940 for Training Unit in Annual Plan 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

4. Strengthening of Annual Survey of Industries Cell
(Rs. 1.50 lakh)

The primary objective of statistical surveys and inquiries on industries is to provide effective tools to planners and policy-makers for monitoring and measuring the performance of industrial sector and its response to the Government Policy Instruments. To a great extent, this purpose is fulfilled through the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI).

The survey is conducted annually under the "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953" and the Rules framed 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 Annual Plan 1986-87 with the creation of following posts:-

Sr. No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale	No. of 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 six reports for the years 1983-84 to 1991-92 and the reports for 1992-93 is ready for release. The schedules for the year 1993-94 have also been received and work has also been 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 1996-97 to cope with the increased work load.

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
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

An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for this scheme.

5. Strengthening of Socio-Economic Surveys Unit
(Rs. 4.00 lacs)

The DES 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 NCT 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 who will keep liaison with NSSO and ensure the timely release of data and reports. For this purpose, in the first instance, following posts are proposed to be created in the Annual Plan 1996-97 :-

S.No.	Name & Scale of the Post	Number
i)	Jt. Director (Rs. 3000-5000)	1
ii)	Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
iii)	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1
iv)	Driver (Rs. 950-1500)	1

	Total :	4

Proposal for creation of posts in this regard has been sent to Finance Department and A.R Department. So far, no plan post has been created under this scheme in Eighth Plan 1992-97.

It is also proposed to give wide publicity to educate the public about the importance of Socio Economic Surveys and requesting them to cooperate with the Survey Staff.

For effective supervision of field work, it is proposed to purchase one vehicle along with the creation of one post of driver during Annual Plan 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 which includes provision for salary and purchase of a vehicle.

6. Strengthening of "Capital Formation & Regional Account" and "Input-output Transaction" Cell (Rs. 2.00 lakh)

A. Capital Formation & Regional Account:

The estimates of capital formation indicate the extent of investment taking place within the State/Territory which are extremely useful for policy formulation and 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 the DES in 1988-89 with the creation of following posts :-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No.of posts
(i)	Dy. Director	(3000-4500)	1
(ii)	Research Officer	(1640-2900)	1
			2

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 1991-92 were analysed and three reports on Economic and Purpose Classification of the budgets of local bodies have been released. It is, a continuing process and every year, the

budget documents of all the local bodies will be analysed and the report prepared.

The work of analysis of Budget documents of Govt. of Delhi has also been taken and a report on Economic and Purpose Classification of the Budgets of Govt. of Delhi from 1988-89 to 1990-91 has been prepared and released. The report reflects the impact on economy by the transactions made by the Govt. of Delhi. The work relating to analysis of the budget documents of Govt. of Delhi 1992-93 and 1993-94 is in progress.

Keeping in view the importance of the Capital Formation and Regional Accounts Cell, it is proposed to strengthen this cell during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, to prepare the estimates of capital formation and consumption expenditure of the entire public sector comprising of Administrative Departments of the Govt., Departmental Enterprise and Non-Departmental Enterprises (Financial and non-financial), private corporate and Household sectors in Delhi. For this purposes the following posts are proposed to be created in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No.of posts
(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

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. Also that of 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.

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.

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, 3 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 are 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 already prepared and released three Input-Output Transaction Tables at all India level for 1968-69, 1973-74 & 1978-79. The Dte. of Economics & Statistics proposes to initiate the work of preparation of IOTT for Delhi for the year 1989-90 and onwards. However, this work will be taken up after creation of posts.

To begin with the work, it is proposed to create following posts during Annual Plan 1996-97 :-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No.of posts
(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

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 both for Capital formation and Regional Accounts Cell and Input-Output Transaction Table Cell.

7. Strengthening of Dte. of Economics & Statistics
(Rs. 8.00 lacs)

The DES is the Nodal Agency in Delhi for collection, compilation, analysis and presentation of statistical data. Over the last Seven Five Year Plans, its activities have increased manifold and new areas of official statistics are being added constantly widening its horizon, Present activities of the DES include the following :-

- (a) Implementation of provision of Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969.
- (b) Preparation of State Income estimates.
- (c) Compilation, analysis & presentation of Annual Survey of Industries Reports.
- (d) Collection of Prices of consumer goods and building materials commodities for Delhi and presentation thereof.
- (e) Participation in various rounds of Socio-economic Surveys of NSSO.
- (f) Preparation of Capital Formation & Regional Accounts of Delhi.
- (g) Preparation of Index of Industrial Production (Quarterly).
- (h) Electronic Data Processing of all statistical data..
- (i) Arranging and imparting in-service training to statistical personnel as well as E.D.P. personnel.
- (j) Processing and Tabulation of Economics Census data.
- (k) Collection and Compilation of statistical data in respect of Delhi and presentation of the same in the form of regular periodical 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 of Socio-economic Survey Unit and bring out reports of various rounds of NSSO surveys.
- (n) To conduct adhoc surveys and studies on Socio-Economic aspects of Delhi from time to time.
- (o) Any other item of work entrusted by L.G., Chief Minister and Chief Secretary.

The Director, DES is also Addl. Registrar, Births & Deaths in Delhi. He is associated with a number of Working Groups, Committees, Task Forces etc. constituted by the Delhi Government as well as Central Statistical Organisation, Planning Commission etc. Moreover, as many as 10 new schemes 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.

A. Conducting Publicity and Seminars in DES

The DES is presently headed by a Director. Keeping in view the importance of various functions assigned to him and the fact that he has to coordinate the economic and statistical activities of all departments of Govt. of Delhi and Local Bodies, it is felt that the rank of Head of DES should be equivalent to his counterparts in similar states. It is, therefore, proposed to create a post of Economic and Statistical Adviser in the pay scale of Rs. 5900-6700.

The DES collects, compiles and publishes detailed statistical information regarding Delhi in the form of regular periodical reports.

Presentation in the form of charts are also prepared in respect of important informations. To spread these useful informations to the public and also to the rightful user, it is proposed to organise exhibitions or to take part in the exhibitions organised by other Departments and agencies of

Govt. of Delhi. It is also proposed to arrange press conferences of Chief Minister and other Ministers at occasions of public importance. Publicity through newspapers and Doordarshan will also be made for seeking co-operation from public during various surveys conducted by DES and on other matters.

Besides, the Data processing work, the Deptt. is also engaged in imparting Computer training to the lower level officials of various Deptts. of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. For this purpose 9 PCs have been installed in the PC-lab to give hands on training to the participants. But there is practically no arrangement for the stabilised uninterrupted power supply with PC-lab. As a result, quite often, the equipment/software gets damaged. Besides, all the PC's installed in the PC-lab are 6-8 years old and are, frequently, out of order. The spares for old machines are not easily available, it takes lot of time to rectify the fault. Moreover, the computer technology has rapidly improved during last 6-8 years which needs to be acquired to expose the trainees to the latest hardware/software. It is, therefore, proposed replace all the 9 PCs with latest computer systems to improve the quality of training. Besides, a Multi-Media system with all the latest hardware/software features will be procured to expose the staff with the latest trends in hardware/software. One 5 KVA UPS for the PC Lab and a computer compatible projector are also proposed to be purchased during 1996-97.

Presently, there are more than 100 EDP personnel in various Deptts. of Govt. of Delhi and this number is increasing continuously. The DES is also a Cadre Controlling Deptt. in respect of EDP personnel. No additional staff have been sanctioned so far for this purpose. It has become very difficult to handle the Cadre Controlling work of EDP personnel with the existing staff in the Estt. Branch.

B. Strengthening of Establishment & Accounts Branch

The Establishment and Accounts branch of DES also needs adequate strengthening on account of considerable work load. The Directorate has an expenditure of Rs. 140 lakh annually at its disposal for which no proper Accounts Branch has been

constituted. At present there is only one Asstt. Accounts officer who deals with audit objections, finalisation of different accounts and purchase of different office materials and in the absence of Account Officer and supporting staff it is very difficult to cope up with the routine work load.

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 and to handle the Cadre Controlling work of EDP personnel, the following posts are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1996-97:-

S.No.	Post	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
1.	Economic & Statistical Advisor	(Rs.5900-6700)	1
2.	Sr.Stenographer	(Rs.1400-2600)	1
3.	Accounts Officer	(Rs.2375-3500)	1
4.	Ministerial Asstt.	(Rs.1400-2300)	3
5.	Store Keeper	(Rs.1400-2300)	1
6.	U.D.C.	(Rs.1200-2040)	4
7.	Record Keeper	(Rs.1200-2040)	1
8.	L.D.C.	(Rs. 950-1500)	4
9.	Sr. Gestetner Operator	(Rs. 950-1500)	1
10.	Gestetner Attendant	(Rs. 750-940)	1
11.	Mali	(Rs. 750-940)	1
12.	Chowkidar	(Rs. 750-940)	1
13.	Helper/Messenger	(Rs. 750-940)	3
Total (A)			23

It is also proposed to purchase one official vehicle for DES during the Annual Plan 1996-97.

For creation of Plan posts, purchase of furniture, office equipments, photo copier machine, copy printer machine, replacement of vehicle and publicity and seminars etc., an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for this scheme.

8. Strengthening of State Income Unit (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The preparation of estimates of State Domestic Product is one of the main activities of Dte. of Economics & Statistics. In Delhi DES has been preparing estimates of State Domestic Product since 1970 regularly under the guidance of CSO. Broadly there are 9 economic activities, grouped in 3 sectors, for which estimates are prepared (1) Primary Sector - (a) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, (b) Mining & Quarrying, (2) Secondary Sector - (a) Manufacturing, (b) Electricity, (c) Gas & Water Supply, (d) Construction, (3) Tertiary Sector - (a) Trade Hotels & Restaurants, (b) Transport, Storage & Communication (c) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services, (d) Community, Social & Personal Services.

Initially, when the State Income Unit was established the coverage was very small and one R.O. and two Stat. Assistant were provided to the Unit. Since then, the volume of economic activities as well as coverage has increased manifold without addition of any staff. To prepare the SDP Estimates, Secondary Data is being used which is collected from numerous agencies of Government/Quasi Government/Local Bodies/Voluntary or Private Organisations/ Public Sector Undertakings etc. To obtain the precise estimates, it is necessary that the secondary data collected, should be scrutinised at the source itself otherwise it may lead to severe irregularities or say biased estimates. Besides CSO is likely to change the base year (1980-81) of the present series and the new series will be required to linked up with existing as well as the older series (base year 1970-71).

It is, therefore, proposed to suitably strengthen the State Income Unit with the creation of following posts :-

S.No.	Designation & Pay Scale(Rs.)	No.of Posts
1.	Stat.Officer 2000-3500	1
2.	Stat. Assistant 1400-2300	3
3.	Stat.Investdigator 1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C. 950-1500	1
5.	Messenger 750-940	1
Total:		7

An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

9. Statistics on Area Planning (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Delhi has grown into a big metropolis during the last four decades. Its population, which was just 17.44 lakhs in 1951 crossed the mark of 94.21 lakhs in 1991 and projections for March 1995 is 108.38 lakhs persons with a density of 7308 persons per sq.kms. Being small in size, the concept of district administration did not take shape till now. Thus, each department divided Delhi into small areas keeping in view its administrative convenience and requirements. This has resulted into a situation where in respect of any geographical unit within Delhi, no comprehensive statistics are available. Even in common fields where two agencies or departments operate, the area division is not co-terminus. In the case of education, the administrative Districts of MCD & GNCTD are different. Within NCT Govt., the area divisions of Industries Department and the office of Chief Inspector of Factories are different. Besides, population charges of Census are not comparable to Parliamentary constituencies or Police Districts.

Keeping all these factors in view and to effectively implement plan schemes for development of basic infrastructure and for uniform socio-economic development of all areas of Delhi as well as the administrative convenience, it has now been decided to bifurcate Delhi into nine districts.

The division of Delhi into nine districts will enhance the work of Dte. of Eco. and Statistics. Considerably as all statistical information will then have to be presented district-wise on the pattern of states. For this purposes, separate statistical units will have to be established besides suitably strengthening the Dte. of Eco. and Statistics. for coordination of district level statistical activities and presentation of the same in a unified form.

The DES has already made a small beginning in this direction by retabulating available statistical information like Hospitals, Colleges, Cinemas, Police Stations, fire Stations etc. according to 14 municipal zones of Delhi. This

zonal information is being published in the booklet entitled "Public Utilities in Municipal Zones".

The workload will increase tremendously with the addition of new areas of statistical data. 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 capacity of present Planning Unit.

Therefore to collect, compile, disseminate, analyse and present the district level and other small areas statistical information, a plan scheme viz. 'Statistics on Area Planning' is included in Eighth Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans. The following posts are proposed to be created under this scheme during 1996-97.

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

Out of these, proposal for creation of five posts viz. Dy. Director, Statistical Officer (2), Stat. Asstt. and Peon has already been sent to A.R. Deptt. for their concurrence.

In addition to above posts at Head Quarter, Nucleus Cells will also be established in each District for collection of Statistical information pertaining to the District. Composition of each of these Nucleus Cells is proposed as under:

S.No.	Name & Scale of Posts (Rs.)	No. of posts	
1.	De. Director (Stat.)	3000-4500	01
2.	Statistical Officer	2000-3500	02
3.	Stat.Assistant	1400-2300	02
4.	Statistical Investigator	1200-2040	02
5.	Jr. Stenographer	1200-2040	01
6.	Data Entry Operator, Grade 'B'	1350-2300	01
7.	Messenger	750-940	01
		Total	10

An outlay of Rs. 1 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

10. **Excise & Entertainment Statistics Cell (Rs. 0.50 lac)**

Presently, there is no Statistical Cell in the Excise and Entertainment Departments. Great difficulty is being experienced for want of proper Statistics from Excise and Entertainment tax department. Moreover, the data of these Deptt's. 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 in the Excise and Entertainment Tax Department. So the DES is the Nodal Agency for co-ordinating statistical work in the Excise & Entertaining Department.

To start the work, following posts are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1996-97:-

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

An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

11. Construction of Sankhiki Bhawan (Rs. 0.50 lakh)

Though the strength of DES has been increasing, the office space allotted to it has not increased resulting a lack of proper working space to staff. Against the requirements of about 1000 Sq. meters even for the already existing posts, (as per norms fixed by Govt. of India) the DES has been allocated only 486 Sq. meters of covered area which is grossly inadequate for proper functioning. Further, there is no space for any of the new items of works and posts proposed to be started/created and any further expansion of DES.

Besides the general shortage of accommodation for sitting arrangements of staff, at present there is no Committee/ Conference Room, Training Room, Reading Room, Staff Recreation Room, Ladies Room and space for other amenities. Infact, till now the DES has been unable to conduct regular Training Course, Seminars and Group discussions due to non- availability of suitable space in the DES. Provision of availability of suitable space in the DES will result congenial atmosphere and increase in efficiency.

Moreover, DES is in the process of setting up of Delhi Govt.'s Computer Centre and the formalities are being completed for starting the same on Turn-key basis. The computer Centre is proposed to be set up in rented space at ISBT building at present but space of about 1000 sq.mts. for

Computer Centre only the required.

There is overall shortage of accommodation in the various offices of Govt. of Delhi. So, DES is not likely to get additional accommodation till new buildings are constructed. Therefore, to meet long term requirements, it is proposed to build DES's own office accommodation which will also house Delhi Govt.'s Computer Centre.

It is estimated that a plot of land and construction of building will cost about Rs. 35.00 lakhs which will be needed in phases. DES has already requested Delhi Development Authority to allot a suitable piece of land for construction of building. A token amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for purchase of land / rent for the accommodation.

12. **Establishment of Documentation Centre in DES**
(Rs. 0.50 lakh)

Ten specialized units collect, analyse and prepare reports on different fields such as State Income, Births and Deaths, Annual Survey of Industries, Price, Capital formation, Economic & Population census etc. Information in this regard is collected directly from concerned departments, industrial units, local bodies and selected shops in selected markets. However, for analysis of results, data of previous many years and sometimes decades is taken into consideration. Many times, comparison has to be made with the data of other states and Union Territories. All this requires consultation of old reports and records.

Now the Dte. of Eco. & Stat. is entering into a new phase. Besides collecting, compiling, analysis and presentation of statistical data in routine way, the DES will henceforth undertake in-depth studies and research work on a number of subjects. DES has already proposed a separate section of 'Research & Analysis' of Vital events in Delhi under the Plan scheme strengthening of Vital Statistics unit. Similarly, a separate plan scheme viz. "Research & Analysis Unit" has been included in Eighth Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans 1994-95 and 1995-96.

For proper analysis and research work and conducting in-depth studies on topics of paramount interest for future planning & proper development of Socio-economic infrastructure of Delhi, it is essential that the research scholars are provided facilities for consultation of all the available material on the subject both local and national. While the information relating to Govt. Departments and Local bodies is available in the form of reports, budgets, plan documents etc., latest developments taking place in private sector and Universities/Research institutions is available in the form of books and occasional papers published in magazines and news papers..

However, a source of information can not be tapped when it is known to the concerned researcher or analyst. To make available the requisite information which can give a wider view of the problem as well as solution to the Researcher/Analyst, establishment of a "Documentation centre" in the DES is not only necessary but essential too.

The Documentation Centre will undertake following items of work:-

- i) Preparation a subject wise inventory of relevant material published in newspaper and magazines subscribed by DES library therein .
- ii) Maintaining subject wise files of newspaper cuttings on Delhi.
- iii) Maintaining close liaison with the Documentation Centre of Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Finance and Libraries.
- iv) Preparation of a subject wise list of new books on relevant subjects.

To start the work of Documentation centre, the following posts will be required during Annual Plan 1996-97:

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1.	Documentation Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	1
2.	Documentation Assistant	Rs. 1400-2600	1
3.	Documentation Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
	Total		3

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

13. Index Number of wholesale Prices Unit (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The wholesale prices index is an important indicator as it enables understanding the movement of prices relating to bulk transactions of purchases, usually for further sale. Traditionally the wholesale price index number has been regarded as an instrument to measure the variations in exchange value or purchasing power of money. It has also been utilized for other purposes like changes in business conditions, indicating supply-demand relationship, etc.

The office of Economic Advisor, Govt. of India has been compiling index numbers of wholesale prices for the country since 1942. In addition, many states like Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh etc. are also compiling this number for their states. So far, this is not being compiled in Delhi. Keeping in view the importance of the subject, this Directorate proposes to construct Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Delhi.

For constructing the wholesale index numbers, the list of items to be included in the index basket is to be finalised. These items would be selected in such a manner that all the groups/sub-groups are represented and no of item is included which is not relevant to Delhi. Once the items are finalised than base year will be selected. Base Year would be finalised keeping in view the rate of inflation, growth rate of industrial production, production of agriculture crops and other related parameters. Ministry of Industry would also be consulted in this connection.

The Prices as well as the off-take of each of the identified item would be collected from various wholesale markets in Delhi on weekly basis. The prices so collected would be compiled, consolidated and sub-group wise/Major Group-wise, Weighting Diagram would be prepared for compiling Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

The Wholesale Index Number would be released on weekly basis. For this purpose the following staff are needed on regular basis.

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Scale of pay	No. of posts
1.	Assistant Director	Rs.2200-4000	1
2.	Research Officer	Rs.1640-2900	1
3.	Investigators/Price Collectors	Rs.1200-2400	4
4.	Data Entry Operator	Rs.1200-2040	1
5.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
6.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	1
		Total	9

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the A.P. 1996-97 to implementation this new scheme.

B. Social Statistics Division (Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

On the suggestion of the Working Group of Planning Commission, following four Schemes have been covered in the Social Statistics Division:-

- (i) Environment Statistical Cell.
- (ii) Cultural Statistics Cell.
- (iii) Women & Children Statistics Cell.
- (iv) Housing Statistics Cell.

Description of each scheme is given below :

14. Environment Statistics Cell (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Collection of Environment Statistics on regular and continuous basis envisage to collect statistics for the following parameters of environment:-

- i) Land resources and use (structure of use categories)
- ii) Energy and Mineral resources and use
- iii) Water resources and use
- iv) Fauna and Flora (Population and diversity of wildlife and vegetation)
- v) Air quality (emission and concentration 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 set up during the Annual Plan 1995-96 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

A proposal for creation of five posts was sent to Planning Department/Finance Department/A.R. Department for their concurrence in 1995-96. The same will be got created in Annual Plan 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

15. Establishment of Cultural Statistics Cell
(Rs. 1.00 lakh)

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 these recommendations, DES has proposed to set up a Cultural Statistics Unit in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Research officer	(Rs.1640-2900)	1
2.	Stat. Assistant	(Rs.1400-2300)	2
3.	Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1

A proposal for creation of these four posts has been sent to A.R. Department after obtaining the concurrence of Planning Department.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

16. Statistics of Women and Children Cell (Rs. 1.00 lac)

As per population Census, 1991, the total population of Delhi was 94.21 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 ratio, 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 and unemployment, child labour etc. Necessary forms and schedules will be designed by the Cell in consultation with the Department of Women and Culture of Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India.

It is proposed to set up a separate women & children statistics, Cell to collect statistics of women and children in the Annual Plan 1996-97 with the creation of following posts:-

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Pay Scales	No.of posts
1.	Statistical Officer	(Rs.2000-3500)	1
2.	Research Officer	(Rs.1640-2900)	2
3.	Jr.Stenographer	(Rs.1200-2040)	1
4.	Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1
Total:			5

A proposal for creation of these five posts has been sent to A.R. Department after obtaining the concurrence of Planning Department.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for this scheme.

17. Housing Statistics Cell (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

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 Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organisations, Conferences of State Ministers 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, 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 Bureaus.

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 the remaining two tiers. 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 will be established in the Dte. of Economics & Statistics.

The composition of the Housing Statistics (HQ) Cell is proposed as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Pay Scales	No.of posts
1.	Joint Director (Stat.)	(Rs.3000-5000)	1
2.	Asstt. Director	(Rs.2200-4000)	1
3.	Research Officer	(Rs.1640-2900)	1
4.	Statistical Asstt.	(Rs.1400-2300)	2
5.	Stat. Investigator	(Rs.1200-2040)	4
6.	Jr. Stenographer	(Rs.1200-2040)	1
7.	L.D.C.	(Rs. 950-1500)	1
8.	Messenger	(Rs. 750-940)	1
9.	Peon	(Rs. 750-940)	1
Total :			13

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 Urban Development Deptt. is proposed to have the following staff:-

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Pay Scales	No.of posts
1.	Deputy Director (Stat.)	(Rs.3000-4500)	1
2.	Statistical Officer	(Rs.2000-3500)	1
3.	Statistical Asstt.	(Rs.1400-2300)	2
4.	Statistical Investigator	(Rs.1200-2040)	4
5.	Jr. Stenographer	(Rs.1200-2040)	1
6.	L.D.C.	(Rs. 950-1500)	1
7.	Peon/Messenger	(Rs. 750-940)	1
Total :			11

The staff component in the three-tier system proposed in the foregoing paragraphs is barest minimum keeping in view the importance of this sector in the economy of Delhi. Functions of three-tiers in DES, LSG Deptt. and PWD Department are enumerated below.

(1) HOUSING STATISTICS CELL AT THE DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

- i) To make arrangements for setting up of statistical cell in the State PWD and Urban Development and to keep liaison with these departments to ensure regular flow of data to the State Statistical Bureau (SSB).
- ii) To coordinate the data flowing from the statistical cells in the State PWD and the Local Self Government Department at the State Level and

pass them on regularly to the National Building Organisation.

- iii) To study and analyse the housing and building statistics at the State level and arrange for their publication in the State Statistical Bulletins.
- iv) To undertake pilot studies for estimating the 'input rates' for building materials and labour in housing and building projects and to estimate their trends.
- v) To compile periodically 'Building Cost Index Numbers' for different zones in the State and for different types of buildings.
- vi) To compile the available statistics of production of building materials from different available sources and publish them in the State Statistical Bulletins.
- vii) To give general guidance to the primary agencies at the State level; and
- viii) Any other work connected with coordination of Housing and Building activity and building materials statistics at the State level.

(ii) HOUSING STATISTICS CELL IN THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
DEPTT. (UD Deptt.)

- i) To collect, compile and consolidate periodically the statistics of current building activities at the construction agencies level in respect of all projects costing Rs.5.00 lakhs or more and supply them to the State Statistical Bureau. They will also assist the SSB in estimating the total building activity by furnishing such other data as may be required by them.
- ii) To collect regularly the statistics of wages of different categories of building labour employed

by the construction agencies and by the contractors and send them to the Dte. of Economics & Statistics.

- iii) To collect regularly the prices of building materials and send them to Dte. of Economics & Statistics.
- iv) To provide such material and assistance to the Dte. of Economics & Statistics which may be required to compile 'Building Cost Index Numbers. Estimation of consumption of building materials, estimation of employment of Building Labour and for any other work connected with collection and compilation of housing and building activities and building materials statistics.

(iii) HOUSING STAISTICS CELL IN THE LAND & BUIDING/PWD DEPTT.

i) To collect, compile and consolidate periodically the statistics of current building activities at the construction agencies level in respect of all projects costing Rs. 5.00 lacs or more and supply them to the State Statistical Bureau. They will also assist the SSB in estimating the total building activity by furnishing such other data as may be required by them.

ii) To collect regularly the statistics of wages of different categories of building labour employed by the construction agencies and by the contractors and send them to the DES.

iii) To collect regularly the prices of different building materials and send them to the DES.

iv) To provide such material and assistance to the DES which may be required by them for compilation of 'Building Cost Index Numbers', estimation of consumption of building materials, estimation of employment of building labour and for any other work connected with collection and compilation of housing and building activity and building materials statistics.

The Housing Statistics Cell already functioning in PWD/L&B Deptt. is also to be strengthened suitably.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

C. Special Sample Survey Division (Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Under this Division the following three schemes are included on the advice of Working Group of Planning Commission:-

18. Research & Development Unit.
19. Rural Statistical Cell.
20. Special Survey Cell.

Description of each scheme is given below :-

18. Research and Development Cell (Rs. 1.50 lac)

Every year the 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 and from Research Organisations, Autonomous Bodies and private sector. 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 and analysis of such information, a Research & Development Cell is proposed to be set up in DES during the Annual Plan 1995-96/1996-97 with the creation of following posts:-

S.No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale (Rs)	No.of Posts
1.	Asstt. Director	2200-4000	1
2.	Research Officer	1640-2900	2
3.	Stat. Assistant	1400-2300	4
4.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1
5.	Peon	750-940	1
Total:			9

Main function of this Cell will be as under:-

- (i) This unit will see the possibilities of setting up of Statistical Units in such departments having no statistical unit at present 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 DES. Presently remain unattended due to non availability of specific staff. These will be studied. analysed and published in respect of information pertaining to Delhi.

An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

19. Rural Statistics Cell (Rs.0.50 lakh)

Various Conferences 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 Eighth 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 a 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 Delhi to check the continuous drift of rural population to the urban areas. Once such information become available, it will facilitate remedial action and provide necessary facilities to the rural population and its development,

Presently, the Govt. of Delhi is not collecting information needed for planning and Development of rural areas in the perform 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 work 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 Center/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 Center
 - (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 the National Capital Territory of Delhi are divided into five Blocks viz. (a) Alipur (b) Najafgarh (c) Mehrauli (d) Shahdara (e) Kanjhawala. To begin with, it was proposed originally 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:-

However, during the first four years of Eighth Plan 1992-97, no progress has been made to establish 'Rural Statistics Cell' and to cover even one block. Hence the schedule of covering the five blocks has to be redrawn. It is now proposed to cover one block beginning from A.P. 1995-96, each year till all five blocks are covered.

Following staff is required to implement this scheme during Annual Plan 1996-97 for One Block:-

S.No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale (Rs)	No.of Posts
(i)	Research Officer	(1640-2900)	1
(ii)	Stat, Assistant	(1400-2300)	1
(iii)	Data Entry Operator	(1200-2040)	1
(iv)	L.D.C.	(950-1500)	1
(v)	Peon	(750-940)	1
Total:			5

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

20. **Special Survey Cell (Rs. 1.00 lakh)**

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 Continuous studies are Poverty Line particularly Urban Poverty, unauthorised colonies, family planning, distributive character of trades, under registration of births and deaths etc. in Delhi. The meeting of State Directors of Economics and Statistics, held on 20-21 April, 1989 at New Delhi also stressed the need of establishment of such a Cell. 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, preparation of status reports in respect of five C.D. blocks, pre & post budget prices etc. Such surveys had/.have been conducted by drawing staff from various Units of the Dte. which adversely affect their normal functioning.

The only survey in which the Dte. of Economics & Statistics participate is the various Rounds of National Sample Survey Organisation. The Directorate participates in these Rounds on three times matching basis. In the previous year, Directorate conducted the study of scavengers and consumption of liquor. Such adhoc studies affect adversely the time bound programme of Socio-Economic Surveys conducted on 3 times 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 1995-96/1996-97 with the creation of the following posts:-

S. No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale(Rs.)	No. of Posts
(i)	Joint Director	(3000-5000)	1
(ii)	Asstt. Director	(2200-4000)	1
(iii)	Research Officer	(1640-2900)	2
(iv)	Statistical Asstt.	(1400-2300)	4
(v)	Statistical Investigator	(1200-2040)	12
(vi)	Stenographer	(1200-2040)	1
(vii)	Data Entry Operator	(1200-2040)	4
(viii)	Peon	(750-940)	1
(ix)	Messenger	(750-940)	1
Total:-			27

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

16. **SETTING UP OF DELHI GOVT'S COMPUTER CENTRE**
(Rs. 40.00 lacs)

At present, there is no apex body in the Government of Delhi, to look after the work of computerisation in various departments/undertakings of Govt. of Delhi, All the departments who have purchased the computers are working in isolation. Different departments are purchasing different types of hardware & Software according to their own requirements. They are also creating EDP posts which have different nomenclature and pay scales. Moreover, the computers are being run by non-technical personnel in these departments. Presently in the Govt. of Delhi, there is no agency, who can provide technical knowhow and other guidance to these departments/undertaking. In the field of information technology, changes are taking place at a much

faster pace as compared to other fields. Thus, the officers/officials working in this field need to be kept abreast with the latest changes in the technology both in Hardware as well as software. There should be a regular interaction of the persons working in this area with the Nodal Agency.

Keeping all these in view, it is proposed to establish a full fledged Computer Centre of Govt. of Delhi during the year 1995-96. To run the Computer Centre on Turn-Key basis for the first two years, proposals were invited from reputed concerns and the proposal is likely to be finalised soon. Space has also been rented at ISBT building for this purpose.

The Computer Centre will function independently under the Principal Secretary (Plg.) The Computer Centre will be headed by a Director, who reports to the Principal Secretary (Plg). It is also worth while to mention that at the national level, there is a Computer Centre working under the Ministry of Planning, besides the National Informatics Center (NIC). The working of both these Organisations are completely different, The Computer Centre in the Govt. of India is mainly engaged in the data processing work of Ministry of Planning besides the development of software for this purpose. On the other hand, the activities of NIC are multifarious, such as training, development of software, computerisation in the Ministries, NIC- NET, Electronic mail, Local Area Network (LAN) etc.

The proposed Computer Centre to be set up in the Govt. of Delhi will fulfill both type of needs, of the local Government, as is being provided by the Computer Centre and NIC at the national level. The broad functions of the proposed Computer Centre would be as follows:

A. TRAINING TO GOVT. EMPLOYEES

The Computer Centre will provide in-service training to the officers/ officials working in the Govt. of Delhi, and its undertakings, Local Bodies etc. The training in computers will be imparted to all levels officers/officials, so that a proper computer culture could be developed in the

Govt. of Delhi. In the first phase, all stenographers and L.D.C.s will be trained and then other functionaries will be given computer training. The computer training would be made compulsory to all lower/middle level officials initially and later on it will be made compulsory for higher level officers. After imparting training to such officials the areas will be earmarked in all the department, where computerisation can be done, on the basis of feasibility study and cost & benefit analysis etc. There after departments will be guided to purchase the computers, so that there is a full utilisation of man and machine. At present it has been observed that, some deptts have purchased the computers, but they don't have the trained manpower and proper software. As a result, the computers are not put to optimal use. Some of the deptts. are not purchasing the computers because they do not know, what type of work can be computerised. Thus, after setting up of new Computer Centre, such type of problems which are being faced by the Govt. deptts will be completely eliminated and a proper computer culture will be developed.

B. TRAINING TO PUBLIC

In NCT of Delhi, there is mushrooming growth of Private Institutions which are engaged in imparting computer education to the younger generation. These institutions are not affiliated to any Govt. body and they have set up their own standard/syllabus etc. They are charging a huge amounts towards course fees, which varies from Rs.10000/- to Rs.18000/- for one year duration course. Recently, the Department of Electronics has initiated different level courses in computer field viz. 'O' level, 'A' level, 'B' level and 'C' level. The examination is conducted by the the Deptt of Electronics while the training will be imparted by the private institutions who have been authorised for this purpose. The results are not very encouraging and a very few institutions have shown their interest in this regard. Still they are giving their own certificate/diplomas etc to the trained candidates.

The proposed Computer Centre of Govt. of Delhi will also start computer courses of different durations i.e. short term courses of 3 month & 6 months duration and long

term courses i.e. one year and two years duration . The long term duration courses will be affiliated with the Department of Electronics. The admission for these courses will be made on the basis of written test followed by interviews. The number of seats will be fixed. The course fees will be charged from each candidate. There will be two types of fee structure. One for the students who belong to economically weaker sections i.e. the families who are below poverty line and the others from remaining students. The details of the courses and fee structure will be worked out later on. This scheme will also be helpful in generation of employment.

C. TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE IN COMPUTERISATION OF GOVT. DEPTTS.

The proposed computer centre will provide all sort of guidance to various departments in computerisation of their work. It will assist them in purchase of Hardware, software and in identifying the different areas of work, to be computerised in phases.

D. SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

The computer centre will also develop software according to the needs of the respective departments. The software will be loaded on the computers which are available with the departments. The necessary changes will be made in the software as and when required. The computer centre will remain in constant touch with all the departments of Govt. of Delhi and vice versa.

E. LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)

The Computer Centre will also develop Local Area Network (LAN) in various departments of Govt. of Delhi. Ministers/Senior officers will be provided computers and all the relevant important information will be made available on computer, so that anybody who wants to use such information can retrieve the same. It will save a lot of time of Government Machinery.

F. CADRE CONTROLLING MANAGEMENT

The Computer Centre will look after and also manage the EDP Cadre of Govt. of Delhi.

G. DATA PROCESSING WORK

The Computer Centre will also look after the work of data processing of various department in case the data is voluminous and the departments are not able to process the data individually. The Computer Centre will be well equipped with computers. It has been observed that at present most of the departments are availing the services of private data processing organisations for this purpose. This practice will be stopped after setting up of new Computer Centre. All the needs of various departments will be met by the Computer Centre.

REQUIREMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

1. HARDWARE

To establish the Computer Centre, a mainframe computer will be purchased. Some PC-AT/386 & 486 alongwith the printers will be purchased. The Hardware will be purchased in consultation with the experts, for which a team of experts will be formed. For the purpose of purchase of Hardware and some software, Rs. 20.00 lakh are required in 1996-97.

2. PROPOSED STAFF FOR COMPUTER CENTRE

The proposed Computer Centre will perform multifarious activities. Therefore, the proposed staff in the Computer Centre will be a mix of Planning/Statistical cadre officers and other computer professionals. The following staff is proposed for the Computer Centre in the initial stage i.e. for the year 1995-96/1996-97 and subsequently posts will be required.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No. of posts
1.	Director (Plg/Stat)	4500-6700	1
2.	EDP Manager	3700-5000	1
3.	Jt. Director (Plg/Stat)	3000-5000	1
4.	System Analyst	3000-4500	2
5.	Dy. Director (Plg/Stat)	3000-4500	1
6.	Programmer	2200-4000	6
7.	Asstt. Director(Plg/Stat)	2200-4000	1
8.	Asstt. Programmer	1640-2900	2
9.	Research Officer	1640-2900	1
10.	System Operator	1400-2300	4
11.	Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	4
12.	Data Entry Operator	1200-2040	6
13.	Senior Stenographer	1400-2300	2
14.	Junior Stenographer	1200-2040	2
15.	Librarian	1640-2900	1
16.	Lib. Information Asstt.	1400-2300	1
17.	Peon/Messenger/Lib. Att.	750- 940	6
18.	Sweeper	750- 940	2
19.	Chowkidar	750- 940	2
20.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
21.	J.A.O.	1640-2900	1
22.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	2
23.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	3
24.	L D C	950-1500	3
Total			56

A proposal for creation of these posts has already been prepared and submitted for approval of higher authorities.

An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under Annual Plan 1996-97. This includes salary of proposed staff, rent of space at ISBT Building, purchase of Hardware and Software and fees to the Organisation selected to run the Computer Centre on turn-key basis for one/two years. Further the NIC State Level Computer Centre which is presently working in the Planning Department will also be suitably strengthened under this scheme, so that it can fulfill only the requirements of Planning Department. The proposed Computer Centre of Govt. of Delhi will also be

linked with the NICNET. In the long run, the hardware provided by the NIC to this centre will also be shifted to the proposed computer centre and according to the requirement of Planning Department, the hardware will be provided to them under this scheme.

II. SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

1. Creation and Maintenance of Data Base and Statistical Decision Support System - Strengthening of Computer Centre - (Rs. 180.00 lacs)

OBJECTIVE

The scheme 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 Commissioners well informed by generating timely reports.
- (iv) Improvement in tax collection.
- (v) Eliminating loopholes in the systems.
- (vi) Motivating performance of wards, Zones and Staff.

3. NEED AND JUSTIFICATION

The Sales Tax Department is entrusted with function like assessment and collection of Sales Tax, Scrutiny of dealers transactions, taking panel actions against the

defaulters as well as providing relevant information to the Govt. of Delhi for tax planning. Due to large number of registered dealers and ever increasing number of transactions, these functions have become increasingly difficult to manage manually. This has also led to excessive paper work and long delays in assessment (waiting time for assessment is currently four years). The vast databases and delays in availability of accurate, upto date and timely information has resulted into ineffective controls and loss of revenue to the State Exchequer. The amount of data involved in all types of processing is too voluminous to be handled effectively by a manual system. Hence the only solution to this vexed problem is the introduction of computers.

This need was felt way back during Vth Plan period which resulted into a system study by CMC in 1978-79. Two PC-AT-386 based systems were acquired during 1989-90 period which could be used for two applications namely challan processing and dealer master information system out of the identified 9 applications at that time.

There is an urgent need to computerise exemption forms utilisation, return processing system, issuance of notices to defaulters under the Act, demands etc., which would in turn generate required MIS and tighten the control over collection of taxes. The early installation of versatile computer system has become further necessary as the Deptt. is going to introduce the return Cum-Challan system very soon.

4. Total Cost of Scheme

The total cost of the scheme will be Rs.324.72 lakhs. Original cost of the computerisation of the Sales Tax Department was Rs.411.70 lakhs.

5. Programme Contents

To implement the scheme, the Sales Tax Department engaged CMC Ltd. in 1978-79 to conduct the feasibility study. CMC recommended 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's feasibility report and submitted its own report. NIC had spelt out the undermentioned seven modules.

- (i) Dealer Endorsement System
- (ii) Return Processing System
- (iii) Forms Control System
- (iv) Assessment Information System
- (v) Dealer Monitoring System
- (vi) Decision Support System
- (vii) Expert's System

6. **Position of the Approval of SFC/EFC**

The administrative approval of Rs.3.24 crore for the entire project has been conveyed and expenditure sanction of Rs.2 crore in 1995-96 has been conveyed by the Finance department.

7. **Starting date of the Scheme/Project**

The proposal regarding terms and condition for implementing the project is pending before Finance Department. Now the department has been advise by Finance Department to reinvite Tenders.

8. **State of Implementation**

The Department is preparing the Tender document.

9. **Target Date of completion of the scheme/project**

- a) Original target date of the completion of the scheme/project was 31st March 1996.
- b) Revised target date of completion of the scheme/project is end of 1996-97.

10. **Approved plan outlay for 1992-97**

In the 8th plan (1992-97) Rs.125.00 lakhs were approved for the scheme for strengthening of data based management systems. The scheme aimed at :

- i) Collection of Statistics for monitoring, control and policy formation.
- ii) Conduct of empirical studies of sample as aids to policy formulation.
- iii) Entry/Verification of data for storage in EDP system
- iv) Plugging leakage of revenue by verification of claims for exemptions and concessional levy of Sales Tax.
- v) Plugging leakage of revenue by scrutiny of account of utilisation of Statuary forms.
- vi) Plugging leakage of revenue by reconciliation of claims of payment of Sales Tax into Govt. office.
- vii) Plugging leakage of revenue by monitoring the furnishing of returns.
- viii) Monitoring and control of inspection, assessment and disposal of application.

12. **Achievements**

Hardware (equipments purchased)

1. Two -PC-AT 486 DX2 One each for Lan and for Unix based network.
2. Ten -PC-AT 386 DX Nodes for LAN.
3. Eighteen - PC-AT 386 DX system for Senior Officer
4. Two -PCT-AT 386 Systems with 8 dumb terminals on each system.

5. One -1400 LPM Line Matrix Printer
6. Fifteen -Dot Matrix Printers
7. Two -400 LPM Line printers
8. Two -5 KVA UPS

SOFTWARE

In order to implement the aforesaid systems, the requisite application software were developed in-house. The following application have been put to use.

1. Processing of challans-reconciliation of Taxes
2. Maintenance of dealer Master information (DMI) database.
3. Report generation - as and when required.
4. Query processing
5. Self assessment scheme.
6. Appeal Monitoring scheme.
7. Pilot project for return processing for 4 wards.

The following softwares were also purchased.

- i) Xenix Operating system.
- ii) Novell Netware 3.12 for LAN
- iii) Foxbase + & Foxpro
- iv) Wordstar

13. The Two AT-386 systems were installed during 1989-90 and 1990-91 in the EDP branch. The Two projects, 3 application viz. (i) Challan processing system, (ii) Dealer master information system and (iii) Return processing system were developed in-house in Foxbase plus. it is proposed to install servers (486/586) system for existing 106 wards and 10 zones during 1995-96/1996-97.

The Expert committee for the computerisation of Sales Tax Department had recommended that the project be taken up 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/RDBMS system like SYBASE/ORCALE/Any OTHER prevalent RDBMS. The proposed software/hardware should be able to meet future requirement of atleast next ten years taking in view the present growth rate of 10-15% p.a. As stated above, the expert agency will be entrusted to procure the requisite hardware/software and will adhere to standardised bunch marking tests.

The expert agency will also provide a software solution for information access and interchanged between various wards/officers through networking. It is proposed to have about 400 terminals for the entire assessing authorities. There is a provision of Zonal EDP unit in each Zone. Main EDP unit will be responsible for overall activities and maintenance of systems.

The computerisation project of Sales Tax Department is estimated to cost Rs.400 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs is envisaged for the first phase and Rs.150.00 lakhs have been allotted for the second phase including expenditure for recurring items like maintenance of equipments, training of staff, computer stationery, tapes, cassettes, floppies, printer ribbons and other contingencies expenditure.

The on-line computerisation proposal will be implemented in all the 106 wards and 10 zones. The entire work of data processing will be done at EDP and production of reports for local use will be carried out at ward/zone level under the supervision of Data Processing Supervisor (DPS) One System Analyst will be incharge of 5 zonal offices and will guide the programmers and DPS in designing and development work of their respective zones/wards.

As advised by the Finance Deptt. the department is taking steps to give the Data entry of challans, forms received under proposed return cum challan scheme, the backlog of returns pertaining to 1994-95 etc. to a private data entry agency. The Deptt. had invited tenders and recommendations of the deptt. has already being approved. Hence there is no need of any additional requirement for Data Entry Operators. In case this proposal is abandoned due to any reason then additional posts of DEO and Data Processing Supervisor would need to be created. Also it is proposed, that the Turn-key project which is pending with the Finance Department needs at least one DEO and one Data Processing Supervisor to be posted in each Zones. The data entry work at wards level will be managed by LDC's/Steno/Statistical Assistant of respective wards after they are imparted required computer training (The quantity of data to be entered at ward level would be very less).

The following additional posts are proposed in the Annual Plan 1995-96/1996-97.

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale (Rs)	No.of posts
1.	System Analyst	3000-4500	2
2.	Programmer	2200-4000	4
3.	Data Processing Supervisor	1640-2900	10

For salary, office expenses and purchase of office equipment etc. a provision of Rs.25 lakhs is kept for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

14. Work Force

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)	Post		
			Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	EDP Manager	3700-5000	1	-	1
2.	System Analyst	3000-4500	1	-	1
3.	Programmer	2200-4000	2	1	1

4.	Data Processing				
	Supervisor	1640-2900	6	5	1
5.	Asstt. Programmer	1640-2900	1	1	-
6.	Console Operator	1400-2300	2	1	1
7.	Punch Supervisor	1400-2300	2	2	-
8.	Data Entry Operator	1200-2040	16	16	-
9.	Key Punch Operator	950-1500	16	11	5

	Total:		47	37	10

Some mechanism is required to be worked out so that the vacant post mentioned above are filled up at the earliest to enable this department to mobilize all the available resources and give optimum output. After development of application software and installation of LAN the Deptt. needs to have in-house capability to run/manage and maintain the system by the Deptt. itself and for this, posts at higher level need to be filled up on priority basis.

Rs. 75.00 lakhs were incurred in 1994-95. In 1995-96 anticipated expenditure was Rs.150.00 lakhs for extension of EDP set up including setting up of Servers, intelligent terminals in interlinking all the Wards through Network. Now the computerisation of Sales Tax Deptt. will also take into account (a) on-line transaction process (b) creation and maintenance of database and (c) Net-working of the systems to ensure the accessibility of the data information to assessing authority - ACs, DCs, Additional Commissioner. The on-line counter window based system will increase the overall productivity of the deptt.

For the second phase of on-line computerisation an amount of Rs.180.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. Details are as under :

Rs. in lakh

Purchase of Computer system

a. Cost of Proposed Computer 150.00
(Hardware & Software) for 106 wards

Maintenance of Machines and Misc. Expenditure

1. Maintenance of old system	1.00
2. Training of Staff	1.00
3. Misc. Exp. on item like Computer stationery, Ribbons, tapes floppies etc.	3.00

	5.00

Salary to Staff	25.00
 Total	 180.00
	=====

III LAND AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

NEW SCHEME

ESTABLISHMENT OF EDP CELL/COMPUTER CENTRE IN LAND & BUILDING DEPARTMENT (RS.15.00 LAKHS)

The availability of right information at right time makes the management efficient. The collection of data from various sources and its compilation in different useable formats can be done manually only if the size of the database is small. Even then speed and efficiency get sacrificed. The Land & Building Department, which has to perform different functions where introduction of computers for MIS purpose will go a long way in improving the efficiency and making the top management more effective. The brief details about various functions and work load along with volume of data as given below, would justify the need of a computer system in the Deptt.

A. LAND ACQUISITION BRANCH

The department's main work is processing the request of the end user department, mainly DDA but also others like PWD, Irrigation and Flood, Transport, MCD etc. for acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act. The record in land acquisition is less than satisfactory. Since the introduction of scheme, large scale acquisition of land for Plan Development of Delhi begin in early 60s, more than one lakh acre of land has been notified. Out of this, about

60,000 acres of land has been handed over to DDA. This Branch requires computerization of the details, like name of the village, date of notification of Section 4, 6, 17 and 22(1) of the DD Act. Date of taking over/handing over possession, amount of compensation, Award No. etc.

B. ALTERNATIVE BRANCH

The Branch work is to make a recommendation for allotment of alternative plots to the eligible people whose land has been acquired, according to the approved scheme of the Government of India to DDA which is the allotting agency.

The work is of very sensitive nature. To ensure close monitoring, details, like, receipt, date of application, detail of land acquired, Award No., amount of compensation, date of payment of compensation, date of taking over the possession of the land acquired and in case the recommendation is made the date of recommendation, the size of the plot etc. is required to be computerized. The computerized record is further to be co-related with record of the DDA, the price paid by the allottee etc.

C. ALLOTMENT BRANCH

The Branch is responsible for allotment of staff quarters and related matters. As against more than one lakh employees in the Delhi Government, there are about 6,500 houses of different categories. The Branch has already made a Priority List which is continuously to be updated.

Recovery of rent from the allottee is also a related function.

In absence of profile of allottees, it is difficult for the deptt. to know the expected vacancies after retirement, receipt of correct licence fee etc. A beginning was made by getting index cards prepared for all allottees and feeding the same in a PC borrowed from PWD. The results have been quite encouraging which has prompted the deptt. to go in for a computer system of its own.

D. **PWD**

PWD Secretariat's main function is processing sanction of various PWD Projects and also monitoring of atleast the major projects to keep a check on time and cost escalation. The PWD is one of the main expenditure incurring Department of the Government. Its budget is more than 6,5000 lakhs.

E. **LEGAL BRANCH**

The Legal Branch provides legal support to handle litigation work relating to various branches mentioned above. Land being the main source of litigation this Department has the heaviest load of litigation in the entire Government. There are, approximately, 66 cases in the Supreme Court, 2462 case in the High Court, and 6,000 cases in District Courts. For effective monitoring of litigation branch, a computerized system of monitoring in each case on day-to-day basis needs to be developed. The lack of close monitoring results into long delays. The ;monitoring could be done by feeding details of each and every case with next date of hearing alongwith purpose, names of counsels etc. in computer for generating reports on daily basis as well as other fixed intervals.

F. **EVACUEE PROPERTY CELL**

The work of Evacuee Property Cell have been transferred to this Government from the Government of India in 1986. These are now the residual evacuee properties which could not be settled even after 40 years of partition. Even though residual, their current market value is estimated at Rs.250.00 crores.

To effectively monitor these properties for recovery of rent/damages, its evaluation and its disposal to the suiting occupants according to the policy of the Government falling by auction needs to be computerized. Effective monitoring will ensure very substantial revenue to the Government by recovery of valuable property.

The other areas where the computers could be used are:-

G. i) Monitoring of different construction projects

taken up by PWD.

ii) projection and Planning.

H. i) Preparation of Salary for Staff:

ii) Maintenance of accounts

iii) Word Processing and Documentation.

The following posts are proposed to be created in the plan 1996-97.

S.No.	Posts	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No.of Posts
1.	Asstt.Programmer	1640-2900	1
2.	Data Processing Supervisor	1640-2900	2
3.	Data Entry Operators	1200-2040	8
4.	Peon	750-940	1
		Total	12

It is proposed to purchase a PC AT 486 computer with main server and four terminals. The cost of computer and other equipment, furniture and computer consumables like paper, ribbon, floppies etc. would be around Rs. 10.00 lakhs besides about Rs.5.00 lakhs per annum is required for salaries. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement the Scheme.

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 during 8th Plan Period

The financial position under this sector is indicated below.

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Name of Scheme	8th Plan	Expenditure			Approved	Tentative	Prop-
		1992-97 Approved Outlay	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1995-96 exp.	osed outlay 1996-9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assistance to voluntary organisations, publicity etc.	30.00	4.29	2.04	2.35	3.00	2.99	4.00
2.	Stg. of Dte. of Consumer Affairs	-	-	-	-	5.00	0.69	10.00
3.	Stg. and modernisation of State Commission & Distt. Forum	-	-	-	-	140.00	100.00	101.00
4.	Stg. of Public Distribution system	55.00	10.92	40.50	60.00	60.00	77.99	183.00
5.	Computerisation of Food & Supplies Deptt.	15.00	11.74	1.61	2.51	2.00	1.98	2.00
TOTAL :		100.00	26.95	44.15	64.86	210.00	183.65	300.00

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For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 300 lacs is proposed to implement the scheme. It includes Rs. 101.00 lacs for strengthening and modernisation of Consumer

Dispute Redressal Fora/District and Rs. 90 lacs for purchase of built up accommodation for zonal offices. The scheme-wise details are as under :-

A. Directorate of Consumer Affairs (Rs. 115 lac)

1. Assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in Consumer Movement and Publicity (Rs. 4.00 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. The scheme provides for payment of grant-in-Aid to such organisations. 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, banners posters etc. It is also felt that the Directorate should increase subject related seminars and conferences and publicity of quality control. It is also proposed to organise training camps on consumer awareness and education especially in rural areas of Delhi. Rs. 30 lacs stand approved for the 8th Plan Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs in 1995-96, Rs. 4.00 lac are proposed to implement the scheme.

2. Strengthening of Directorate of Consumer Affairs.
(Rs. 10.00 lac)

To safeguard the interest of consumer the Directorate of Consumer Affairs was set up in Oct. 1985 with the following aims and objectives.

- (a) To redress consumer grievances and protect their right.

- (b) To create consumer awareness.
- (c) To develop a strong consumer protection movement in Delhi.

The Directorate undertakes reviewing of legislative and administrative measures concerning different aspects of consumer protection. To derive full benefit of these measures, it is proposed to undertake publication of brochures, advertisement, leaflets which will give information to the consumers about the salient features of various enactments which seek to protect consumer interest. The Dte. also proposes to disseminate the above information through electronic media (TV & Radio) and initiate action for exhibiting documentaries.

The consumer movement in Delhi has picked up very well. A number of activities concerning consumer education are organised in association with voluntary consumer organisations. These organisations need lot of back up and support of the Government and therefore their involvement with the Dte. of Consumer Affairs is inescapable.

Recently, the work relating to quality control is also being undertaken by the Dte. of Consumer Affairs.

Considering the surmounting importance of consumer activities, it is felt that the Dte. of Consumer Affairs needs to be strengthened to cope up with the work load by creating additional posts. The Deptt. has plan to setup 9 Distt. Fora in a phased manner. Due to increase in number of Distt. Fora corresponding work of the Fora will increase the work load of the Dte. of Consumer Affairs.

The following table indicates the existing strength and the additional staff proposed to be created in 1996-97.

Sl.no.	Posts	Existing posts	Proposed additional posts for 1996-97	Scale of pay in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Asstt. Commissioner cum-Dy. Director (CA)	-	1	3000-4500
2.	Steno for Dy. Director	-	1	1200-2040
3.	L.D.C. for Dy. Director	-	1	950-1500
4.	Peon for Dy. Director	-	1	750-1500
5.	A.D. (CA)	2	-	-
6.	Assistant	1	3	1400-2300
7.	Steno	1	1	1200-2040
8.	U.D.C.	1	1	1200-2040
9.	L.D.C.	1	3	950-1500
10.	Legal Assistant	1	-	-
11.	Peon	2	-	-
Total		9	10	

In 1995-96 Rs. 5.00 lacs were approved. Provision for Salary and other Contingencies is made under the scheme. For 1996-97 Rs. 10 lac are proposed to implement the scheme.

3 **STRENGTHENING & MODERNISING OF CONSUMER DISPUTES REDRESSAL FORA/DISTRICT FORA - (Rs. 101.00 Lacs)**

Rs. 1.40 crore were approved during 1995-96 to provide One Time Financial assistance to Strengthen and modernise Consumer Dispute Redressal Fora. The break up of total allocation of the Grant of Rs. 1.40 crores is as under.

- i) Grant for the State Commission : Rs. 50 lacs
- ii) Grant for nine District Fora : Rs. 90 lacs
@ Rs. 10 lakhs per District Forum

Rs.140 lacs

At present Delhi has One State Commission and Two District Fora. The Delhi Govt. has now proposed 9 District Forum, one in each District, including the existing 2 District fora.

The following items for modernising the office are proposed :

- 1 Computer
- 2 Micro Filming of record
3. Electronic Typewriter
4. Paper Shredder
5. Filing Cabinets
6. Library
7. Dictaphone
8. Electronic calculator
9. Photocopier
10. Air conditioner
11. Fax machine
12. Master Computer Room
13. E P Box system
14. Telephones
15. Furnitures & Fixtures

Expenditure is proposed to be incurred on the following items to modernise State Commission and Distt. Fora.

- 1 Computer
- 2 Micro Filming of record
3. Electronic Typewriter
4. Paper Shredder
5. Filing Cabinets
6. Library
7. Dictaphone
8. Electronic calculator
9. Photocopier
10. Air conditioner

11. Fax machine
12. E P Bx system
13. Telephones
14. Furnitures & Fixtures
15. Manual typewriter
16. Cooler and Fan

During the Annual Plan 1995-96, against the approved outlay of Rs. 140.00 lacs, Rs. 100.00 lacs were utilised for purchase of built up accommodation for the district forum.

For 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 101.00 is proposed to implement the scheme including purchase of built up accommodation for District Fora under the scheme, Central Govt. is also releasing funds. During 1995-96, Rs. 17.50 lacs were released by the Central Govt.

B. Food and Supplies Deptt.

1. Strengthening of Public Distribution System in Delhi - (Rs. 183.00 lacs)

The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the public distribution system by increasing the number of circle offices 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. It aims to ensure speedy disposal of applications for foodcards and attention to public grievances.

Essential commodities like wheat, rice edible oils, sugar, coal and kerosene oil are distributed through Public Distribution System. There are at present about 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. 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.

With these objectives during the Annual Plan 1991-92 the following posts were created alongwith the enhancement of Circle Offices from the existing 44 to 61

These posts have already been filled up.

In view of the increase in the population and the number of Fair Price Shops, it was felt that 61 circle offices will not be sufficient. Hence 9 more circle offices were opened during 1995-96 totaling to 70 to manage 4300 FPS by the end of 8th Plan. To manage these additional 9 circle offices, a proposal for creation of the following 108 additional posts is already under process and these post are likely to be created during 1996-97.

S.No.	Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in (Rs.)
1	Food Supplies Officer	9	2000-3200
2.	Inspector	27	1400-2300
3.	Head Clerk	9	1400-2300
4.	UDC	18	1200-2040
5.	LDC	27	950-1150
6.	Peon	9	750-940
7.	Sweeper	9	750-940

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For further strengthening public distribution system it is necessary to strengthen the enforcement machinery at the H.Q. etc. Hence the following post are also proposed to be

created during 1996-97..

S.No.	Name of the posts	No.of Posts	Pay scale in (Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Additional Commissioner (IAS/DANICS) JAG scale	2	4500-5700 +spl. pay Rs. 400
2.	Dy. Controller of Accounts	1	3000-4500
3.	Law Officer	1	1640-2900
4.	Research Officer (Plg.)	1	1640-2900
5.	Junior Account Officer	1	1640-2900
6.	Statistical Assistant (Plg.)	1	1400-2300
7.	Drivers	10	950-1500
8.	Assistant Commissioner (Enforcement, DANIC)	1	3000-4500 +spl. pay Rs. 200
9.	Head Clearks	1	1400-2300
10.	Inspector	20	1400-2300
11.	U.D.C.	12	1200-2040
12.	L.D.C.	12	950-1500
13.	Steno	6	1200-2040
14.	Peon	10	750-940
Total		79	

Provision for 6 vehicles is also included under the scheme for enforcement machinery, control room and for Additional Commissioners, 10 post of drivers for 6 vehicles are required as the control room in the Deptt. works in two shifts.

It is also proposed to purchase 9 built up accommodation for nine zonal offices. these building are proposed to be purchased from Govt. agencies i.e. DDA, MCD or NDMC. A provision of Rs. 90 lac is proposed for this purpose in 1996-97.

The 8th plan approved outlay for this scheme is Rs. 55 lac. Against the tentative expenditure of Rs. 77.99 lacs in 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 183.00 lac is proposed in the

Annual Plan 1996-97 including Rs. 90.00 lacs under capital Head for purchase of built up accommodation for Zonal Offices.

2. Computerisation of Foods Supplies & Consumer Affairs Deptt. - (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Aim & Objectives :

The main aim of the scheme is to provide data base management information system for proper functioning of Public Distribution System and other allied activities of the Deptt.

Physical Targets :

Purchase of computer software and other equipment for running computers already installed in the Deptt. It is also proposed to issue computerised consumer cards to all the card holders.

During the year 1996-97 computer centre will be enlarged so as to establish subsidiary computers in the zonal offices and circle offices which will give feed back and help in projecting the proper requirements of various commodities under PDS, and also the trend regarding the pattern on increase in food cards. It is also proposed to computerise the working of State Commission and District Fora.

Under the scheme following posts are proposed.

S.No.	Name of Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in (Rs.)
1.	Programmer	1	2200-4000
2.	Asstt. Programmer	1	1640-2900
3.	Data Entry Operator	3	1200-2040
4.	Steno	1	1200-2040
5.	Librarian	1	1400-2300
6.	Peon	1	950-1500
Total		8	

XIII. OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC MEASURES

WEIGHTS & MEASURES

1. Strengthening of Weights & Measures (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) Calibration and Recalibration of auto-rickshaw and taxi fare meters.
- (iii) Grant of licences to all manufactures, repairers and dealers of Weights & Measures, weighing and measuring instruments in National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- (iv) Enforcement of the Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976 and Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977.
- (v) Enforcement of Standards of Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985 and Rules, 1988 made thereunder.
- (vi) Compounding of offences under the various sections of the Standards of Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985 and Rules, 1988 and the Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976 and (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 made thereunder.
- (vii) Maintenance of Standard Laboratory for maintaining 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, Delhi, under the Standards of Weights & Measures

(Enf.) Act, 1985.

- (ix) Verification and stamping of clinical thermometers at Standard Laboratory of Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985.

The following unit of Weights & Measure Deptt. are proposed to be strengthened.

1. Strengthening of Taxi Meter Unit (Rs. 1.50 lacs)

Taxi Meter Unit of Weights & Measures Department of Delhi Govt. undertakes calibration/re-calibration of Taxi/Auto-Rickshaw 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 5 machines are in working condition and rest of the machines required repairs/ replacement for proper functioning of the units.

The Deptt. is also considering to undertake the calibration/re-calibration of Electronic Digital Fare Meters as model of Electronic Digital Fare Meters has already been approved by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public distribution. For this purpose suitable infrastructures have also to be arranged. In the Annual Plan 1996-97, a token provision of Rs. 1.50 lacs is being proposed for the purchase of device of testing Electronic Digital fare meters and also the repairing/replacement of bench machines to test mechanical fare meters.

2. Creation of additional posts in Zones (Rs. 2.00 lac)

The posts of 6 AIWMs in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300 have been created to overcome the burden of zones created due to provision of stamping of Weights & Measures on yearly basis which previously was biannual.

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being proposed for 1996-97 for meeting the salary expenditure of the staff.

3. Strengthening of Standard Lab. at Wazirpur - (Rs. 1.50 lacs)

In order to strengthen the Standard Laboratory at Wazirpur, Delhi, the following posts were created for verification & stamping of clinical thermometers and domestic water meters.

S.No.	Name of post	No. of Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)
1.	Sr. Meteorological Asstt.	2	1640-2900
2.	Jr. Meteorological Asstt.	6	1400-2300
3.	Lab. Assistant	5	950-1500
4.	Chowkidar	2	750-940
5.	Sweeper	1	750-940
6.	Driver	1	950-1500
Total		17	

The above posts shall continue in the Annual Plan 1996-97 under the directions of Govt. of India, the department has already initiated action for verification and stamping of clinical thermometers. Out of the above, 2 posts of Chowkidar, one post of Junior Meteorological Asstt. and one post of Sweeper have already been filled. However the other posts created are still to be filled considering the direction of Govt. of India on the subject as well to commence the calibration of domestic water meters. Thus a provision of Rs. 1.50 lacs is being proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

4. Consumer education and publicity - (Rs. 3.00 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 weights and measures law. Similarly, the department has also to warn unscrupulous traders for their indulgence in nefarious activities through "Press-Advertisements", Radio & Doordarshan. Besides, the Deptt. usually arrange exhibitions and

distribute educative material with the help of voluntary consumer organisations. In order to carry out consumer awareness and publicity, it is also proposed to purchase a vehicle. This would facilitate the transportation of exhibition boards and other exhibition materials to be used in arranging exhibitions at different places of Delhi. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs is being proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97 for purchase of vehicle and to incur other expenditure such as "Press Advertisements", exhibitions, publication of education materials etc.

5 (a) Construction of Zonal Office Building at Tilak Nagar, New Delhi- (Rs. 3.00 lacs)

The DDA has already allotted land measuring 1000 sq. meters near Santoshi mata Mandir, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi by DDA for construction of 2 zonal office i.e. Raja Garden Zonal Office and Tank/Lorry Calibration Unit which were presently functioning in a rented premises at Raja Garden, New Delhi. The possession of land was handed over to the PWD for construction of boundary wall and preparation of building plan, estimate of cost of construction and approval of Plan from competent authority. PWD has constructed a Boundary wall to get safety from encroachment during the Annual Plan 1994-95. The preliminary work i.e. preparation of site plan etc. will be carried out during 1996-97 and as such an amount of Rs. 3.00 lac is being proposed.

(b) Construction of building for Zonal Offices at Shahdara & Laxmi Nagar Zones in East Delhi.

The Deptt. of Weights and Measures has been allotted alternative plots of 770 sq. yards at Viswas Nagar, Institutional Area in East Delhi in lieu of one plot provided at Viswas Nagar which was filled with sewage water. The Deptt. propose to construct the building for the purpose of 2 Zonal offices which are presently functioning in rented premises at Krishana Nagar, Delhi. The work to construct building was give, to DSIDC and was paid Rs. 9.64 lakhs during 1995-96. DSIDC has constructed the boundary wall during the current Annual Plan 1995-96 and shall initiate construction of the building for which necessary site plans are being prepared by DSIDC. It is proposed to get the

construction of building starting during the year 1996-97. No funds shall be provided to DSIDC in 1996-97 as they have already been paid Rs. 9.64 lacs for construction of the building.

Details of expenditure to be incurred in Annual Plan 1996-97 is given below.

(a) Revenue Section

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Strengthening of Taxi Meter Unit	1.50
2.	Continuation of Sanctioned posts in zones	2.00
3.	Strengthening of Standard Laboratory at Wazirpur	1.50
4.	Creation of Special Cell at H.Q. for Consumer Education & Publicity and provision for purchase of new vehicles	3.00
	Total (A)	8.00

(b) . Capital Section

Construction of buildings for zonal offices at Tilak Nagar, New Delhi	(B)	3.00
Total (A & B) (Grand Total)		11.00

XV. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education holds the key to economic growth, social transformation, modernisation and national intégration. 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 improve 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 with special emphasis on mass-literacy, non-formal education, improvement of quality of education and vocational education. Efforts are continuing to involve community to achieve total literacy. 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 and modified in 1992 implied to provide education of a comparable quality upto a given level to all students irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex. It 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. Although pre-primary and primary education is mainly the responsibility of the local bodies, the Govt. of Delhi has converted its 206 schools into composite schools starting from class I. At University

level Govt. of Delhi is running 28 Degree colleges. 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. Besides this 216 middle, secondary, and Sr. Secondary recognised unaided schools are also being run in Delhi by Trusts and organisations. 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	1994-95
1. Primary	530	1677	1839	1942	2007	2039	2094	2148	2544
2. Middle	74	325	397	442	485	497	511	525	536
3. Sec./ Sr. Sec. School	69	678	843	1087	1130	1165	1172	1223	1294
Total	673	2680	3079	3471	3622	3701	3777	3896	4374

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	1994-95
6-11	4.65	5.71	6.44	7.67	9.20	9.40	9.61	9.80	10.50	10.69
11-14	2.25	2.59	3.03	3.99	5.14	5.24	5.35	5.45	6.00	6.17
14-17	1.62	1.91	2.40	2.94	3.78	3.94	4.02	4.07	4.14	4.19

✓ The 8th Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and annual draft plan 1996-97.

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. Vocationalisation of Education.
4. Expansion of Education.
5. Improvement in quality of Education.
6. Improvement of Management System of Education.
7. Population Education.
8. Strengthening of open and distance learning

The enrollment position in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given below :-

(Figures in lakhs)

Level	8th Plan Target	Achievement				Target 1996-97
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Tent.)	
1. Primary	10.60	9.80	10.50	10.69	13.72	
2. Middle	6.05	5.45	6.00	6.17	6.51	6.87
3. Sec./Sr. Secondary	4.44	4.07	4.14	4.19	4.26	4.34

The target for opening of schools in the 8th Plan and Achievement in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and target for 1996-97 are given below :

(Figures in nos.)

Stage	8th Plan target 1992-97	Achievements				Target 1995-96 96-97
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	
1. No. of Middle Schools	110	11	11	11	7	22
2. Bifurcation of : Middle Sec. and Sr.Sec.Schools	45	1	7	5	11	15
3. Upgradation of Schools	225	22	28	44	24	50
Total	380	34	46	60	42	87
4. Conversion of Sec./Sr.Sec. Schools	550	119	58	31	19	60
5. No. of new Degree College	10	-	1	3	2	3
6. No. of School Buildings	87	7	9	14	10	14

(in prog.)

II. M.C.D.

1. No. of Primary Schools	200	44	17	22	14	25
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II. N.D.M.C.

1. Primary Schools	3	-	1	2	-	1
2. Middle Schools	2	-	-	-	-	-

The Agency wise financial position for 8th Plan, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96 is indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Agency No.	8th Plan EXPENDITURE				Tent. Expd. 1995-96	Proposed Outlay 1996-97
	1992-97 target	1992-93	1993-94	94-95		
1. Dte. of Education	24500.00	3672.15	4604.69	5580.30	7376.39	9200.00
2. Dte. of Higher Education *						1000.00
3. M.C.D.	19100.00	3075.00	3464.00	3780.00	4169.00	6500.00
4. N.D.M.C.	1400.00	325.00	265.40	100.00	260.00	187.50
Total	45000.00	7072.15	8334.09	9460.30	11805.39	16887.50

* Dte. of Higher Education has been separated from the Dte. of Education from the Annual Plan 1996-97 onwards. Till 1995-96, the exp. under the plan schemes of Dte. of Higher Education is shown in the Dte. of Education.

The agency/ scheme-wise details for revised draft plan 1996-97 are as under :-

I. EDUCATION DEPTT.

1. Strengthening of Book Banks- (Rs. 15.00 lakh)

Under this ongoing scheme, course, books are lent to the needy students of class VI to XII whose parental income is below the poverty line i.e. Rs.11,050/- per annum. The books are issued to a student for one academic session after which the books are issued to another student. After three years the principals are empowered to write off the books which became unserviceable for the 4th year.

The analysis of drop out rates of students reveals that students coming from weaker sections of society leave their studies before completion as their parents cannot afford to purchase books. This scheme will help the students to continue their studies.

For the scheme, Rs.70.00 lacs (Rs.50.00 lacs for MNP and Rs.20.00 lacs for Non-MNP) is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lacs was approved for Annual Plan 1995-96.

The physical target for the year 1996-97 is 43,000 books with a proposed 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 in Rural Areas
(Rs.15.00 lac)

The objective of this on going scheme is to encourage girls students from rural areas to pursue their studies by providing them free transport facilities as an incentive. Under the scheme Buses are hired from DTC/Private contractor by the principal of the schools with the approval of DDEs of the District concerned. Presently this scheme is being implemented in two districts namely North and South West.

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 1156 Girl students were benefited. During 1993-94, 43,000 girl students were benefited. The expenditure for the year 1994-

95 was Rs. 4.03 lakh and the beneficiaries were 5520 students. During 1995-96, Rs.12.00 lakh is approved including Rs.6.00 lakh under MNP to benefit 5650 girl students. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 (Rs. 10.00 lac for MNP and Rs. 5.00 lac for NON-MNP) to benefit 5650 girl student.

Under this scheme, many a times the DTC authorities were approached to deploy their buses. But they demand 50% of the estimated charges to be deposited in advance which is difficult under government rules. As such the Department is forced to go for private contracts.

3. Improvement of School Libraries - (Rs. 24.00 lac)

The scheme aims to provide latest books on different topics to the students of various classes by updating the school Libraries. Under this scheme Special grant is given to all the Government and Government aided schools for purchase of books on new topics to strengthen school libraries. 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 1994-95 11.90 lakh was incurred on purchase of 47825 books. Rs. 24.00 lakh were approved in the Annual Plan 1995-96 to provide 83,000 books. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 (Rs. 15.00 lakh for MNP and Rs. 9.00 lakh for non-MNP) to provide 83000 books.

4. Free Supply of Uniforms - (Rs 25.00 lac)

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 poverty line (Rs. 11050/- Per

year) and who have 75% attendance during the previous academic year with satisfactory performance.

The Parental income limit is very less which reduces the number of beneficiaries. The amount of Rs. 70 per set of uniform is also very less. The matter has already been taken up with the Government of India to enhance the income limit to increase the scope of this scheme.

The backward classes division of the Planning Commission N.13052/30/95-BC dated 21-12-95 agreed to enhance the income limit to Rs. 24000 per annum per family for various scheme for the welfare of SC/ST under state sector of scheme.

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. In 1994-95, the expenditure was Rs.10.56 lakh to benefit 22873 students. During Annual Plan 1995-96, an amount of Rs.25.00 was approved (Rs.20.00 lakh for MNP and Rs.5 lacs for Non-MNP) to benefit 32,000 students. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 (Rs. 20.00 lakh for MNP and Rs. 5.00 lakh for non-MNP) to provide 32000 sets of uniforms.

5. Free Supply of Text Books - (Rs. 5.00 lac)

Under this ongoing Scheme free text books are supplied to the students of Primary section attached with Government and Government aided composite schools whose parents income is below poverty line. The objective of the scheme is to help those students who cannot afford to buy books and inspire the weaker sections of the Society to send their wards to schools. The Planning Commission agreed to enhance the income limit to Rs. 24000 per annum per family for Plan scheme meant for the welfare of SC/ST.

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 is approved. In 1995-96 Rs. 5 lac was approved to purchase 32,000 books. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to purchase 32000 books.

6. Non-Formal Education - (Rs. 5.00 lac)

The objective of the scheme is to impart education to the non-school going children and the dropouts in the age group of 6 to 14 years. In Delhi the dropout rate from 1st to Vth class has been increasing and this is upto 50% level especially in respect of girl students. This scheme caters to this cross section of society in this age group.

Part time regular teaching programme will be conducted in "Anopacharik Vidyalayas' and the children who either could not go for schooling for one reason or another or due to drop outs will get an opportunity to switch on to the formal system of education at the appropriate stage.

Originally the Non-formal Education scheme started in 1985. Various centres were conducted the programme based on honorarium paid to part time instructors. Now it was felt that to make more effective and meaningful to cover the drop outs and the non-school going children, "Anopacharik Vidyalayas" shall serve better and will bring required results for achieving the targets.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

	8th Plan Target	1994-95 achieve- ment	1995-96 Achievement	1996-97 Target
1. N.F.S. Centres	1500	300	300	350
2. Beneficiaries	45000	9000	9000	9000

Following posts are proposed to be created during 1996-97.

- Instructors for Primary Class 30 @ fixed salary of Rs.500 per month.
- Instructors for Upper Primary Class 15 @ fixed salary of Rs.500 per month.

An 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. 1.00 lakh was incurred. During 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lac was approved. For 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lac is proposed to implement the scheme.

7. Additional Schooling Facilities in the Age Group 11-14 & 14-17 Years (Rs. 4200.00 lac)

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 additionally 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 9 Distts.
10. Providing, books, stationery A.V. aids and Misc. contingencies for the new schools.

11. Printing of Post-Fixation Proforma.

12. Grant-in-aid to aided schools.

The following table gives the details of the achievements during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and Physical target for 1996-97 for opening/bifurcation/ upgradation of schools.

Sl.No.	Item	8th Five year plan						
		1992-97	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	
1.	New Middle Schools	110	11	11	11	7	22	
2.	Bifurcation of :	45	1	7	5	11	15	
	(i) Middle Schools	--+						
	(ii) Sec. Schools							
	(iii) Sr.Sec.Schools	--+						
3.	Upgradation from :	--+	225	32	28	44	24	50
	Middle and Sec. school to Sec. and Sr. Sec. school							

The enrollment position for the 8th Plan, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and physical target for 1996-97 is as under :

(In lacs)

	8th Plan Targets	Achievement				Target 1996-97 (Tentative)
		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	
1. Class VI to VIII	6.05	5.45	6.00	6.17	6.51	6.87
2. Class IX to X	2.78	2.60	2.65	2.68	2.73	2.78
3. Class XI to XII	1.57	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.53	1.56

The following posts are proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 out of which 2999

posts are proposed to be created during 1996-97.

Sl. No.	Category	No. of posts					
		8th Plan 92-97 Target	Achievement 1992-93	93-94	94-95	95-96 (Tent.)	Target 1996-97
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Principal ✓	155	8	11	20	31	38
2.	V.Principal ✓	145	19	4	19	37	37
3.	P.G.Ts. ✓	1240	88	-	178	55	218
4.	T.G.Ts. ✓	1080	155	297	266	1235	1444
5.	Language Tr.	375	59	149	130	376	505
6.	H.Master ✓ (Middle)	30	3	-	-	-	-
7.	Drawing Tr. ✓	100	9	8	20	38	41
8.	P.E.Ts.	100	9	8	20	30	60
9.	Dom. Sc. Tr.	60	9	-	12	12	41
10.	Librarian	145	19	13	14	37	37
11.	Music Trs.	60	13	36	20	13	18
12.	Lab. Asstt.	225	35	28	38	38	65
13.	Head Clerk	145	19	7	14	37	37
14.	U.D.C.	145	19	25	14	75	67
15.	Supdts.	145	18	2	14	37	37
16.	L.D.C.	100	13	28	21	45	46
17.	Class-IV(F/T)	380	52	54	40	122	166
18.	Cl.IV (P/Times)	380	52	95	40	36	44
19.	Lib. Attendants	100	13	-	-	-	-
20.	Lab. Attendants	100	13	-	-	-	-
21.	Tabla Player	-	-	63	20	21	18
22.	Care Taker	330	50	-	-	-	80
Total		5540	675	828	900	2275	2999

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. In 1994-95, the expenditure was Rs. 2441.22 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 3570.00 lacs was approved. An outlay of Rs. 4200.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 (Rs.1500.00 lacs for MNP and Rs.2700.00 lacs for Non-MNP).

8. Yoga in Delhi Schools - (Rs. 8.00 lac)

This ongoing scheme envisages to expose 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.

Following programmes are proposed in the scheme:-

1. Inter Zonal Yoga Competition
2. Refresher Course for Yoga Teachers
3. To establish Yoga cum-physical fitness centres.
4. To purchase yoga articles.
5. Strengthening of Yoga Centre.

Physical Target

S.No.	Item	Target 1996-97
1	Purchase of Yoga Articales	200 schools
2	Yoga Competition	3500 students
3	Refresher Course	150 teacher

Provision for Office Equipments, Purchase of Vehicle, Yoga materials and setting up of training centres in 5 Distts. is included under the scheme.

It is also proposed to establish one centre each in all the 9 districts, depending upon the results of the central yoga-cum-physical-fitness training centre to set up in the Central part of Delhi. The following staff would be needed to run the proposed centre:-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of post in the Dist.	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	Yoga Teacher or Research Officer	1	1640-2900
2.	Yoga Teacher/Fitness Tr. (Male/Female)	2	1400-2600
3.	Class-IV	2	750-940

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. Rs.8.00 lakh were approved in 1995-96. Provision for creating new yoga centres, purchase of Yoga articles, advance training for inservice yoga teacher outside Delhi (50 teachers), inter zonal yoga competitions and refresher training courses and for 100 teachers salary for posts etc. is included in the proposal. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 (Rs. 4.00 lakh for MNP and same for NON-MNP).

9. Capital Works Programme - Construction of school buildings - (Rs. 3320.00 lac)

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. The scheme provides for:-

- a) Construction of new School buildings.
- b) Purchase Land from DDA, S&JJ(MCD), Gram Sabha Land for construction of school buildings.
- c) Replacement of tented structure with semi-pucca structures.
- d) Addition/Alterations and renovations of school buildings.
- e) Horticulture work.

(a) School sites

For opening of new school, land is allotted by DDA, L & B Deptt. S & JJ (Slum), and Gram Panchayat every year. A perspective plan for the unserved area where schools are required, was 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 30 sites are proposed to be accrued during 1996-97 for opening of Govt. Schools both in urban and rural areas. It has been decided to provide land free of cost for Govt. school buildings.

(b) Construction of Pucca School 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 crore.

(c) Construction of Semi-Permanent Structure

The Lt. Governor as far as back in 1992 observed that school in tented accommodation should be replaced at least with semi permanent accommodation. Yet as on May, 1996, 51

school are running fully in tented accommodation and 86 school are running in partly tented accommodation. Both put together there are 137 school having 1596 classes in tents. Thus 2020 semi permanent structure are required to replace the existing 1596 tents and current year requirements of 524 class rooms.

Physical Target and achievements are given below :

	Achievements			Likely	Target
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1 Pucca Building	6	6	1	10	14
2 SPS	347	766	210	346	2020
3 Renovation	-	-	-	-	500
4 School Sites	9	15	26	30	30

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 & 1994-95 the expr. was Rs. 1621.86 lacs, Rs. 1981.80 lakhs and Rs. 2326.19 lacs respectively. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2375 lacs the tentative expenditure is Rs. 2616.84 lac.

An outlay of Rs. 3320.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97 (Rs. 1350.00 lacs for MNP and Rs. 1970 for Non-MNP).

10. Provision of Pre-primary/Primary classes in the existing Govt. Schools (Composite Schools) - (Rs. 570.00 lac)

The main objective of the scheme is to provide quality education to the children from 1st to XIIth Class under one roof.

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 set up 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 are proposed to 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		Achievements			Target
8th Plan					
1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
550	119	58	31	19	60

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.

1090 posts were created upto 1993-94. During 1995-96, 783 posts were proposed to be created.

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 lac is approved. During 1992-93, 1993-94, and 1994-95, Rs. 38.61 lac, Rs. 121.13 lac and Rs. 220.18 lac respectively were incurred. During 1995-96, an amount of Rs. 400.00 lac was approved. An outlay of Rs. 570 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

11. ✓ Assistance to students studying in Madras -
(Rs. 5.00 lac)

The objective of the scheme is to provide education to the students studying in Madaras in other subjects of General Education i.e. General Science, Mathematics and English in addition to religious education being imparted in Madaras so that they can continue their studies in Govt. Schools after completing regions studies.

It is seen that the Moulvees, religious teacher, generally impart educations to the students regarding

religious matters in Madarsas. Knowledge of General Science, Maths and English are new things for these students. They feel it difficult to continue their studies further because they lag behind in other subjects like Maths, Science, etc. This scheme is formulated to cover such students in the main stream of education.

It is, therefore proposed to appoint one Part-time Teacher in each subject., i.e. General Science, Maths and English, who will cover three Madras, and will be paid Rs. 800/- p.m. Besides this, Rs.100/- per student for whole session will be paid for purchase of books, stationery, note books etc. to those students who will opt to gain such education.

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 Madras in Delhi which are proposed to be covered in a phased manner as mentioned below :-

Target	Achievements				Target
	-----1996-97				
1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	
320	29	27		65	50

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lac is approved for this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. During 1993-94 and 1994-95 the expr. was Rs. 2.40 lakh and Rs. 1.52 lac respectively. For 1995-96, Rs. 5 lacs were approved for the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

12. Education for all - (Rs. 48.00 lac)

The main objective of this scheme is to eradicate illiteracy amongst the people of different age groups in N.C.T. of Delhi. 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.

As per 1991 census Delhi's population was 94.20 lakh out of which 51.55 lakhs are males and 42.65 lakh females. The literacy rate as per 1991 census was 75.29%.

There are about 22.4 lakh non-literate in Delhi out of which 7.58 lakh (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.

• Under this programme non-literate adults in the age group of 15-35 years will be imparted functional literacy so as to enable them to learn 3 r's i.e. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Approximately 1.50 lac literates in the age group of 6-15 years will be covered under formal education and the drop outs, house-wives, personal of Armed and Para Military Forces etc. Who have a desire to continue the education will be covered through non-formal education and correspondence courses. Apart from providing education, monitoring and evaluations under all the above programme will be done under this scheme.

Since this scheme had been introduced in 1993-94, no posts have been created so far, under this scheme. However during 1996-97, it is proposed to create following posts so that this programme could be implemented effectively.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Number of Post
1.	A.D.E. (E.F.A)	1
2.	Asst. Evaluation Officer	1
3.	Stat. Assistant	2
4.	U.D.C.	1
5.	L.D.C	2
6.	Steno	1
7.	Class IV	2
Total:		10

During the Annual Plan 1996-97 it is proposed to make

one lakh illiterates to literate under this scheme.

For 1995-96 Rs. 50 lac was approved. For 1996-97 Rs. 48.00 lacs are proposed to implement the scheme.

13. Strengthening of Directorate of Education - (Rs. 10.00 lac)

The main objective of this on-going scheme is to strengthen the staff at the Head Quarters in view of the expansion of educational facilities in Delhi. The number of schools have increased from 1529 in the 7th plan to 1748 in 1993-94. But due to one reason or other the number of staff at Head Quarters has remained the same. 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.

It is therefore, proposed to create the following new posts of various categories to strengthen the staff of various branches at the Head Quarters during the Annual Plan 1996-97.

(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.

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale Rs.
1.	Dy. Controller of Accounts	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.	Steno	1	1200-2040
7.	Daftary	1	775-1025
8.	Peon	2	750- 940
Total		10	

(ii) **Act Branch :-**

The Act branch has now been entrusted with the additional responsibility of handling litigation cases, which increased enormously during the last few 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 :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	Pay scale (Rs.)	No. of posts
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.	Peon	750- 940	2
Total			15

(iii) **Vigilance Branch :-**

This branch is proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	Pay scale (Rs.)	No. of 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
Total			10

(iv) **Administrative Reforms Branch:-**

It is proposed to create the following posts to strengthen the Admn. Reforms Branch :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	Pay scale (Rs.)	No. of posts
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
Total			7

(v) **Language Cell :-**

At present there is no staff in this cell. One PGT (Skt), UDC, LDC & Class IV have been drawn from schools to look after the work in the cell. The following staff are proposed to be created for the Language Cell :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	Asstt. Director of Edn.	1	3000-4500
2.	Sr. Language Officer	1	2000-3500
3.	Language Officers (Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi & Sanskrit)	4	1640-2900
4.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
5.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
6.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
7.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
Total		10	

(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) **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.

viii) **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.

(ix) **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 :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	Superintendent	1	1640-2900
2.	SAS Accountant	1	1640-2900
3.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
4.	UDC	1	1200-2040
5.	LDC	1	950-1500
Total		5	

x) **Gazetted Officers Cell:-**

This cell is proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts as there is no sanctioned post for the cell. There are about 2000 Gazetted Officers (Class I & II) and this cell deals with Administrative and Financial matters :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	Dy. Director Edn. (Admn.)	1	3000-4500
2.	Administrative Officer	1	2000-3500
3.	Superintendent	1	1640-2900
4.	Head Clerk	4	1400-2300
5.	UDC	6	1200-2040
6.	Steno	1	1200-2040
7.	LDC	6	950-1500
8.	Peon	3	750-940
9.	Stat. Asstt.	4	1400-2300
Total		27	

xi) 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 crore. It is also proposed to upgrade the post of Cashier from the UDC to Head Clerk.

xii) 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:-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	Asstt. Director (Plg.)	1	2200-4000
2.	Stat. Officer	1	2000-3500
3.	R.O.	2	1640-2900
4.	Stat. Asstt.	2	1400-2300
5.	Plan(Evaluation) Asstt.	4	1200-2040
6.	Peons	3	750-940
Total		13	

xiii) 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 Planing 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.

xiv) **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 :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	A.D.E.	1	3000-4500
2.	Statistical Officer	1	2000-3500
3.	R.O.	1	1640-2900
4.	Stat.Asstt.	7	1400-2300
5.	Stat.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
Total		25	

xv) **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 :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	Statistical Officer	1	2000-3500
2.	R.O.	1	1640-2900
3.	Stat. Asstt.	3	1400-2300
4.	Stat. Investigator	5	1200-2040
5.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
6.	Steno	1	1200-2040
7.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
8.	Peon	1	750-940
Total		14	

The existing post of Survey Officer (3000-4500) is proposed to be converted into Asstt. Director of Edn. (Plg.) in the same scale.

xvi) **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.

xvii) **Scholarship Branch :-**

This branch is also proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts to cope with the increased work load :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale Rs.
1.	Accounts Officer	1	2375-3500
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
Total		8	

xviii) **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 :-

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	Public Relation Officer	2	2000-3500
2.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
3.	U.D.C.	4	1200-2040
4.	Head Clerk/Assistant	2	1400-2300
5.	L.D.C.	4	950-1500
6.	Peon	2	750-940
Total		16	

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.

xix) Co-ordination Branch :-

The following posts are to be created to strengthen this branch which is, at present, functions with borrowed Staff.

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs.)
1.	A.D.E. (Co-ord.)	1	3000-4500
2.	Superintendent	1	1640-2900
3.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
4.	Statistical Asstt.	1	1400-2300
5.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
6.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
7.	Peon	1	750-940
total		9	

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 field work 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 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. In 1994-95, Rs.0.09 lac was incurred. During 1995-96, an amount of Rs.12.00 lac was Approved and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

14. Strengthening of Inspection Staff - (Rs.30.00 lac)

The main objective of this ongoing scheme is to provide additional facilities in terms of staff and other infrastructural facilities to all the Districts to augment 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. As such strengthening of the Inspection staff is inevitable from time to time keeping in view the increase in number of educational institutions, zones and Districts.

This is an ongoing scheme to provide spot guidance in the latest methodology and the new content of course particularly in the light of the new National Education Policy, to the teaching staff so that they could provide quality education to the students. This is very essential to keep in line with the public institutions so that student

could also compete alongwith other students in professional discipline like Medical, Engineering and allied courses. The /inspection and supervisory staff should be strengthened adequately to give on the spot guidance to the teacher and to solve their problems relating to education without any delay. Presently there are nine educational districts and 28 educational zones.

Accordingly, it is proposed to create new post in 9 Districts for effectively and efficient control over educational institutional spread over throughout the Delhi. The main emphasis is on the following programmes.

1. Creation of new posts in the districts and zones as per norms.
2. Creation of monitoring, evaluation and co-ordination cell in each districts with adequate supporting staff.
3. Provision of vehicles, telephone facilities, computers etc. for efficient supervision, inspection, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes being implemented at District level .

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 9 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 lac students enrolled. Undoubtedly, this is too big a unit to have effective and efficient administrative control over.

The following posts per educational and per zone are proposed to be created during 1996-97:-

1. STAFF REQUIREMENT PER DISTRICT

(A) D.D.E's PERSONAL BRANCH

D.D.E.	1
D.E.O. (PERSONAL/COORD.)	1
H.C.	1
STENO	1
U.D.C	1
L.D.C.	2
DRIVER	1
DISPATCH RIDER WITH MOTROR CYCLE	1
Peon	2

(B) Administrative Branch

ADMN. OFFICER.	1
Supdt.	1
H.C.	6
STENO	1
U.D.C.	6
L.D.C.	6
GESTETNOR OPERATOR	1
PEON	3

(C) Accounts Branch

ACCOUNTS OFFICER	1
A.A.O./J.A.O.	1
H.C.	4
U.D.C. INCLUDING CASHIER	3
L.D.C.	2
PEON	2

(D) CARETAKING BRANCH

ADMN. OFFICER	1
SUPTD.	1
H.C.	1
STENO	1

U.D.C.	1
L.D.C.	2
PEON	2
WATERMAN	1
SWEEPER	2
CHOWKIDAR	3
MALI	1

(E) GRANT IN AID UNIT

UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF ADMN. OFFICER
(CARETAKING)

SUPDT.	1
H.C.	2
U.D.C.	2
L.D.C.	1
PEON	1

(F) LIBRARY

UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF
ADMN. OFFICER (CARETAKING)

LIBRARIAN	1
PEON	1

(G) STATISTICAL UNIT

Statistical Officer	1
Stat. Asstt.	2
Data Entry Supervisor	1
Stat. Investigator	2
Data Entry Operator	1
L.D.C.	1
Peon	1

(H) LEGAL CELL

ASSTT. LEGAL ADVISOR	1
SUPDT.	1
Legal Asstt.	1
H.C.	1
Steno	1

U.D.C.	1
L.D.C.	1
PEON	1

TOTAL STAFF REQUIREMENT PER DISTT.

D.D.E	1
D.E.O(Per./Cordn.)	1
ADMN. OFFICER	2
ACCOUNTS OFFICER	1
ASSTT. LEGAL ADVISOR	1
A.A.O/J.A.O	1
STATISTICAL OFFICER	1
SUPDT.	4
LEGAL ASSTT.	1
STATISTICAL ASSTT.	2
DATA ENTRY SUPERVISOR	1
H.C.	15
LIBRARIAN	1
STENO	4
UDC	14
STATISTICAL INVESTIGATOR	2
DATA ENTRY OPERATOR	1
L.D.C.	15
DRIVER	1
DESPATCH RIDER	1
GASTETNOR OPERATOR	1
PEON	13
WATERMAN	1
SWEEPER	2
CHOWKIDAR	3
MALI	1

TOTAL:- 91

TOTAL STAFF REQUIREMENT PER ZONE

E.O.	1
D.E.O.	1
PHY. EDUCATION SUPERVISOR	1
SUPDT.	1
H.C.	2

STENO	1
UDC	3
LDC	2
PEON	2

TOTAL:-	14

In this way staff required for 9 districts is as under:-

D.D.E.	1*9	9
D.E.O (Per/Cordn.)	1*9	9
ADMN. OFFICER	2*9	18
ACCOUNTS OFFICER	1*9	9
ASSTT. LEGAL ADVISOR	1*9	9
A.A.O./J.A.O.	1*9	9
S.O.	1*9	9
SUPDT.	4*9	36
S.A.	2*9	18
H.C.	15*9	135
LEGAL ASSTT.	1*9	9
LIBRARIAN	1*9	9
DATA ENTRY SUPERVISOR	1*9	9
STENO	4*9	36
UDC	14*9	126
S.I.	2*9	18
DATA ENTRY OPERATOR	1*9	9
LDC	15*9	135
DRIVER	1*9	9
DESPATCH RIDER	1*9	9
GESTETNOR OPERATOR	1*9	9
PEONS	13*9	117
WATERMAN	1*9	9
SWEEPER	2*9	18
CHOWKIDAR	3*9	27
MALI	1*9	9

TOTAL:-	819	

STAFF REQUIRED FOR 28 ZONES:-

E.O.	1*28	28
D.E.O.	1*28	28
PHY. EDN. SUPERVISOR	1*28	28
SUPDT.	1*28	28
H.C.	2*28	56
U.D.C.	3*28	84
STENO	1*28	28
L.D.C.	2*28	56
PEON	2*28	56

	TOTAL:-	392

Total posts required for 9 districts and 28 zones is as under:-

D.D.E.	9
E.O.	28
D.E.O.	37
PHY. EDN. SUPERVISOR	28
ADMN. OFFICER	18
ACCOUNTS OFFICER	9
ASSTT. LEGAL ADVISOR	9
A.A.O./J.A.O.	9
STATISTICAL OFFICER	9
SUPDT.	64
LEGAL ASSTT.	9
STATISTICAL ASSTT.	18
H.C.	191
LIBRARIAN	9
DATA ENTRY SUPERVISOR	9
STENO	64
UDC	210
STAT. INVESTIGATOR	18
DATA ENTRY OPERATOR	9
LDC	191
DRIVER	9
DESPATCH RIDER	9
GESTETNOR OPERATOR	9
PEONS	173
WATERMAN	9

SWEEPER	18
CHOWKIDAR	27
MALI	9

TOTAL:-	1211

Posts sanctioned under districts and zones are as under:-

D.D.E.	5
E.O.	28
D.E.O./S.S.I.	28
ADMN. OFFICER	10
ACCOUNTS OFFICER	1
S.P.E./S.I.P.E.	28
A.A.O.	6
J.A.O.	2
SUPDT.	4
H.C.	30
U.D.C.	98
L.D.C.	63
S.A.	4
STENO	32
PEONS/CLASS-IV	63
GESTETNOR OPERATOR	1
DRIVER	4

TOTAL:-	407

Hence posts required to be created.

D.D.E.	4
DY. E.O.	9
ADMN. OFFICER	8
ACCOUNTS OFFICER	8
ASSTT. LEGAL ADVISOR	9
A.A.O./J.A.O.	1
S.O.	9
SUPDT.	60
LEGAL ASSTT.	9
S.A.	14
H.C.	161
LIBRARIAN	9
DATA ENTRY SUPERVISOR	9

STENO	32
U.D.C.	112
S.I.	18
DATA ENTRY OPERATOR	9
L.D.C.	128
DRIVER	5
DESPATCH RIDER	9
GESTETNOR OPERATOR	8
CLASS IV INCLUDING PEONS, WATERMAN, SWEEPER, CHOWKIDAR AND MALI	173

TOTAL:-	804

Rs. 65.00 lac was approved in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Rs. 2.90 lakh and Rs. 2.97 lakh incurred during 1993-94, & 1994-95 respectively. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lac was approved for Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

15. Stg. of Correspondence Course - (Rs. 35.00 lac)

The Patrachar Vidyalayas (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 Vidyalayas.

The Vidyalaya started functioning in 1968 with a meagre 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 benefitted by it. Against the 7th Five Year Plan Target of 96,000, the

actual physical achievement was 1,07,000.

The Vidyalaya has to organise many programmes so that the students are in a position to study themselves.

The study material in the shape of printed lessons in all the subjects is supplied to every student. Contact classes are arranged at ten centres in Delhi for about 25 days. These classes are run on Sundays and Holidays. The Students are asked to solve the questions in the Assignments at the end of each 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.

During 1990-91 the enrollment was 25,000 which increased to 27,000 students in 1994-95. A target of 27000 students is fixed for 1996-97.

Rs. 150.00 lac was approved in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. In 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs 24.89 lac, Rs. 35.89 lakh and Rs. 18.40 lakh respectively were incurred. In 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lac was approved and an outlay of Rs.35.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

16. Estt. of Evening Schools

The scheme is proposed to be dropped from 1996-97.

17. Study Camps/Study Corners for Students residing in Rural Areas, J.J. Colonies, Resettlement Colonies etc. - (Rs. 4.00 lac)

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 and electricity (light) 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. During the Annual Plan 1996-97, 25 centres are proposed to be opened. Rs. 20 lacs stand approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. Rs.4 lac are approved for the Annual Plan 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs.4.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97..

18. Improvement of Science Teaching facilities in schools- (Rs. 35.00 lac)

Under the scheme, the following programmes are being implemented :-

1. Improvement of facilities for teaching of science at school stage.
2. Provision of separate science labs. (Phy., Chem., Bio.) in Sr. Sec. schools.
3. Provision of General Science labs. in Secondary and Middle Deptts. of Sr. Sec. Schools.

4. Provision of General Science labs. in Middle Schools.
5. Provision of adequate Science equipment/ materials in schools, newly opened/ upgraded/ bifurcated schools.
6. Provision for adequate lab equipments, material, gas connections, fitting fixtures, science labs, furniture etc. in schools as well as educational science centres to meet their needs.

Under the new pattern of education, teaching of science has been made compulsory in IX an 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.

Following are the physical targets for 1996-97:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	8th Five year plan target	1996-97 target
1.	All Govt.Sec./Sr.Sec.School for their science.	4000	760 schools
2.	Govt. SSS having more No.of students at +2 stage	350	65 schools
3.	Govt.SSS where number of students is normal	900	165 schools
4.	Govt.Middle Schools	1000	200
5.	Aided schools	400	80
6.	Aided Sec.School	500	106
7.	Aided Middle Schools	150	29
8.	Science as New subject	50	10 schools
9.	New opened Middle school	60	12 schools
10.	Upgraded/Bifurcated school	100	20
11.	Lab.equipment & LPG	750	150
12.	Best Science School	15	3

Rs. 120.00 lac stand approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 14.79 lac, Rs. 20.02 lakh and Rs. 4.65 lacs was incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 194-95 respectively. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lac was approved for the Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

19. Re-organisation and Expansion of Science Teaching through out School stage - (Rs. 20.00 lac)

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.
10. Students enrichment programmes, competitions, contents for talented and weak students.

Special enrichment programme for teachers from rural and resettlement areas. Training programme for the Lab. Assistant promoted from Class IV, Educational tours for the

students, teachers and educators are proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97. To create the interest of students it is proposed to conduct science quiz, talks, debates, slogan writing competitions science behind miracle, aerodynamics, origami and other activities related to science study will be organised under the scheme. National Science Day will be celebrated every year and students Science congress will be organised every year.

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. Establishment of new science centres are proposed which will feed the needs of school under each of newly opened educational districts.

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.

Physical Achievements during 1992-93 to 1994-95 and likely achievement during 1995-96 and target for 1996-97 are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of Activities	8th Plan	Achievement				Likely Target
		92-97	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1.	Workshop for teacher Lab./Asstt.	3000	462	467	468	400	500
2.	Seminars for teachers	3000	478	402	452	450	550
3.	Study Circle	10000	1200	1426	1835	1760	1800
4.	Student seminars	7500	1150	1694	2000	2200	2500
5.	Workshop on Museum	500	60	90	95	120	120
6.	Student Enrichment camp	1200	192	235	346	1200	1200
7.	Student Activities (quiz. Debate etc.)	6000	875	320	454	3900	4000
8.	JETS Enrichment Camp	500	100	98	92	92	100
9.	Children Science	3400	-	900	1034	400	600
10.	State level children Science	5000	-	1500	1500	500	1000
11.	Science exhibition	170	34	6	6	5	5

Provision for Office Expenses, Payment for spl. services, seminar for Teachers and Students, Science fairs, N.T.S. Examination, Equipments and Machinery to Science Centres/Museum/Workshops/Schools, workshops for teachers/Lab Assts., study circle meeting JSTs enrichment camp, Children Science congress. Science exhibition, Supervisors and guidance visit to schools etc., 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 in 1996-97.

Rs. 100 lac are approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 a sum of Rs 5.28 lac Rs. 2.47 lakh and Rs. 4.97 lakh were incurred. Rs. 20 lac were approved in Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

20. Educational Television - (Rs. 37.00 lac)

The main aim of the scheme is to supplement class room teaching and to provide guidance, training and incentives to the teachers to make class room teaching not only effective

and purposeful, but also interesting with the liberal use of models, charts, demonstrations, films strips, slides etc.

The television medium is universally accepted as an effective medium of communication. Through this medium thousands of students have access to talented teachers & also to a variety of teaching aids which class room teachers find difficult, if not impossible to include in their day-to-day teaching.

Educational TV was launched in 1961 to supplement class room teaching in various subject specially in Science subjects.

The programme contents are purchase of TV sets (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.

Rs. 30.00 lac was approved in the 8th Five Year plan 1992-97. During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 0.17 lac Rs. 7.95 lac and Rs. 2.0 lacs were incurred. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lac is approved for Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.37.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

21. Educational & Vocational Guidance - (Rs.20.00 lac)

The main objective of this ongoing scheme is to provide educational and vocational guidance to the students. It is adjustive and developmental. It helps students in making the best possible adjustment with other students in schools and select various courses and occupations according to their interest, abilities and aptitudes. 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 of 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. Counsellors 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 achievers) charts, posters, information cards etc.

6. Arranging special programmes like career conference, career day and plan tours and maintenance of guidance records.
7. Taking up special projects like improving truancy etc.
8. Identification of gifted children and suggestions to provide appropriate enrichment.
9. Providing vocational development by familiarising them with the world of work.
10. Collect and compile vocational information for personal guidance.

Following posts are proposed to be created during 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay scale in (Rs.)	No of Post to be Post proposed at
1.	Counsellor-in-charges	2000-3500	5 At Distt. Level
2.	Psychologist	2000-3500	1 EVG Bureau
3.	Research Officer	2000-3500	1 -do-
4.	Occupational Information Officer	2000-3500	1 -do-
5.	E.V.G. Counsellors	1640-2900	30 Delhi School
6.	L.D.C. .	950-1500	5 At Distt. level
7.	Class IV	750-940	5 -do-
8.	Sweeper	750-940	1 EVG Bureau
9.	Driver	950-1500	1 -do-
Total			50

Psychological tests materials furniture, career, literature, books and other equipments should be provided to schools and Bureau. Rs. 20.00 lac was approved in the 8th Plan. Rs. 0.40 lac was spent during 1994-95. To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs.5.00 lac was approved in the Annual Plan 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

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 to the places of Historical and Cultural importance in India.

For the 8th Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lac is approved. During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 5.46 lacs, Rs.6.37 and Rs. 2.49 lacs were incurred. For 1995-96 Rs. 8.00 lac was approved to implement the scheme and an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97..

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. All round development and beautification of schools.

Rs. 10.00 lac is approved in the 8th Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lac was approved and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

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
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-

A target of 200 students is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. CBSE has discontinued publication of merit list of students passing out secondary and Sr. Secondary Examination. Instead of that they give the merit certificates prizes to the students performing better in the examination on the basis of subject wise merit. It was decide that the Dte. of Education will also follow the pattern of CBSE and students belonging to the Govt. and Govt. aided schools finding place in the subject wise merit proposed by CBSE of which 1% will be given merit award.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lac is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. The expenditure in 1994-95 was Rs. 0.05 lac. Rs. 0.10 lac are approved to implement the scheme in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

25. Agriculture Education/Rural based Craft - (Rs. 10.00 lac)

Agriculture Education should be an effective means to educate the rural youth in improved methods of cultivation so that they may 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.

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, study circle, etc.
- (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.

Physical achievements during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and 1995-96 and Target 1996-97 are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of Activities	8th Plan	Achievement			Likely Aciev.	Target
		92-97	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	1996-97

1. Inservice Teachers

Trg. programme

(a) Orientation programme for Agri, Teacher 5/21 days	16	3	3	4	3	3
(b) Study circle meeting for one day	20	3	3	3	3	3
(c) Stds. enrichment camp	-	-	-	4	2	2
2 No. of Trg. orientation Programme	1100	180	-	-	-	-
3 School covered	30	28	28	30	30	30
4 No. of student benefited	11800	4000	4000	4050	4500	4500
5. School Visit	200	54	60	60	60	60
6. No. of school equipment material is to be made available by giving funds	27	26	26	25	27	70
7. Van Mohtsav	4,00,000	53,320	30,517	90,000	50,000	50,000

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.

It is also proposed to impart rural based craft education to the students of 8th to 11th classes.

Rs. 30 lac are approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. In 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 0.92 lac, Rs. 0.46 lakh and Rs. 0.92 lacs were incurred respectively. For 1996-97 an amount of Rs.10.00 lac is proposed to implement the scheme.

26. Vocational Education in Schools (Work Education) - (Rs. 450.00 lac)

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.

2. 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.

3. NEED AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SCHEME

In order to make the education responsive to the need of the society, to link education with productivity so that the youth may be more employment-worthy, the scheme is introduced as required under National Policy on Education, 1986.

4. 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 60 sections in various schools so that a target of 10 percent diversification is achieved by 1995 and 25% by 2000.
- ix) To open a 'District Training Centre' for one Education Distt. to provide technical expertise and advance training to the students/teachers of the vocational schools.
- x) To implement the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Vocationalisation of Education and to meet the state share of the said scheme.
- xi) To provide regular/part-time teachers to teach various vocational courses.
- xii) The scheme will be implemented in Sr. Sec. Schools. Publicity through press and other mass-media will be done.
- xiii) To implement Non-Formal Vocational Education Programme at 20 Centres.

- xiv) Scholarship award to students opting vocational courses on the basis of merits and merits-cum-means basis.

The vocationalisation of Education programme started in the year 1977-78 has undergone gradual expansion and presenting following 30 vocational courses are being taught, at +2 stage:

1. Electronics Technology
2. Electrical Technology
3. Structure & Fabrication Technology
4. Automobile Technology
5. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Technology
6. Computer Application
7. Auditing & Accountancy
8. Stenography (Hindi/English)
9. Office Management & sectt. Practice
10. Banking
11. Marketing & Salesmanship
12. General Insurance
13. Life Insurance
14. Railway Commercial Asstts.
15. Food Service & Management
16. Fashion Design & clothing construction
17. Textile & Design-weaving
18. Ophthalmic Technique
19. X-Ray Technician
20. Medical Lab. Technician
21. Health Care & Beauty Culture
22. Horticulture
23. Tourism and Travel Technique
24. Library and Information Science
25. Dairying
26. Auxiliary Nursing & Midwifery
27. Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables
28. Textile Design - Dyening and Printing
29. Hotel Management & Catering Technology
30. Bakery and Confectionery.

During Annual Plan 1992-95, vocational courses were being taught were 147 schools . The scheme was strengthened during Annual Plan 1993-94 by introducing vocational subjects in 40 more schools. Thus the strengthening of

schools rose from 147 to 187. At the end of Annual Plan 1994-95 there were 214 schools where vocational courses were being taught. In order to give importance to the Vocational Education Programme, the Deptt. proposed to extend this scheme to 30 more schools during 1995-96.

The enrollment of the students which was 6333 at the end of 1993-94 rose to 7990 students, at the end of Annual Plan 1994-95. It is expected that about 1200 more students are likely to join their courses.

To further strengthened the Vocational Education Programme further during Annual Plan 1996-97, the department proposes following physical targets.

<u>Physical Target</u>	<u>Targets for 1996-97</u>
1. Introduction of new subjects	30 schools
2. Section	60
3. Students to be added	1200
4. Study circle/meetings for the teachers/principals of Vocational Schools	20
5. Exhibition on various activities	1

To further strengthen the vocational wing of the Directorate of Education to implement the Vocational Education Programme during 1996-97 the department proposes to create following new posts:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No.of posts
1.	Joint Director	3000-5000 spl.pay	1 +Rs.300
2.	Deputy Director	3000-5000	1
3.	P.G.T. (Vocational)	1640-2900	500
4.	Lab. Asstt.	1200-2040	200
5.	Part-time Sweeper	Rs.500/-pm.	1
6.	Part-Time Teacher	Rs.2000/-pm	500
7.	Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	1

The proposal for the creation of the above mentioned posts have already been submitted to the Administration. The provision of these post made is being in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

The plan scheme vocational educational schools included in the VIII five year plan envisages the implementation of the following three programme which formed as essential and integrated part of the scheme.

1) IMPLEMENTATION OF NON-FORMAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME

National Policy on Education, 1986 provides that non-formal, flexible and need based vocational programmes, besides the formal courses at +2 stage, will be made available to the neo-literates, school drop outs, persons engaged in the work and unemployed or partially employed persons. The Non-formal Vocational Education through flexible, need based vocational programme in identified occupations spanning several areas of activities before or after the school hours. These vocational courses will be of 3 months to one year duration and will be available to men and women.

The main objective of this programme is to cater to the educational needs of the employed, drop-outs and over aged who cannot regularly attend the institution by utilising the means, staff and material being used for the implementation of formal vocational Education programme in schools.

The programme aims at setting up of a separate wing in the Vocational Education Branch for the implementation of this non-formal vocational education and the following staff would be required to handle the implementation of Non-formal Education Programme in Delhi.

S.No.	Name of the Posts	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Assistant Director	3000-4500	1
2.	Training & Placement Officer	2200-4000	1
3.	Field Officer	2000-3500	2
4.	Statistical Officer	2000-3500	1

5.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
6.	Assistant	1400-2300	1
7.	Statistical Assistant	1400-2300	3
8.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	2
9.	L.D.C.	950-1500	3
10.	Peon	750-940	2
11.	Chowkidar	as per norms	1
12.	Sweeper (part time)	"	1

Total			19

In order to conduct non-formal vocational course in Vocational Education centre, the Department requires the following staff to manage the functioning of these centres:

1.	Principal	1
2.	Teacher Incharge	1
3.	Part-Time teachers	2
4.	Part-Time attendant	1

MANAGEMENT OF NON-FORMAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CENTRE

✓ The Non-formal Vocational Education Centres will be under the overall charge of the Principal of the school where these centres are proposed to be set up. The Principal will be assisted by a regular teacher of the school who will maintain accounts of raw-material and also the up keep of the equipment and also for day to day work of Centre. The teaching of these courses will be managed through part time experts/teacher who will be engaged from the relevant vocational areas.

One attendant to be engaged on part time basis will be provided to assist the Principal for smooth working at the Centre. The remuneration at the rate of Rs.400/- per month and Rs.250/- per month may be paid to the Principal and the regular teachers respectively for running the non-formal Vocational Education Centre. Two part time teachers will be engaged at each Centre to impart instructional/practical training to the trainees at these centres. The rates of Honorarium payable to the part time teachers/experts will be the same as in force in the formal system of vocational

education at +2 stage. The requirement of the staff at each centre are summarised as below :-

S.No.	Designation	Remuneration/Honorarium
1.	Principal	Rs.400/- per month fixed
2.	Teacher Incharge	Rs.250/- per month fixed
3.	Part-time teachers for each course	As applicable to part time experts/teachers under the formal vocational education programme.
4.	Part Time attendant for each course time	As payable to the part Class IV staff under the Directorate of Edun.

Since this programme is a staff oriented programme, the programme cannot be implemented effectively unless the entire posts included under this programme are created.

(II) SETTING UP OF DISTRICT VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES

✓ Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 envisages the setting up of 9 District Vocational Centres. The main aim to start this programme is to provide technical expertise and advanced training to the students, teachers of vocational schools. On the perusal of the curriculum of all the engineering based vocational course, it is observed that workshops engaged to provide basic technical skill in machine shop, carpentry shop, sheet metal shop, fitting shop, cutting shop etc. are not fully equipped to provide necessary training as per prescribed curriculum. Thus, there is need to consolidate workshop and laboratory for various engineering at one place in each district so that the students undergoing training in these courses could be trained effectively to imbibe the skill.

In addition to above it is also observed that the + 2 vocational pass out students of various engineering course who intends to seek admission in the Second year of the

various three years diploma courses of Engineering in poly-technique functioning under the Directorate of Technical Education are being refused admission on the plea that labs and workshops are not adequately equipped.

To overcome the above hurdle it is proposed to set up 9 district Vocational Training Centres one for each district. These centres will provide technical expertise and advanced training to the passouts and teachers of the vocational schools as per the curriculum of engineering based vocational courses with adequate labs and workshops facilities necessary for vocational training.

The following staff essential for setting up District Vocational Training Centre are proposed in Annual Plan 1996-97:

S.No.	Posts	Pay Scale	No.of posts Prepared
1.	Principal	3000-5000	09
2.	Lecturer (One each for engineering, commerce, and Home Science)	3000-4500	27
3.	Vocational Teachers	1640-2900	90
4.	Lab.Asstt./Workshop Asstt.	1200-2040	90
5.	Accountant	1640-2900	09
6.	Steno	1200-2040	09
7.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	18
8.	L.D.C.	950-1500	27
9.	Workshop Attendant	950-1500	90
10.	Class-IV	750 -940	36
11.	Chowkidar	750 - 940	9

12. Sweeper (Part time)	as per the	9
	norms prevalent	
	in Delhi Govt.	

	Total	423

It is also proposed to construct separate office building for District Vocational training Centre.

✓ (III) SETTING UP OF STATE INSTITUTE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational Education Programme was started in 1977-78 initially in 15 senior secondary schools with 9 vocational courses at +2 stage in Vocational stream. The programme has undergone vast expansion since then and presently 30 vocational course based on Engineering, Home Science, Commerce, Health & Para Medical and other miscellaneous categories are being taught in about 220 Govt./Aided Sr. Sec. Schools under the Directorate of Education.

As the Vocational Education Stream has recently been introduced the text books for the students pursuing various vocational courses are not readily available. The students take the help of cyclostyled textual material/notes prepared with the help of concerned teachers. The students feel handi-capped in the absence of text books. Development of curriculum of new vocational courses is a continuous phenomena, the Curriculum for new courses based on new emerging vocational areas are to be developed quite frequently. This can be done when the expertise to handle this work is available with the Deptt.

In service and pre-service orientation programme for teachers and the principals of the vocational schools are an essential ingredient of this programme, so that the teachers and principals of the vocational courses are abreast of the latest development/ techniques in the field of vocational education.

Thus in order to provide academic inputs to the Vocational Education Programme like development of

curriculum, textual material, resource material and for conducting in service teacher training programme, the State Institute of Vocational Education is proposed to be established. The following posts already included in the Annual Plan 1995-96 are proposed to be created in 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of Posts	Pay Scale	No.of posts
1.	Professor/Principal	3700-5000	1
2.	Lecturer/Educational Planning.	3000-4500	1
3.	Readers	3000-5000	5
4.	Lecturers	3000-4500	5
5.	Consultants	3000/-pm fixed	5
6.	Superintendent	1640-2900	1
7.	Accountant	1640-2900	1
8.	Assistant	1400-2300	2
9.	Stenographer	1200-2040	9
10.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2
11.	Peons	750-940	4
11.	Chowkidar	750 - 940	1
12.	Sweeper (Part time)	as per the norms prevalent in Delhi Govt.	1
Total			38

IV MERIT & MERIT-CUM-MEANS SCHOLARSHIP TO VOCATIONAL STUDENTS

Another component of the scheme is to award scholarship to the students who opt vocational Stream after passing X class examination on the basis of Merit-& Merit-Cum-Means basis. The main of the scheme is to provide monetary incentive to the class X students in the shape of scholarship to motivate and attract them to choose their career by opting vocational courses at +2 level.

It is therefore proposed to introduce a scholarship scheme viz. "Merit & Merit-cum-Means scholarship" to vocational students" during the Annual Plan 1996-97. Under this scheme scholarship is awarded to such meritorious students who come in the selection zone on the basis of their merits and merits-cum-means. Once this scholarship is awarded the same will be renewed upto the completion of class XII, subject to progress and qualifying minimum eligible criteria.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF MERITS

- (a) 10% scholarship are reserved for those students who came in the selection zone on the basis of merits.
- (b) the rate of scholarship is Rs. 50 per month.
- (c) the students must have secured at least 60% marks at Class X who extend to opt vocational stream at 10+2 levels
- (d) Class XII students will also be eligible in case they secure minimum 60% marks in class XI examination.

MERIT - CUM-MEANS

- (a) 20% scholarship are reserved for those students who came in the selection zone on the basis of merits-cum-means.
- (b) the rate of scholarship is Rs. 50 per month.
- (c) The scholarship will be given to those student whose parent earning less than Rs. 2000/- per month.
- (d) the students must have secured at least 50% marks at Class X who intend opt vocational structure at 10+2 levels
- (e) Class XII students will also be eligible for

scholarship in case they secure minimum 50% marks in class XI examination.

- (f) The students will be selected from each section per course.

It is expected that during 1996-97 about 1650 students are likely benefited under the scheme. The likely expenditure on this account is Rs. 8.50 lakh.

The Department proposes to purchase 6 maruti Gypsy jeep. One for state institute for vocational education and 5 for District Vocational Training Centre to co-ordinate the activity of these institute/Centre for the effective implementation of the Vocational education programme and also for liaison with different agency and export.

In addition the vehicle presently at the disposal of vocational education branch is likely become unserviceable and consequently condemned during 1996-97. Hence a proposal for purchase of one more vehicle in place of present one is being made during Annual Plan 1996-97. Thus in all the seven vehicle would be required in Annual Plan 1996-97.

For the 8th five year plan 1992-97 and the Annual Plan 1996-97, provision for establishment charges, contingency for vocational wing at the Dte. of Education. Non-formal education programme, State Institute of Vocational Education, 9 District Vocational Training Centre, scholarship award to students opting vocational classes after 10+ examination on the basis of merit and Merit-Cum-means basis, equipment, raw material, library books, Deployment of part time teacher, academic programme like workshop, seminars, study circle, meeting, exhibition etc., salary for regular teacher. State share of centrally sponsored scheme publicity and advertisement is included.

CAPITAL PROJECT

In order to implement the various programme covered under the plan scheme of vocational education in school, the Deptt. proposes to construct separate office building for vocational education, office of Deputy Director Vocational education and District Vocational training centre for which

a token provision of Rs. 30 lakh is proposed for purchase of land and construction for the same under capital Head.

Rs. 10 crore were approved for the scheme in 8th plan. Rs. 84.92 lakh in 1992-93, Rs. 61.99 lakh in 1993-94 and Rs. 95.31 lakh in 1994-95 were spent. For the Annual Plan 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 350 lakh was approved and an outlay of Rs. 450 lakh (including Rs. 30 lakh under the capital head) is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

27. Socially Useful Productive Work (SUPW) - (Rs. 30.00 lac)

The scheme aims at helping the child for the following:

1. Develop awareness of Social problem.
2. Understand the need of a technologically advancing society in term of productive process and skills.
3. To understand the utility of productive work and service to the community etc.

The programme contents are:

- i) To provide material and equipments for schools lab. including LPG connections.
- ii) Academic programme of lectures.
- iii) Student camps
- iv) Participate in Science fair.

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 included in the scheme.

Physical Achievement and Target

	Achievements			Target	
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	96-97
No. of Students	1200	1200	1300	1300	1350
No. of Teachers	450	600	600	750	800
No. of Students	3000	4000	5000	5000	6000

Rs. 75.00 lac is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Rs.5.50 lac in 1992 93, Rs. 5.73 in 1993-94 and Rs. 5.12 lac in 1994-95 were spent. For the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lac was approved and an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

28. Population Education - (Rs. 10.00 lac)

The main objective of the ongoing scheme is to help in controlling the rising population through education in formal and non-formal sectors of education to make the would be parents aware about the hazards of large population and the benefits of small family.

The programme contents are:-

A. Material development.

- i. Preparation of guidelines for teachers in

- Text Books of class XI and XII
- Middle & Secondary classes in the subject like Science and Social Science
- ii. Comic books for non-formal sector of education.
- iii. Population Manual for teachers like 'Digest' and preparation of visual aids, charts and printing them.
- iv. Publication of news letters, pamphlets etc. on population education.
- v. Use of Mass media, like Radio talks, Puppetry shows, film scripts, poems, folk dance and song etc.

B. Training

- i. Educational Administrative, DDEs, EO, Head of Schools, P.G.Ts/T.G.Ts in life science and Social science.
- ii. Teachers of Training Institutes, professional institutes, public schools and Kendriya Vidyalays, MCD & NDMC.

C. Co-curricular Activities

- i. On the spot painting competition for students of Class I to XII.
- ii. Essay competitions on population themes.
- iii. Declamation contests
- iv. Quiz competition, debates, exhibitions.
- v. Population education based cultural activities like, Folk dance, songs, Nukkar Nataks.

- vi. Poem Recitation
- vii. World population Day.
- viii. Population Education Week.

IX. AIDS

- x. Visits to observe and study the population education programme in other states and countries.

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 project was started late in the 6th Five Year Plan and has yet to complete its targets.

Rs. 50.00 lac were approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, Rs.7.67 lacs were incurred. For the Annual Plan 1995-96 Rs.15.00 lac were approved and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

29. State award to teachers - (Rs. 8.00 lac)

40 teachers are given state awards every year for their meritorious services under this scheme. They also receive a cash prize of Rs. 5000/- each with one Silver Medal and a certificate of Merit.

Rs. 15.00 lac is approved in the 8th Plan 1992-97. Rs. 2.40 lacs were spent in 1994-95 and 41 teachers were awarded. Rs. Rs.7.10 lac were approved for the Annual Plan 1995-96 and the target was to award 100 teachers. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

30. Development of Libraries for Teachers - (Rs. 4.50 lac)

The State Institute of Education established eight Teachers Reference Libraries (two in each district). The main objective of these Libraries is to provide facilities to teachers for intensive study in different fields to update their knowledge. This is an on going scheme under which latest on subjects 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 during 1996-97 are as follows :

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of posts	Pay Scale (Rs.)
1.	Senior Librarian	1	2000-3500
2.	Librarian	1	1400-2600
3.	Asstt. Librarian	7	1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500

5. Library Attendant	3	750-940
6. Peon	2	750-940

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lac were approved in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Rs.4.50 lac were proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

31. G.I.A to State Council of Education Research & Training -
(Rs. 80.00 lac)

The council's objective as enshrined in its Memorandum of Association are:

- to assist and advice the administration of Delhi in the implementation of its political and major programmes for human resource development especially in the field of education.
- to promote educational research and training of teachers and other personnel.
- to develop the curriculum aiming at all-round development of the child, and at all levels of education.
- to develop educational technology for use in the teaching-learning activities and in the training programmes, and to provide distance education.
- to devise the system and approaches for qualitative improvement of education.
- to develop a scientific process of evaluation of the pupil and of the educational programmes and institutions.
- to establish linkages with NCERT, various departments of the University of Delhi, Department of Education, Delhi Govt. and other educational institutions of the Central Govt. and Delhi Govt.

- to develop adopt/adapt and produce curricular materials, textbooks and other related instructional materials.
- to guide, develop and provide educational materials for non-formal education and functional literacy.
- to provide pre-service and in-service training to teachers at all levels of school education.

Need and Justification of the Scheme:

In the pursuance of the recommendations of the NFE 1986 and its programme of action, the State Council of Education Research and Training (SCERT), DELHI was established as an autonomous organization on May 27, 1988 for providing academic support to improve the quality of school education in Delhi. SCERT functions as an academic advisor to the Department of Education, Delhi in formulating and implementing its policies and programmes in the areas of school and teacher education.

At present the following five District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET's) established under the centrally sponsored scheme of MHRD are functioning under the administrative control and academic guidance of SCERT:

1. District Institute of Education and Training, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi- 110048.
2. District Institute of Education and Training, Moti Bagh, Nanakpura, New Delhi-110021.
3. District Institute of Education and Training, B-2, Keshavpuram, Delhi 110035.
4. District Institute of Education and Training, Bhola Nath Nagar, Shajdra, Delhi- 110032.
5. District Institute of Education and Training, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi- 110002.

Details of the programmes are as under:-

1. Pre-Service Teacher Education

Pre-Service Teacher Education (PSTE) in the form of two year course in Elementary Teacher Education is provided in DIETs. The intake is 50 students per DIET every year.

2. In-Service Teacher Education

SCERT has made a serious attempt to institutionalise teachers in-service education as it is an essential component for their professional growth. Systematic efforts have been made to bring in clarity about focus and perspective of in-service education and develop/implement a model of training involving the following steps:

- Conceptualisation regarding general and specific objectives.
- Preparation of course designs.
- Preparation of course materials.
- Orientation of Course Directors and Resource Persons Training.
- Evaluation and Follow-up.

The DIETs have a mandate to organise INSET programmes for about 2,500 primary school teachers and Headmasters every year. The SCERT organises training programmes for teachers , educational administrators and other educational functionaries from Upper Primary to Sr. Secondary levels. SCERT has a target of providing training to about 5,000 educational personnel of different categories per year.

3. Instructional Material Development (IMD)

The development of instructional and supplementary materials, their publication and dissemination is a part of SCERTs effort to improve the quality of school education in Delhi.

- a. SCERT has a target of developing text books for classes I- VIII for use in the schools of Delhi.
- b. Instructional Material for INSET.

As a part of systematic effort to professionalise continuing education of teachers and other educational functionaries, SCERT has embarked upon an ambitious programme of development of quality instructional material for the participants in its various training programmes.

c. Production of Video and Audio Programmes

SCERT has undertaken the production of educational video and audio programmes to supplement interaction with the participants during inservice programmes. The video programmes aim to orient teachers towards effective educational techniques and motivate them to utilise these in classroom interactions.

Audio programmes have been developed for the use of teachers, rural people, children and adult illiterates.

4. RESEARCH

The council has a mandate to conduct and promote educational research at all levels of school education to find solutions of the problems. The council also organises the number of research colloquia every year in which each academic faculty member presents research or reflective paper for discussion and sharing of ideas and experiences of mutual concern.

5. RESOURCE SUPPORT IN POLICY FORMULATION

The council organises seminars and workshops to contemporary issues relevant to educational system and make recommendations to the Department of Education, Delhi. The council also acts as the think tank for GNCT, Delhi through various committees to suggest ways and means for improvement of the school system and develop action plans for implementation of various programmes.

6. INNOVATION AND EXPERIMENTATION

To promote innovations in school education, SCERT has started a paper writing competition for teachers working in Delhi schools. Papers should be based on innovations, experimentation, projects undertaken by teachers with a view

to improve the quality of their methods, techniques and practices or to solve their problems. Teachers whose papers are selected are awarded suitable prizes. To give a thrust to education and the school system, the council undertakes innovative projects and schemes.

Physical targets proposed for the annual plan 1996-97 are as under

(a) Programmes

- i) 5000 Trs. to be trained.
- ii) Trg. Mandays 90,000
- iii) 25 workshops for development of instructional material
- iv) Development of text books
- v) Research Projects
- vi) Seminars
- vii) Paper writing competition for teachers.
- viii) Four inservice education programmes for public school teachers.
- ix) One Research Colloquium by each faculty member
- x) Participating of SCERT faculty in external programmes for staff development.
- xi) Publication of SCERT News-letters and journal on School Education.
- xii) Implementation of MLL project
- xiii) Celebration of World Food Day and World Habitat Day

(b) Strengthening of DIETs

Setting up of VI DIET

(c) Other Programmes

- 1. Printing & Publications of SCERT products.
- 2. Purchase of books.
- 3. Conduct of ETE entrance test and Annual Exams and other misc. expenses.

(4) STV Studio

Purchase of equipment for STV Studio and production of ten video programmes.

A post of Video Cameramen in the grade of Rs. 1640-2900 for STV Studio is proposed to be created during 1996-97. Provision for pay and allowances, office equipments/expenses and petrol etc. is also made in the proposal for 1996-97.

The 8th plan approved outlay is Rs. 243 lac for GIA to SCERT. During 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95, an expenditure of Rs. 53.39 lacs, Rs. 49.16 lakh and Rs. 49.83 lakh respectively was incurred.

For all these programmes an outlay of Rs. 75 lac was approved in the Annual Plan 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

32. Scholarship to Students - (Rs. 7.00 lac)

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.

Rs. 25.00 lac are approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. In 1992-93 Rs. 7.00 lac, Rs. 6.78 lakh in 1993-94 and Rs. 5.15 lacs in 1994-95 were spent under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lac was approved for the Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

33. Merit Scholarship to SC/ST students including educationally backward class - (Rs. 10.00 lac)

The scheme was originally introduced from 1981 on the basis of the scheme under operation in the Harijan Welfare Board which has been sanctioning 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 55% marks in previous classes. 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

Physical Achievement during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and likely achievement 1995-96.

	Achievements			Target	
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	96-97
No. of Students	8750	6787	-	9000	9000

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lac is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, 93-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 7.51 lac, Rs. 9.67 lacs and Rs. 10.00 lacs respectively were incurred. For 1995-96 Rs. 10 lac were approved. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. As no. of beneficiaries is less, the eligibility criteria is proposed to be reduced to 50 % marks in previous class.

34. 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 scholarship are awarded each year. The awards are renewed for Class VII and VIII subject to performance. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 500/- per year. It is now proposed to raise the scholarship to Rs. 1000/- for class VI, VII and VIII.

A sum of Rs. 6.00 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. In 1995-96, Rs. 1.00 lac were approved. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

35. 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.

The rate of Honorium to Principal/Teachers/Class IV is proposed to be enhanced as follows:

Principal	Rs. 500/- P.M. subject to the maximum of Rs. 2500 per year.
Teacher	Rs. 100/- P.M. per Hour thrice a week subject to maximum of Rs. 2500/-
Class IV	Rs. 100/- P.M.

Physical achievement during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 was 182 students, 145 students, 200 students respectively and physical target for Annual Plan 1996-97 is 200 students.

An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, 93-94 Rs. 0.12 lac and Rs. 1.00 lacs respectively was incurred. Rs. 1.00 lacs is approved

for 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

36. National Integration Cell - (Rs. 20.00 lac)

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 1996-97 :-

1. Teachers community singing in two group Music & Non-Music-Teachers 700 each.
2. Purchase of Musical Instruments for schools.
3. Cultural Exchanges, Goodwill tours.
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. In order to develop the programmes at State Level and for Inter state Activity it is essential that choreographers music Director and Music Composer may be employed.

A sum of Rs. 35.00 lac is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. During 1993-94, Rs. 3.41 lakh were incurred. To implement the scheme Rs. 20 lacs were approved in 1995-96 and the same is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

37. Electronic Data Processing Unit (EDP Unit) - (Rs. 9.90 lac)

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 scheme envisages to create database and generate output for prospective planning, Policy decision etc.

An evaluation study was conducted by CMC in 1984-85 and it was felt to introduce computerisation in a phased manner.

Presently the Deptt. has introduced computerisation in very restricted areas like preparation of pay bills, generation of new statistical reports and post fixation works plan scheme of Dte. of Education, EFA working, personal information system of teaching and non-teaching staff and other MIS for taking decision with the minimum

available hardware and software like one Pantium system with one line printer, one PC AT-386, One PC-XT, Two PCs and two Printers, MS-DOS, Lotus and Dbase-IV, Soaftword Oracale and Unixware. Deptt. is going to install terminal to enhance the capability of various branches Directorate of education. Following posts are proposed to be created on emergent basis during 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	System Analyst	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2.	Programmer	1	Rs. 2200-4000
3.	Asstt. Programmer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
4.	Punch Supervisor	3	Rs. 1400-2300
5.	Data entry operator	10	Rs. 1200-2040
6.	Research Officer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
7.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
8.	Attendant/Class IV	1	Rs. 750-940

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One post of Asstt. Programmer was created during 1988-89.

A database of all categories of school have been created with the view to generate various Statistical reports indicating enrollment of students/teachers school by type of institution etc. The personal information system has also been taken up for correction with the technical support of NIC. The Education for all (EFA) functionaries are also to be computerised for smooth functioning of this large scale programme run by Delhi Shiksha Abhian Samiti.

It is proposed to strengthen the existing E.D.P. Unit at the H.Q. level and District level during 8th plan period. It is envisaged to purchase 9 PC AT-486 alongwith Peripherals (Printers) to be installed at each district centre and also at the Headquarter. With a view to create independent database which will work both as 'a stand alone' position (terminal) and also linked with the Headquarter for sharing of information. Software viz Window package,

Foxbase, Wordstar to run the system is also required to be purchased.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lac is approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. Rs.6.00 lacs were approved in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 9.90 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

38. Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell - (Rs. 3.00 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 redesignated 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 during 1996-97:

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

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So far no posts have been created under the scheme.

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 lac is approved in the 8th Plan 1992-97. No. expenditure was incurred so far under this scheme. Rs.3.00 lac were approved in 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

39. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary and Cultural Organisation -
(Rs. 2.00 lac)

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 lac is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97 for the scheme. During 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 0.85 lac and Rs. 0.63 lac were spent and Rs. 2.00 lac were approved

for 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

40. Examination Branch for Quality Improvement- (Rs. 4.00 lac)

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 common examinations for quality improvement from class VI to XII, because changes occur in syllabus and the examination pattern. The District authority of Education Department have been conducting such examination with different level of Quality question paper with defeat the basic purpose of having same level of examination for each class. Accordingly it is decide to setup to separate examination branch for quality improvement. Common sample paper will be prepared and distributed among the school for class VI to XII. The examination Branch will also do liaison work with the concerned authorities i.e. CBSE, NCERT, SCERT etc. in the month of exam.

The following posts are proposed to be created to implement the scheme during 1996-97:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts
1.	A.D.E. (Exam.)	1
2.	Superintendent	1
3.	Head Clerk	1
4.	St. Asstt.	1
5.	U.D.C.	3
6.	L.D.C.	4
7.	Steno	1
8.	Class-IV	2

Rs. 20.00 lac are approved in the 8th plan 1992-97. During 1992-93 and 1994-95, Rs. 3.01 lac and Rs. 3.97 lacs were incurred respectively. For 1995-96, Rs. 4.00 lac were approved. an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

41. Specialised Coaching Facilities to Talented Students for Entrance Examinations - (Rs. 5.00 lac)

It has been observed that students belonging to J J colonies, socio-economically backward areas, slum areas etc., SC/ST who get good marks in the Sec. Exams do not get opportunities to rise in their life in comparison with students of public schools.

The objective of the scheme to prepared to talented student of backward communities SC/ST girls, and educationally backward communities who can not afford special coaching are provided special coaching as that they are brought at par with other student.

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.

Due to less remuneration to the lecturers the scheme could not be taken off. Hence the following provisions have been made under the scheme.

Principal	Rs. 500/- per month	per lecture
Lecturer	Rs. 250/- per month	
Class IV	Rs. 100/- per month	

A sum of Rs. 75.00 lac is approved for the 8th Plan 1992-97. During 1993-94 an expenditure of Rs. 0.85 lac was incurred. For 1995-96, Rs. 5.00 lac were approved to implement the scheme and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

42. "Setting up of a 'B' type Departmental Canteen" -
(Rs. 5.00 lac)

It was decided to set up 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 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	
5.	Coupon Clerk	1	825-1200

6. Cook	1		
		-	
7. Tea Maker	1		
8. Bearer	5		750-940
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 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. During 1993-94 and 1994-95, Rs. 0.23 lac was spent under the scheme Rs.5.00 lacs are approved for the Annual Plan 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

43. "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.

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, Humanyun'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.

It was 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 lac. Grant-in-aid will be made @ Rs. 2.00 lac per year for the first 5 years. After this, Grant-in-aid will be released either @ Rs. 2.00 lac 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 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. No amount could be incurred during 1992-93 and 1993-94. For 1995-96, Rs. 1.00 lac is approved. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

44. Coaching/Remedial facilities for students belonging to Educationally backward classes - (Rs. 2.50 lac)

The educationally backward classes are to be given special relief to improve their socio-economic condition in the society. Educationally backward classes covers Neo-Buddhists and Muslims. The population of Neo-Buddhists is negligible in Delhi while the population of Muslims is much more in Delhi and they are educationally backward.

Educationally Backward class find it difficult to compete with general candidates. They cannot reach upto Secondary / Sr. Sec. level by securing good marks. It is dire need of the day to give more academic inputs to bring them at par with others.

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 honorium will be paid to the staff engaged.

(Rs. p.m.)

1. Principal	250
2. Teacher (Maths)	150
3. Teachers (English)	150
4. Teacher (Science)	150
5. Class IV	75

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, an expenditure of Rs. 0.98 lac and Rs. 2.22 lacs respectively incurred. For 1995-96, Rs. 2.50 lac were approved and an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97..

45. Improvement of Education in Rural Schools - (Rs. 8.00 lac)

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.

The proposal for staff quarter in rural schools included in the scheme could not be meteralised.

For providing better educational facilities in rural schools it is proposed by the Education Department to provide free bus service to teachers & staff. A proposal in this regard was examined by Planning Deptt. during 1995-96 but could not be found feasible.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lac is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. For 1995-96, Rs. 8.00 lac were approved

and an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

46. Scholarship to students belonging to educationally backward minorities - (Rs. 2.00 lac)

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-Buddhists and Muslims. In Delhi, the population of Neo-Buddhists 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. 1500/- p.m. and are bonafide students of Govt. and Govt. aided schools under which they will be provided scholarship at the following rate.

1. Sr. Sec. Classes	Rs. 50/- per month. or Rs. 500/- per annum.
2. Sec. Classes	Rs. 40/- per month. or Rs. 400/- per annum.
3. Middle Classes	Rs. 30/- per month. or Rs. 300/- per annum.
4. Primary Classes	Rs. 20/- per month. or Rs. 200/- per annum.

For the Annual Plan 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lac were approved and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

47. Setting up of Delhi Board of Secondary Education -
(Rs. 5.00 lakh)

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 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 would 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.

It is proposed to provide officers and staff to the Board in diverted capacity from the Education Deptt. and actual requirement 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.

The scheme approved in the Annual Plan 1994-95, still in the processing stage and hence no exp. was incurred in 1994-95 and 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh was proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

48. Computer Awareness Programme in Govt. Schools -
(Rs. 80.00 lac)
(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 Navodaya Vidyalayas 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.

The 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.

No formal study has been conducted as such to formulate the scheme. 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 Vidyalays being run by the Govt. of India.

5. Methodology of Implementation :

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. The scheme will be implemented from class Vth onwards. Some 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.

6 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 .

7. Physical & financial Achievements/target :

No expenditure was incurred during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 68 lakh was approved in the Annual Plan 1995-96. The scheme is yet to be introduce. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to cover target of 20 schools.

II DTE. OF HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Opening of New Degree Colleges - (Rs. 800.00 lac)

The scheme aims at opening of new degree colleges to clear to the need for higher education in Delhi and to run the existing colleges. Provision of purchase of land for construction of college buildings is also included under the scheme.

In pursuance of the decision of Govt. of India in 1962, the Delhi Govt. sponsored colleges to provide facilities for higher education to students. 15 colleges were opened in Delhi upto 1972.

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 started functioning in 1987-88.

There are 28 colleges sponsored/started by Delhi Govt. as listed below upto 1995-96.

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 Colleg	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
24.	Dr. Keshav College for Commerce at Keshav Puram	1994
25.	Rani Padmini College for Women at Bawana	1994
26.	Maharaja Agrasan Co-ed College at Mayur Vihar	1994
27.	Co-Ed College at Shakarpur	1994
28.	Co-Ed College at Pusa campus	1994

16 colleges sponsored by Delhi Govt. are financed by Delhi Govt. and University Grants Commission as per pattern approved by the Govt. of India on sharing basis. The share of Delhi Govt. 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, Govt. 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.

DDA 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
Trans-Yamuna	-	3 Colleges
North Delhi	-	2 Colleges
South Delhi	-	1 College

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. During 1994-95, three new degree college namely at Keshav Puram in a school building at B-2 Block, named Dr. Keshav College of Commerce. "Rani Padmini College for Women" at Bawana and at Mayur Vihar in East Delhi and two colleges in 1995-96.

About Rs. 80.00 lacs shall be required per college for purchase of land and about Rs. 2.50 crore 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 lac per college will be provided depending upon introduction of courses and enrollment of students.

These new college are proposed to be funded to the tune 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 then 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. During Annual Plan 1995-96, 3 more new degree colleges were opened. One at Shakarpur in East Delhi and another at Pusa in the building of Basic Trg. Centre, Pusa.

These funds would be in addition to the funds earmarked for the 23 colleges already sponsored by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

For the 8th plan Rs. 2000 lakh are approved for the scheme opening of new degree colleges. During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 251.16 lakh, Rs. 203.35 lakhs and Rs. 300.00 lacs respectively were incurred. An outlay of Rs.700.00 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1995-96 for opening of new degree colleges. An outlay of Rs. 800 lac is

proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. During 1996-97, 3 more new degree colleges are proposed to be opened.

2. Free DTC passes to all College going Students:
(Rs.190.00 lac)

The free DTC passes scheme was introduced in 1994-95 for the college going students of SC/ST and financially weaker section of the society. This scheme has now been extended to all colleges going students.

Under this scheme students will be issued free passes for a complete session of the course or 12 months whichever is shorter @ Rs.12.50 per month per student. The payment (installment) will be drawn in advance and will be placed at the disposal of DTC. DTC will maintain the record of beneficiaries and will submit a periodical statement of account to the Deptt. for final clearance. To implement the scheme, Rs. 190.00 lac are approved during 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 190.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97..

The scheme, originally introduced in the Transport sector during 1994-95 plan has been transferred to the General Education Sector in the Annual Plan 1995-96.

3. Setting up of a Directorate of Higher Education (Rs. 10.00 lacs) (New Scheme)

Objective of The schemes :

This Directorate will be responsible to carry out following objectives.

- (a) Preparing comprehensive policy for Higher education for next 5 years.
- (b) Workout financial assistance pattern for colleges
- (c) Opening of new Degree Colleges in various localities of Delhi.
- (d) To give direction for proper utilisation of funds

- (e) Release grant in aid according to the need of colleges.
- (f) After utilisation of grants, to ensure that the accounts of the colleges are audited by the Examiner, local funds account (ELFA) Dte. of Audit.
- (g) Acquisition of proper sites for opening of various colleges.

Need and Justification for the schemes

- Opening of new degree colleges for imparting Higher Education to younger citizens of Delhi
- Monitoring of the functioning of the colleges.
- To provide better & more employment opportunities for the younger generation by emphasising vocational colleges at degree level.

programme Contents

Opening of New Colleges

Monitoring of the Release of grant to the colleges

Vocationalisation of the higher education

Presently college Branch is looking after the work of Higher Education and the strength of the staff is as under:

Sl.	Name of Post	Pay scale (Rs.)	No. of Post
1	OS	1640-2900	1 Subject to the revision i.e. 2000-3200
2.	HC	1400-2300	1
3.	UDC	1200-2040	3
4.	LDC	950-1500	1
5.	Peon	750-940	1

Now with the proposal of setting up of New Setup of New Directorate of Higher Education following posts are proposed to be created.

Sl.	Name of Post	Pay scale (Rs.)	No. of Post
1.	Under Secreary/ Dy. Director DANICS	3000-4500	1
2.	Account Officer	2375-3500	1
3.	Admn. Officer	2000-3200	1
4.	Assts/Head Clerk	1400-2300	2
5.	Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	1
6.	UDC	1200-2040	4
7.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1
8.	LDC/TYPIST	950-1500	3
9.	Class IV (Peon)	750-940	4
10.	Chowkidar	750-940	2
11.	Driver	950-1500	1
12.	Sweeper & Farsh	750-940	2
13.	Gestatner Operator	800-1150	1

At present there are 12 college which are running in the building belonging to the schools of Dte. of Education and 2 colleges are running in the Building of Technical Education. As such funds are required for their maintenance under capital Head. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

III MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

An outlay of Rs. 6500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement general education schemes of MCD. The scheme-wise details are as under :-

1. Pre-Primary Education - (Age Group 4-5 years) -
(Rs.130.00 lac)

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 743 primary schools with an enrollment of about 50,000 children.

The existing nursery classes are being continued and 100 new sections are to be added during 1996-97. The posts created during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are to be continued.

Physical Targets

During 1996-97, following attached classes and additional sections, posts created in 1990-92, will be continued.

	1990-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	-----	-----	-----	-----
(a) No. of new Nry. Classes/Sections	180	-	-	100
(b) Posts of Nry. Teachers created	180	-	-	100
(c) Posts of Nry. Ayas created	74	-	-	50
(d) No. of additional children to be covered	6300	6300	6300	10000

The 8th plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 425 lac. Rs. 110.00 lacs were approved to implement the scheme in 1995-96. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lacs is proposed.

2. Expansion of Primary Education in the age group of 6-11 years (Rs. 2200.00 lac)

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 is about 8.00 lakh. This figure is likely to be increase to 8.20 lacs during 1996-97. About 2.00 lac 1,96,799 children belong to Scheduled Castes, These schools cover rural, slum areas, J.J. clusters, resettlement colonies and other colonies developed by D.D.A. & Govt. of Delhi.

22 schools were opened/bifurcated during 1994-95 and 14 schools have been opened/bifurcated during 1995-96 against the target of 20 schools. Due to expected increase in the enrollment, more schools and additional sections will be required to be opened during 1996-97. Additional posts of H.Ms., Teachers & Class-IV will also be required to be created during 1996-97. The posts created during 1990-91 to 1994-95 will be continued during 1996-97.

Apart from creation of posts, funds will be required for school contingencies equipment, Jute patties furniture, hiring of tents, purchase of tents etc.

Physical Targets & Achievement :

	Achievement					Target
	1990-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
(a) No. of schools to be opened/bifurcate	87	44	17	22	20	25
(b) No. of additional children to be covered	73600	30000	30000	20000	20000	20000
(c) Posts of H. Ms, to be created	87	44	17	17	20	25
(d) Posts of Pry. Trs. to be created	1800	700	350	384	400	400
(e) Posts of Class-IV to be created	203	120	49	44	60	75

The outlay approved for the scheme in the 8th plan is Rs. 7295 lac. An outlay of Rs. 2125 lac was approved for 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 2200.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

3. Improvement of Primary Education - (Rs. 35.00 lac)

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, Supervisory Staff, research and extension work in the field of primary, pre-primary & physical education.

During 1996-97, following measures will be adopted to improve the quality of Education.

1. In-service Training Programmes of Teachers and supervisory staff e.g. orientation of newly appointed teachers, newly promoted H.Ms., seminars, educational tours for teachers 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.30.00 lakhs was approved to implement the scheme in 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

4. Improvement of Science Teaching - (Rs. 45.00 lacs)

The Objectives of the scheme are :-

1. To organise In-service Training Programme for teachers in Science, Mathematics and Educational Technology & work experience.
2. To organise camps for talented children who secured Science Talent Scholarships.

3. To arrange tours for children and teachers to visit the places of scientific interest in Delhi.
4. To show scientific films in schools.
5. To organise science fair, exhibition and publications.
6. To enrich and make educational use of C.R.C. (Museum).
7. To provide enrichment activities in Science and Mathematics.
8. Maintenance of colour T.V. sets and other Audio-Visual aids provided in MC primary schools.

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.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 125 lac is approved. Rs.43 lacs were approved in 1995-96 to implement the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

5. Welfare Schemes - (Rs.1070.00 lac)

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 Govt. of Delhi

These incentives will continue to be provided during 1996-97.

Physical Targets

(Children to be covered	Achievements				Target
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	96-97
a) Text Books (in lacs)	7.55	7.66	7.74	8.00	8.20
b) Uniforms (in lacs)	3.00	3.54	3.60	3.75	8.20
c) Tours (in lacs)	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	
d) Spectacles	4,000	4,000	2500	4000	6000
e) Merit Scholarships					
i) Examines	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
ii) Scholarships	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5000

For the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 2010.00 lac is approved. For 1995-96, Rs. 673.00 lac were approved to implement the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1070.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

6. Strengthening of Inspectorate Staff-(Rs. 20.00 lac)

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 (Rs.)	8th Plan	Annual Plan			
			92-97	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1.	D.E.O.	3000-4500	1	-	-	-	-
2.	A.E.O.	3000-4500	1	-	1	1	1
3.	S.I. (General)	2000-3500	10	-	2	1	4
4.	Superintendent	1640-2900	1	-	1	1	-
5.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	1	-	1	1	-
6.	Jr. Steno	1400-2300	1	-	1	1	2
7.	Attendance Officer	1400-2600/ 1640-2900	1	-	1	1	-
8.	Steno-Typist	1200-2040	1	-	1	1	2
9.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1	-	1	1	-
10.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2	-	2	2	2
11.	Att. Helpers	950-1500	1	-	1	1	-
12.	Peon	750-940	3	-	3	3	2
13.	Driver	1200-2040					1
14.	Library Atte.	750-940					13
15.	Cleaner	750-940					1

The posts created during 1990-95 and 1995-96 will be continued during 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 120 lacs is approved for the 8th plan. Rs. 19.00 lac were approved for 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

7. Capital works programme (Rs. 3000 lac)

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.
- (f) Horticulture works in schools

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.

A decision was taken by the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Delhi in exercise of his powers as corporation that hence forth only pucca class rooms be constructed. Hon'ble Lt. Governor has also taken a decision in the meeting held at Raj Niwas on 29.5.1990 that henceforth no new schools be opened in tents after 31.12.1990.

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 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, the physical achievement of pucca class rooms, prefab class rooms, lav. sets, b/walls and dev. works carried out are as under:-

Year	Pucca Rooms	Prefab	B/walls	Lav.blocks
92-93	432	148	35	80
93-94	265	384	50	40
94-95	406	252	22	1098 W.C. seats
Achievement				
95-96	415	300	20	1000 W.C. seats
Target				
1996-97	450	400	10	1000 W.C. seats

During 1996-97, plantation of trees and their ensured upkeep is proposed to be taken up for environmental protection and for incurring greenery in schools.

An outlay of Rs. 2400 lac was approved in 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

IV New Delhi Municipal Council

An outlay of Rs. 187.50 lac is proposed for NDMC for General Education Sector in the Annual Plan 1996-96. The scheme-wise details are as under :-

1. Exp. of Elementary Education (6-11 year)

NDMC has achieved 99.5% 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 are proposed to be opened 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 and some materials shall be purchased for school under this scheme. Various schools have the facilities of teaching Urdu. One primary school was opened in 1993-94 and Primary school already opened during 1990-91 will continue till the end of the 8th five year plan. Two Primary Schools were opened during 1994-95, of which one was for deaf and dumb. The schools during the 8th plan period will continue in 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 60 lac is approved for the 8th plan. An expr. of Rs. 5.37 lac, Rs. 5.40 lac and Rs. 8.40 lac was incurred for this scheme in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. For 1995-96, Rs. 12.00 lac were approved to implement the scheme.

2. Exp. of Elementary Education (11-14 yrs.)

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. Two Middle Schools opened will continue during 1992-97.

The 8th plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 65 lacs. An expr. of Rs. 11.61 lacs, Rs. 12.35 lakhs and Rs. 12.40 lakhs was incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively under the scheme. Rs. 14.00 lac were approved for 1995-96.

3. Welfare Scheme -

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 additional likely enrollment in the age group 6-14 years in 1996-97 is 37,500. 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 to all the students of class I to V under this scheme. These incentives are being provided to all the NDMC and its aided schools on the lines of MCD. 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 1992-93, 1993-94, and 1994-95 an expr. of Rs. 32.21, Rs. 27.16 lakhs and Rs. 46.00 lakhs was incurred. A sum of Rs. 56.00 lac was approved for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

4. Stq. of Administration, Planning & Statistical Cell

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. and E.O. created during 1990-91 and 1993-94 respectively will be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan. The following additional staff is required for 1996-97:-

1.	Deputy Director/EO	3000-5000	2
2.	Asstt. Director	2200-3500	1
3.	Statistical Officer	1640-2900	1
4.	Inspector of school	Selection scale	4
		of Pry. school	
5.	Stenographer		4
6.	UDC		4
7.	Store Keeper		1
8.	LDC		10
9.	Peon		5

	Total		32

The 8th plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 30 lacs. An expr. of Rs. 1.04 lakh, Rs. 1.20 lakh and Rs. 2.37 lakh was incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 2.75 lacs was approved for 1995-96.

5. Exp. of Nursery Education

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% unversalization 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 in which 4 teacher and staff will be appointed. One new school was opened during 1994-95, in which Staff has been appointed. In 1996-97 one school is proposed to be opened in which necessary staff will be appointed and some material will be purchased. The 8th Plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 25 lacs. An expr. of Rs. 6.60 lakh and Rs. 7.92 lakhs was incurred during 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. For 1995-96, Rs. 10.00 lacs were approved to implement the scheme.

6. Qualitative Improvement in Elementary Education

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. In 1995-96, furniture for students will be purchased.

An outlay of Rs. 30 lac is approved for the 8th five year plan 1992-97. An expr. of Rs. 5.74 lakh, Rs. 27.00 lakh and Rs. 1.20 lakh was incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 respectively. For 1995-96, Rs. 20.00 lac are approved for the scheme.

7. Work Experience and Hobby Centre

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.

An outlay of Rs. 5 lac is approved for the 8th five year plan 1992-97. During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, Rs. 0.78 lac, Rs. 0.90 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lac was incurred. To implement the scheme in the Annual Plan 1995-96, Rs. 1.00 lakh was approved.

8. CAPITAL WORKS

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 took up various works of school buildings. and additional class rooms which would be completed in 1995-96. It is also proposed to take up school buildings and additional class rooms during 1996-97 as detailed below:

- (a) School buildings/class rooms in progress taken up in 1993-94.

S.No. Name of work

1. C/o Primary school building at Tilak Marg Part II

2. C/o new Primary school building at Laxmi Bai Nagar.
3. C/o Primary school building at Patudi House & Darbangha Lane
4. (a) C/o Addl. class room at Harizan Basti, Ansari Nagar, Gole Market, Moti Bagh, Vinay Nagar, Lodhi Colony, Mandir Marg, Laxmi Bai Nagar.
(b) School building and class rooms in progress taken up during 1994-95.
1. C/o Primary school building at Tilak Nagar Part II
2. C/o Primary school building at Lakshmi Bai Nagar Part II. (Khushak Nala)
3. Demolition and construction of Girls Sr. Sec School at Gole Market.
4. N. P. Primary school at Shershah Mess.
5. C/o of additional class rooms in NDMC school at Gole Market, Moti Bagh, Vinay Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Lodhi Colony, Mandir Marg, Lakshmi Bai Nagar.

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 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh was approved.

9. 10+2 Pattern of Education - (Rs. 76.00 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. Rs.200 lacs are approved in the 8th plan. Rs.62.47 lac, Rs.68.00 lac and Rs. 71.40 lacs were spent during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. During

1994-95, only Rs. 20.00 lacs were met out from the plan funds. An outlay of Rs. 76.00 lacs was approved to implement scheme in 1995-96.

10. Educational Vocational guidance

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 introduced in the NDMC Sr. Sec. Schools :-

1. Stenography and Typing, office management, Secretariat practice
2. Health care and Beauty Culture.
3. Electronic Technology.
4. Stenography (Hindi)

These were introduced in three NDMC Sr.Sec. Schools.

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.

A computer Resource Centre has also been established which is providing guidance/training to the students and teachers of NDMC schools. An additional course -Dress Design and 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, 1995-96 as emphasised in the central scheme of pre-vocational education. Computer Literacy Programme will also be extended to four secondary schools.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs is approved for the 8th plan 1992-97. In 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, Rs. 2.11 lac, Rs. 4.15 lakh and Rs. 4.90 lakh respectively were spent under the scheme. To implement the scheme Rs.10.00 lacs were approved in 1995-96.

11. Improvement of Science and In-service Programme

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 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 (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-
Total		12	

B Opening of Elementary teachers training/education course

Releasing dearth of Trained teacher at Primary level in Delhi who have completed two years ETT/ETE course, it is proposed to open one ETT/ETE course. The Institution will be opened at the existing NDMC school of Science & humanities education at Tuglak Crescent, New Delhi. humanities education at Tuglak -Crescent, New Delhi-11.

Aims and Objective

1. To update knowledge and skill development of pre-service and in-service teachers.
2. To promote quality values among the would be teachers and towards the profession and society.
3. To develop management information and to organise to community services.
4. Publication and Research work
5. Liaison and coordination with diet, SCERT, NCERT and such other institution etc.

The required staff on the line of DIET along with required infrastructure will be provided at the proposed institution. When van will be purchased for day to day activities. The post of two senior lecturer, 8 lecturers and other academic and Ministerial staff will be recruited being provided in the DIETs. 50 students on the aptitude and attainment competitive test will be admitted on the line of DIET. Written to process will be followed by DIET. An Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of special officer of the NDMC with the convenorship of the Director(Ed.) will be informed on the line of DIET.

The 8th Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 20 lacs. Rs. 1.06 lac, Rs. 0.97 lakh and 1.12 lakh were incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. For 1995-96 also Rs. 1.25 lacs were approved to implement the scheme.

12. Expansion of Social Education

Social Education does not mean merely imparting knowledge of 3 R's (Reading, writing and Arithmetic). All developmental activities falls within the Adult Education. The scheme aims at :-

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 1996-97 following schemes will be implemented.

1. JOB ORIENTED CENTRES - 3

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.

For this job oriented Centre 3 post of Craft Teachers (Rs. 1200-2040) are required for satisfactory working and provision for other contingencies are needed to implement the programmes.

2. NON FORMAL EDUCATION CENTRE - 3

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 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 more than 500 children will be benefited.

Funds are required for the following

	No.of posts	Grade (Rs.)
1. Creation of Posts of Balbary cum Craft Teacher	3	1200-2040
2. Balbary Aya (New Post)	3	750-940
3. Purchase of furniture, Books and other contingencies		

3. POST LITERACY CONTINUING EDUCATION CENTRES - 20

These centres will be attached to job oriented and Non-formal centres. Reading material like News Papers/Magazines will be provided to each centre amounting to Rs. 50/- p.m.

Funds are required for the following:

	No.of posts	Grade (Rs.)	Rs.
(a) Creation of New Posts of part-time Social Education Teacher	20	Rs.100/- p.m.	
(b) News papers/Magazines for centres		Rs.500/- p.m. to each centre	
(c) Purchase of material, Books and other equipments furniture etc. for New Centres, Sec. Schools at Kidwai Nagar and Middle Schools at Havalock, Square.			

4. C/o additional rooms for Secondary school at Kidwai Nagar.

An outlay of RS. 160 lakhs is approved for the scheme in the 8th plan. During 1992-93, 1993-94, Rs. 33.76, and Rs. 17.43 lakh were spent. For 1995-96, Rs.47 lacs were approved to implement the scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 187.50 lac is proposed for all the plan schemes of NDMC under this sector. This includes Rs. 136.50 lac for M.N.P., Rs. 51.00 lac for other than M.N.P. and Rs. 50.00 lac for capital works.

XVII-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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, 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.

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. For imparting education at diploma level there are following 9 institutions, being run by Dte. of Tech. Education *at diploma level.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Annual intake	Students Strength
1.	Arya Bhatt Polytechnic	446	1398
2.	G. B. Pant Polytechnic	490	1610
3.	Pusa Polytechnic	455	1505
4.	Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic	126	378
5.	Meera Bai Polytechnic	400	1047
6.	Kasturba Polytechnic	95	285
7.	Bhai Parmanand Institute of Commercial Practice	490	875
8.	College of Pharmacy	177	471
9.	Guru Nanak Dev.Co.-Ed. Polytechnic	60	60
Total		2739	7629

College of Pharmacy is imparting training at diploma as well as degree level.

The institute wise Annual intake of students in different courses is given below:-

A. <u>College of Pharmacy</u>	<u>Annual intake</u>
1. One year diploma Course	42
2. Four Year B Pharma degree college	90
3. Two Year M. Pharma Post graduate course	40
4. Ph.D. Programmes	5
B. <u>Delhi College of Engineering</u>	
1. D.E. Courses	320
2. M.E. Courses	60
3. M.Sc. Course	25
4. B.Tech. Courses	120
5. Ph.D.	12
C. <u>Delhi Institute of Technology</u>	
1. E.C. Engg.	45
2. Computer Engg.	45
3. Instr. & Control Engg.	45
D. <u>College of Arts</u>	
1. BFA Courses	108
2. MFA Course	24

The agency-wise financial position during the 8th plan period is as under:-

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Agency	8th Plan	Expenditure			Approved Outlay 1995-96	Anti. exp.	Proposed Outlay 1996-97
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95			
1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9
1.	Tech.Edu.Deptt.	1500.00	196.70	286.57	476.97	610.00	629.77	921.00
2.	Delhi College of Engineering	5200.00	590.43	650.47	528.09	1300.00	1471.22	1600.00
3.	Delhi Institute of Technology	4000.00	800.00	350.00	500.00	1407.00	703.41	1700.00
4.	College of Art	300.00	23.49	24.33	21.86	100.00	16.02	100.00
TOTAL		11000.00	1610.62	1311.37	2900.00	3417.00	2820.42	4321.00

Draft Annual Plan 1996-97

Following new schemes are included in the Draft Annual Plan 1996-97.

	Proposed outlay 1996-97
Opening of New Engg. College for Women	Rs. 5.00 lakh
2. Assistance from Japan under OECF for "Pilot Project for upgrading quality of manpower belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority in high tech areas.	Rs. 1.00 lakh

The Agency / Scheme wise details as follows:-

I. Technical Education Department

1. "Strengthening and construction of office building of Directorate of Technical Education (HQs) at Pitam Pura (Rs. 30.00 lakh)

The National Policy on Education, 1986 has emphasised the need for proper strengthening of Dte. of Tech. Education to plan, implement and develop programmes based on the new thrust areas such as designing technical education system for emerging areas of technology, special target groups, continuing education and improvement and consolidation of the existing technical education system. Central Advisory Board of Education, under the Chairmanship of Minister of Human Resource Development strongly recommended that the organisational infrastructure at the level of State Directorate should be strengthened in order to implement the schemes as envisaged in National Policy on Education.

The Following additional posts are proposed to be created under this scheme during 1996-97 to strengthen the Dte. (HQs):-

S.No.	Name of Post	No.of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Audit Officer (S.A.S.)	1	2000-3200
2.	Legal Asstt.	1	1400-2300
3.	Librarian	1	1400-2600
4.	Data Entry Operator	3	1200-2040
5.	Photocopier Operator	3	950-1500
6.	Gestetner Operator	1	950-1500
7.	Library attendant	1	950-1500

Taking into consideration the work load, it is proposed to purchase one bilingual Electroic typewriter and two Hind manual typewriters and one Photocopier for the Dte. (Hqrs. during 1996-97.

Capital Works

Presently the Dte. of Technical Education is functioning in Vikas Bhawan, 'C'-Block with very limited space and does not afford any possibility to expand or consolidate the activities of the Directorate. Earlier it was planned to construct the Directorate Headquarter building at Nizamuddin. However Archaeological Survey of India raised objection as the proposed building was in the vicinity of protected monuments. Government of Delhi has, therefore, decided to construct the Directorate Head Quarter & BTE building at Pitampura, where sufficient land is available.

Chief Engineer (PWD) has been asked to prepare drawings and estimate. Consulting Architect was appointed for this project. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 including Rs.20.00 lakhs on capital side.

2. Strengthening of Board of Technical Education - (Rs. 30.00 lakh)

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 functions such as:-

- Approval of courses and curriculum
- Making arrangements to conduct of examinations.
- Awarding Diploma/Certificates for various courses.
- Affiliating Institutes for conduct of courses as per the approved norms of AICTE.

- Monitoring of training and standards of education in these institutions.
- 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 is, quite inadequate to handle and cope with the work of examination, curriculum, affiliation etc. of the vast number of institutions affiliated to the Board.

Following additional posts are to be created during 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of Post	No.of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Programmer	1	2200-4000
2.	Account Officer	1	2375-3500
3.	Legal assistant	1	1400-2600
4.	Data Entry Operator	2	1200-2040

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme for 1996-97.

3. Reorganisation & restructuring the set up of Polytechnics/Institutes (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

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 has been implemented. Rest of the scheme will be implemented in 8th Plan as on going scheme. It is also proposed to implement recommendations of AICTE's (Dogra Committee) recommendations which includes to provide AICTE pay-scales to Polytechnic teachers including career advancement during the Plan period.

The object of the scheme is :-

- ii) To improve the standard & quality of training in the Polytechnics.
- iii) To revitalise and motivate the faculty system to enable them to tackle the challenges posed in the ever growing field of Technology.

The new posts required under the revised staffing pattern will be created. Career advancement scheme and revised pay scale as per recommendations of Dogra Committee would also be provided to faculty members of Polytechnics, Bhai Parmanand Institute of Business Studies and College of Pharmacy.

4. Construction of hostel building and Multi purpose hall in college of Pharmacy - Rs.30.00 lakh)

Construction of Hostel for 40 boys and 20 girls are in progress in the College of Pharmacy campus, at Khanpur. Construction work started in June 1995, is likely to be completed during 1996-97. Regarding multipurpose hall, revised drawings have been submitted to Delhi Urban Arts Commission. Rs.30.00 lakhs are required under the scheme during 1996-97 to complete the construction work of hostel block.

5. Construction of Ambedkar Polytechnic at Patparganj (Rs.111.00 lakhs)

Construction of Ambedkar Polytechnic at Patparganj is in progress. The Estimated cost of this building is Rs.4.00

crore out of this Rs.285.00 lakhs were incurred upto 1995-96. Target date of completion is June 1996. An outlay of Rs.111.00 lakhs is proposed for 1996-97.

6. Construction of Kasturba Polytechnic building at Pitampura - (Rs.140.00 lakhs)

Consulting Architect was appointed by PWD for this project. In the 1st phase Institutional building and Hostel are proposed to be constructed. Detailed drawings also were got approved from World Bank, DUAC and DDA. Administrative approval Expenditure sanction amounting to Rs.4.99 crores was also issued after approval of SFC. Tenders have been floated and work is commenced. Proposal for second phase which includes construction of Staff quarters and bus garage etc. was also sent to PWD for preparation of drawings. Consulting Architect is Preparing drawings and Estimates for 2nd phase for placing before the SFC. An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in 1996-97.

7. Construction of Staff Quarters- (Rs.20.00 lakhs)

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 1996-97, it is proposed to construct 24 Type IV Quarters in the G.B. Pant Polytechnic Campus. Renovations of staff quarters, provision of tiles in kitchen and bathrooms, exhaust fan in the kitchen as per norms of CPWD, pelmets, wire mesh doors in type IV quarters are also proposed to be undertaken. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose in 1996-97.

8. Removal of Obsolescence and modernisation of Machinery and equipments in the Institutions. - (Rs. 65.00 lac)

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 equipments procured at the time of establishment of Polytechnic in 1962 have outlived their utility and need replacement. Some equipments have become 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. Infrastructural capability for research is built up in the institutions by providing adequate facilities in the laboratories and workshops.

The objectives of the scheme are :-

- (i) to replace the obsolete machinery and equipment which have outlived their lives 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, Rs. 65.00 lakhs are proposed for procurement of equipments and machinery during 1996-97.

9. **Strengthening of Library facilities & Learning Resource Utilisation Cells - (Rs. 6.00 lakhs)**

The concept of library as a place for storing and issuing of books is outdated. A wide variety of learning resources comprising graphic records in the form of books, periodicals, films, slides, microfilms etc. has brought a radical change in the concept of library. It becomes a workshop where an individual can interact with the media to be successful in his pursuit of knowledge. It is therefore, imperative to extend all possible means to ensure proper environment, accessibility and exposure of graphic needs to the user. The organisational set up of library also needs development/improvement. The staff provided at present is quite inadequate to manage the multifaceted activities of the library.

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 are proposed to be prepared by the staff themselves or with the help of experts. The cell will prepare materials, such as, lecture notes, frame slides, video films and film strips etc. for use by the teachers in the class rooms. It is also proposed to strengthen the multimedia and internet services set up in Kasturba Polytechnic.

Kasturba Polytechnic and Ambedkar Polytechnic were established in 1987-88. In these Polytechnics only one Post of Librarian has been provided, it is essential that one more librarian be provided in these two Polytechnics. Further there is no sanctioned posts of Library attendant in Polytechnic libraries. Hence the following additional posts for Polytechnic Libraries are proposed to be created.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No.of posts	Pay scale (Rs)
1.	Librarian	2	1400-2600
2.	Library attendants	8	950-1500

An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme for 1996-97.

10. Strengthening of Hostel Facilities in the existing institutions (Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Institutions in Delhi provide for 10 per cent seats for outside students. In addition to this a considerable number of students nominated by various States and foreign nationals also seek admission. There is an increasing demand for hostel facilities by local students because the workload of studies in technical institutions is more rigorous and students can devote full attention with residential facilities. They also get more opportunities for mutual interaction and thus can discuss their difficulties.

In the existing hostels about 250 students can be accommodated. Construction of Hostel in College of Pharmacy for 40 boys and 20 girls are in progress. Construction of hostel in Kasturba Polytechnic campus at Pitampura would also start from this year.

The following posts have been created during 8th Plan.

	Nos.	Pay scale (Rs.)
1. Hostel Superintendent	2	1400-2300
2. Class IV staff (including Sweepers & Chowkidars)	3	750-940

Additional posts as given below are proposed to be created during 1996-97 as the Department is constructing hostels in the College of Pharmacy Campus for 40 boys and 20 girls and hostel for girls in Kasturba Polytechnic Campus at Pitampura would also be ready during 1996-97.

	Nos.	Pay scale (Rs)
1. Hostel Supdt. (Two for college of Pharmacy & 1 for Kasturba Polytechnic)	3	1400-2300
2. L.D.C (for College of Pharmacy & Kasturba Polytechnic)	2	950-1500
3. Class IV staff including Sweepers and Chowkidars (3 each)	6	750- 940

Other physical facilities

1. Replacing of condemned furniture and purchase of essential furniture required in the hostel, utensils required in the mess and in kitchen furniture for dining hall etc.
2. Recreation facilities for the inmates.

An Outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs, is proposed for 1996-97.

**11. Strengthening of facilities for the SC/ST
(Rs. 5.00 lakhs)**

The scheme envisages to provide increased facilities for SC/ST students to motivate them to pursue studies without much dependence on their parents by providing extra coaching after normal working hours. In addition to this, these students will be provided with text books and other costlier learning aids required during studies.

To organise special coaching programme separate part-time staff will be required and they would be paid remuneration as per approved rates.

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.

Rs.5.00 lakhs are proposed for 1996-97 to implement this scheme.

12. Strengthening of facilities for Students
(Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

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 playgrounds..

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. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1996-97.

13. Faculty Development Programme (Rs. 9.00 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 followingd 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
- To depute Polytechnic staff for foreign fellowship under World Bank Assisted Project.

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.

Many States included under the World Bank Project under its quality improvement programme for technical teachers of Polytechnics provided for additional grant over and above the full salary to the teacher deputed for further studies to meet other contingent expenses. It is proposed to extend

such benefits to teachers of Delhi 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.

Details of Award would be as follows :

It is proposed to provide three Best Teachers award every Year.

1. A Cash Award of Rs. 10.000/-
2. Brass/Copper Medallion
3. Certificate

Best Institution award will carry a trophy.

It is proposed to send about 200 staff members including teaching and technical supporting staff to the various short duration/long duration courses during 1996-97. It is also proposed to sponsor Polytechnic Staff for higher studies leading to qualifications of BE, M.Tech, Ph.D.etc. and proposed to give incentives for acquiring higher qualifications. Selected Polytechnic Staff would also be sent for foreign fellowship under the World Bank Project.

An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement this scheme.

14. Stepping up Industry - Institute Interaction
(Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

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 parameter. 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, associate with the faculty of the institute for accomplishing certain research projects assigned to the students and 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 to 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 for Students and Staff:-

It is important that theoretical knowledge is supplemented by practical experience. The students must be exposed to real life situations and the industrial culture. Students must be able to correlate theoretical knowledge with practical applications. At present this is being done through short stints of practical training in industry during vacations. This training is hardly adequate and more time

should be devoted. The curriculum should provide sufficient time and weightage for practical training. There should at least be one semester reserved for such training. The industry will have to be liberal in allowing the students to receive training for long periods. The industry can involve students in solving its problem, and assigning them certain functions to be carried out in the industry. Such training if not properly monitored or supervised will lose the effectiveness and would not serve the desired purpose. so it is essential that some staff members are also associated with it. During the plan period 1996-97 Industrial Training of staff members would also be arranged and they would be given fellowship for attending Industrial Training on the pattern followed in other state like Madhya Prades and Kerala 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 create infrastructure to conduct on regular basis refresher courses, short-term training programmes capsule of courses for technical personnel working in the industry, by suitably designing need based programmes.
- h) The curriculum development cell would develop a mechanism together with feedback from industry regarding improvement required in the curriculum and training of the students. Instructional resource material can also be accordingly developed.

Infrastructure to be created during 1996-97.

Human Resources	No. of posts	Pay scale (Rs)
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
Total		7

Apart from above staff at Head Quarter, one van needs to be provided to this cell for performing the jobs as mentioned above. Rs.4.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme for 1996-97.

15. Additions & alterations in the existing Polytechnics (Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

For 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 Palmetts, wire mesh doors in type IV quarters etc. are the various items of works required to be undertaken. Rs. 35.00 lakhs are proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

**16. Integrated Environment Development Programme
(Rs.6.00 lakhs)**

Pusa campus, one of the oldest institutions 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 landscaping and facelift. This Directorate embarked upon a scheme to achieve integrated environmental development of Pusa campus, G.B. Pant Polytechnic and 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.6.00 lakhs are proposed for this work during 1996-97.

17. Construction of Extension blocks in Arya Bhatt Polytechnic, (Rs. 40.00 lac)

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 to construct additional floor on the existing building. Approval of DUAC and MCD has been received. Tenders have been invited and Tender documents ;submitted to World Bank for approval. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

**18. Establishment of New Co-educational Polytechnic at Rohini (Guru Nanak Dev Co-educational Polytechnic) -
(Rs. 200.00 lakhs)**

About 1.12 lakh students passing out at Secondary and Senior Secondary stages from Delhi Schools causes a great rush of admission seekers in the polytechnics. Every year nearly 18-20 thousand students apply for admission in these institutions and only students securing around 80% marks succeed in getting admission. Further, the industrial

growth in Delhi has also taken a leap and many industrial towns around Delhi like Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Noida, Gurgaon and Ballabgarh have come up. These industries usually absorb middle level technicians. With the development and advancement of technology, it has become necessary to introduce more courses suited to the requirement of the industries and in specialised areas. Rapid development and advancement in the field of Electronics, Computer, Instrumentation, plastic, medical instrument, food technology, environmental control etc. has resulted in increase in a demand of trained technicians in these areas.

It was, therefore, decided to start one more Govt. polytechnic in Rohini, Delhi to introduce Diploma and advanced diploma courses in emerging areas of technologies to meet the growing demand of Technical Education in Delhi to serve all corners of the metropolis. This Polytechnic is named as Guru Nanak Dev Co-educational Polytechnic.

Following 5 diploma and two advanced diploma programmes are proposed to be introduced in this new polytechnic :-

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	

The polytechnic has started functioning as a guest Institute in the BT Bldg. Pusa Campus with an intake of 60

students in two courses from 1995-96.

Construction work of this Polytechnic costing Rs. 4.60 crores has been entrusted to DSIDC and work has been awarded to M/s Mohan Construction Co. Work is in progres. Three instalments have been released to DSIDC. The target date of completion was Sept./October 1996.

An outlay of Rs.175.00 lakhs under capital head for construction of Polytechnic building and Rs.25.00 lakhs under revenue head for procurement of machinery and equipments, furniture, stationery and payment of salaries etc. is proposed for 1996-97.

The staff required are worked out based on the norms of AICTE i.e. (1:10) ratio of staff and students. The following table indicates the requirement of staff and staff already considered for creation by the Screening Committee of Delhi Govt. in anticipations of approval of Govt. of India.

Sl. No.	Posts	No. of posts	Considered for creation	Pay Scale (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Principal	1	1	3700-5000
2.	H.O.D.	5	3	3000-4500
3.	Sr. Lecturer	12	-	x 2200-4000
4.	Lecturer	24	6	2200-4000
5.	Foreman Instructor	6	-	2200-4500
		48	x	(to be approved by Govt. of India)
		48	10	

Supporting Staff

1	Office Supdt.	1	1	1640-2900
2.	SAS Acctt.	1	1	2000-3200
3.	Stenographer	1	1	1200-2040
4.	UDC	5	3	1200-2040

5.	LDC	6	3	950-1500
6.	Chowkidars	6	3	750- 940
7.	Sweepers	4	3	750- 940
8.	Peon/Cleaners	6	2	750- 940
9.	Dispatch Rider	1	-	950-1500
10.	Workshop Instructors/ Techn.& Electrician	15	2	1400-2600
11.	Lab. Attendant	6	2	950-1500
12.	Lab. Assistant	6	2	1200-2040
13.	Driver	1		950-1500
14.	Store Supervisor	1		1600-2900
15.	Store Keeper	1		1200-2040
16.	Care Taker	1		
17.	Librarian	2		1400-2600
18.	Library attendant	2		950-1500

Total 66 23

19. Establishment of Maintenance Cell in Institutions
- (Rs. 4.00 lac)

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 a 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 equipments.

With the introduction of specialised courses in the polytechnics, a number of specialised laboratories equipped with modern and sophisticated equipment will come up in the coming years. These additionalities are required to be properly installed at various locations in the buildings. In the absense of a seprate unit within the system it will not be possible to maintain these laboratories and workshops in goods condition and this in turn would create a severe hindrance in the learning process of the students apart from

low utilization of equipment.

Presently, the maintenance of civil works is handled by the 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 meagre. 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.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No.of Posts	Pay Scale (Rs.)
1.	Maintenance Engineer	5	2000-3200
2.	Electrician	5	1200-2040
3.	Plumber-cum-Fitter	5	1200-2040
4.	Masons	5	1200-2040

For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to implement the scheme.

**20. Introduction of Flexibility Programme -
(Rs.1.00 lakh)**

The rigid system of programmes does not provide enough flexibility of courses. It also lacks options to the students to learn the courses at their own pace. The rigid system treats different groups of students alike irrespective of difference in their entry level, knowledge and skills. The rigid structure has caused frustrations to some groups and difficulties and problems to others, thereby causing inefficiency and lack of quality in the system. Rapid technological advancement in different disciplines has necessitated the offering of a wide range of programmes of varying duration and different entry requirements to meet the diverse manpower need within and across disciplines. National policy on education also envisages flexibility in technical education facilities so that access is not restricted to only those who fulfil strict entry requirements as required in for all courses.

In view of above there is a need for introducing modular pattern of education and distance education which provide opportunity to a student to study courses of his choice according to his needs and at a pace which he can cope up with. The modular pattern of programme will have the following features :

- i) The whole programme will be organised into modules such that several modules constitute the programme.

- ii) A student would be expected to offer and complete a specified number of modules in order to earn Degree/Diploma.
- iii) The pattern will enable different students to choose different modules so that each student chooses his own mix of modules to suit his job profiles.
- iv) If he wishes to leave the course for a short while he can leave and rejoin the course.
- v) Modular pattern would allow for preparatory course when students come from different backgrounds, particularly those from weaker sections, rural areas or where the previous education contained some deficiencies.
- vi) The system would also enable to switch over disciplines if a student is not able to pull on in a particular discipline.
- vii) The student will have to obtain requisite number of credits to complete the course.

It is proposed to introduce multi point entry and credit system in the following disciplines :

- 1) Diploma in Electronics with specialisation in Digital and Micro Process System and Medical Electronics.
- 2) Diploma in Computer Engineering.
- 3) Diploma in Instrumentation and Control.
- 4) Part time diploma course in Electronics & Communications.

Although these programmes are diversified in nature still there is a need for specialisation in certain selected areas considering the present industrial scenario.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in Annual Plan 1996-97.

21. Grant-in-aid to private recognised Technical Institutes - (Rs. 8.00 lacs)

In Delhi, besides nine 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:

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Sanctioned Intake</u>
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 Nagger, 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, New 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, Khanjhwala, 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.

Grant is released to Sarda Ukil School of Art as per grant-in-aid rules framed by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. As per rules 95% grant for recurring expenditure and 50% grant for non-recurring expenditure is being released to Sarda Ukil School of Art. The then Delhi Administration 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. Delhi Govt. 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 Delhi 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 Private Institutions affiliated to Board of Technical Education Delhi for quality improvement. Rs.8.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme for 1996-97.

22. Strengthening and Consolidation of existing facilities in Polytechnics - (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

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.

A) Staff Structure

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 intake capacity in two new Polytechnics offering courses in Electronics with specialization in Digital and Medical electronics and Computer Engg. connecting as guest institutions have been raised from 30 to 60 students.

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.

S.No.	Posts	No.of posts	Pay Scale (Rs.)
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1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. Bhai Parmanand Institute of Business Studies

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

Due to non-availability of prescribed norms for non-

teaching staff the staff proposed for G.B. Pant Polytechnic, Women's Polytechnic, Pusa Polytechnic, Aryabhat Polytechnic and Bhai Parmanand Institute of Business Studies shall be created after work-study report and recommendations by Administrative Reforms Department of Delhi Govt. Necessary steps have already been taken and the proposal is at present under consideration with A.R.D.

These institutions shall be provided additional facilities for effecting efficiency and Modernisation by providing items such as electronic typewriter Staff Vehicle, motor cycle, furniture for office, staff and class rooms, telephones (official and residential) and other office equipment. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1996-97.

23. Introduction of new courses in emerging technology and areas - (Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Emerging technologies, are essential for 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 as well as Delhi Govt. Govt. of India, based on 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	Ambedkar Poly.
2.	Diploma in Civil Engg. with Specialisation in Construction Engg.	30	Ambedkar Poly.
3.	Diploma in Instrumentation and Control	30	Ambedkar 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	Bhai Parmanand Insitute of Business Studies

Diploma course in Instrumentation and Control, Plastic Technology, Mechanical Engg. with specialisation in Maintenance Engg. Garment Fabrication Technology and Pharmacy Course exclusively for women Post Diploma in Business Administration and Computer Application course have been introduced in the existing institutions. However, complete infrastructure as per the norms of AICTE would be provided in 1996-97. The other courses namely Printing and Packaging, advanced manufacturing Technology construction Engineering would be introduced in 1996-97 and necessary posts required Teaching as well as Non-Teaching would be created during 1996-97. The following 25 teaching staff have already been considered by the Screening Committee for creation in anticipation of approval of Govt. of India.

S.No.	Polytechnics	H.O.D. Lecturers		Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ambedkar Memorial Polytechnic	1	10	11
2.	Pusa Polytechnic	1	2	3
3.	G.B. Pant Polytechnic	1	7	8
4.	Arya Bhatt Polytechnic	-	3	3
Total		3	22	25

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed to implement this scheme during 1996-97.

24. Expansion & consolidation of existing facilities of College of Pharmacy (Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The college, at present, conducts the following courses:-

- a) Two years Diploma course in Pharmacy after passing 12th of 10+2 scheme with an intake of 90 students.

- b) Four year B. Pharma degree course with an intake of 40 students after passing 12th of 10+2 scheme.
- c) Two year M.Pharma post graduate course in the disciplines of Pharmaceutics. Pharmacology and Hospital Pharmacy with an intake of 5 students in each discipline and
- d) Research facilities leading to Ph.D Programme

The College has so far produced four Doctorates in various disciplines of Pharmacy:-

- i) During the 8th Five Year Plan, the College of Pharmacy proposes to augment some of the existing courses by increasing the intake of students and also plans to introduce some new courses.
- ii) The Pharmacy Council of India has decided that from 1993-94 onwards diploma course in Pharmacy should be of Two years duration instead of one year. Therefore, additional teaching posts are required to be created based on the additional workload as per prescribed norms. Further Principal, College of Pharmacy has been declared as Head of Department on the analogy of Delhi College of Engineering and College of Art.

It is, therefore, essential to provide additional posts as under:-

S.No.	Name of Posts	No.of posts	Pay scale
1.	Administrative Officer	1	3000-4500
2.	Accounts Officer	1	2375-3500
3.	Dy. Admn. Officer	2	2200-4000

- iii) The intake in B.Pharma is at present 40, This intake could also be increased to 60 students per year. For the increased intake, the institution will have to provide necessary additional facilities as mentioned under the diploma course.
- iv) It is also proposed to introduce post-graduate studies i.e. M.Pharma Chemistry, Bio-Technology, Quality assurance of drugs and a new area Clinical Pharmacy (for the first time in the country) during the plan period. For these additional courses in M.Pharma teachers and facilities will have to be provided.
- v) Construction of hostel block and Auditorium of College of Pharmacy 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. Accordingly Rs.25.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme in 1996-97.

25. Expansion & Modernisation of Printing Technology
Department at Pusa Campus (Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

With the revolutionary changes 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 places (dry offset) is a significant development. Printing industry is moving in a most challenging way. Time is not far when a "new wave" will appear and the technology of

today may undergo yet another transformation. In order that our industry has a respectable place in the universe of printing and publishing, efforts should be made to keep ourselves constantly abreast with the forthcoming new developments. It is in this context that the expansion of the existing Department of Printing Technology will go a long way in meeting the requirements of 21st century.

With the increasing demand for trained personnel by the printing industry, a course at Diploma level was started in 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.

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.

It was decided that 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.

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 outlived its life and is declared dangerous will be demolished and the land will be utilised for construction of new/separate block of Printing Technology. This would necessitate a substantial capital expenditure. Sanction of L.G. Delhi has been conveyed for demolition of old barracks and consulting Architect has been appointed by the P.W.D. for construction of new blocks for printing Technology Department in Pusa campus. The printing technology is a fast expanding area which requires to be modernised at appropriate level to meet the requirement of the present industries. The curriculum will also be revised and short comings of training would be removed and all modern facilities would be provided. The intake capacity of diploma course in printing technology would also be increased.

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs under capital head and Rs. 5.00 lakhs under revenue head is proposed for this scheme duringb 1996-97.

26. Continuing Education Programme & Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(A) Continuing Education Programme

The National Policy of Education and Programme of Action formulated by Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development envisages continuing education and distance learning. All India Council of Technical Education and State Directorates of Technical Education are to formulate schemes to assess the needs of continuing education. The institution selected for this purpose in consultation with user system and professional bodies offer relevant programmes of part-time studies on sequential and modular pattern resulting in award of degrees and diplomas. The strategy for designing technical education system through continuing education must be integrated with the overall technical education system. In the 8th Five Year Plan under continuing education programme, it is proposed to undertake the following activities:-

- (i) Consolidation of part-time diploma courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic and G.B. Pant Polytechnic and Pusa Polytechnic.

Scheme for part-time diploma (evening course) in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical is being implemented from 1973-74 by the Dte. of T & TE with the approval of Government of India. Presently to conduct 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.

Following regular posts are proposed for 1996-97 for consolidation of part time diploma courses at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic for which approval of AICTE has been received.

S.No.	Posts	Pay Scales(Rs)	No.of posts
Teaching			
1.	Head of the Deptt.	3700-5700	3
2.	Sr. Lecturers	3000-4500	3
3.	Workshop Supdt.	3000-4500	1
4.	Foreman Instructor	2200-4000	1
Supporting Staff			
5.	Workshop Instructors	1400-2600	3
6.	Librarian	1400-2600	1
7.	Workshop Attdt.	950-1500	3
8.	Lab. Assistant	1200-2040	1
9.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
10.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	2

11. L.D.C.	950-1500	2
12. Class IV/Cleaners	750-940	10

	Total	31

During 1993-94 one post of Vice Principal, 17 posts Lecturers, 3 posts of Foreman Instructor and One post each of Head Clerk, U.D.C. and L.D.C and 2 posts of Peon were created for Arya Bhat Polytechnic.

The Screening Committee of Delhi Govt. has recommended for creation of 3 posts of H.O.D. in the Arya Bhat Polytechnic. On the analogy of Aryabhatt polytechnic, regular posts for part-time diploma course running in G.B. Pant Polytechnic and in Pusa Polytechnic are proposed to created during 1996-97. Rs.5.00 lakhs are proposed for this purpose during 1996-97.

B. Entrepreneurship Development Programme

Entrepreneurship Development Programme has been recognised as an effective human resource development tool. This programme is primarily meant for developing first-generation entrepreneurs, who on their own cannot become successful owners of enterprises. EDPs can motivate new comers for taking up self employment and entrepreneurial career. Entrepreneurial values should be inculcated when students are graduating from institutions. Students mostly opt for wage employment career which contribute to unemployment. 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 institutions. The function of EDC will be:

- To inculcate entrepreneurship values and providing training inputs

To organise entrepreneurship resource camps

To introduce curriculum on entrepreneurship development

as an elective subject

To organise short-term courses by inviting experts from organisations to provide necessary guidance to students to set up their own industries.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to implement the scheme during 1996-97.

**27. STATE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (SPIU)
(Rs. 6.00 lakhs)**

Setting up of State Project implementation unit in the Directorate of Technical Education (Hqs) for implementation of schemes and programmes included in World Bank Assisted Project for Strengthening of Technician Education programme in Delhi is a mandatory requirements of World Bank. The estimated cost of the project for Delhi is Rs. 23.60 crores, which may further increase due to devaluation of rupee. SPIU will be responsible for implementation of project activities on all locations within 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 Coordinators (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 (TE) has been designated as Project-Director.

During 1996-97, 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, Photocopier and One Computer with Printer etc. for proper functioning of this unit. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1996-97.

28. Strengthening and Increase the Quality Coverage of Community Polytechnics (Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

With the help of Science and Technology, Government of India, had launched various programmes for the uplift of rural people and other disadvantaged sections 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 for adoption of modern technology and to develop 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 included in the World Bank Assisted Technical Education Project under the Capacity Expansion Component.

In 1996-97, 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 established 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 effective implementation of the scheme, One Van is also required to be purchased during 1996-97 for proper coordination and effective control of these centres.

Staffing Pattern

S.No.	Name of the posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
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

Details of other expenditure involved are as under:

Revenue

NON-RECURRING

1. Purchase of One van
2. Purchase of essential Tools & Equipments & Furniture etc.
3. Payment of rent (if any)
 1. Payment of salary to Project Officers, Instructors, Chowkidars, Class-IV, etc.
 2. Raw Materials.

The Screening Committee of Delhi Govt. recommended for creating of one post of project officer and 8 posts of Attendants / Chowkidars under the scheme of strengthening of Community Polytechnic.

An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed to implement the scheme during 1996-97. The entire amount is reimbursable from the World Bank.

29. Establishment of Co-educational Polytechnic at Najafgarh - (Rs. 10.00 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. 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 become necessary to 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 at Najafgarh block to cater to the needs of surrounding areas.

Land would be obtained through Development Commissioner (Gram Sabha) which would be free of cost measuring about 10 acres during 1996-97.

The Institute will be developed in phases with an ultimate intake capacity of 500 students. Conventional as well as emerging discipline like mechanical Engineering, Electrical, Computer Engineering, Satellite technology at diploma level and tool and die designing, Environmental Engineering at diploma level are tentatively proposed to be started. However, selection of disciplines will be made at appropriate stage and approval of AICTE will be obtained.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 with a capital provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs under Revenue Subhead.

**30. Establishment of Women's Polytechnic in West Delhi -
(Rs. 10.00 lakhs)**

Taking into consideration the geographical dispersal of the existing institutions and demand of admission seekers it is proposed to establish one more Govt. Women's Polytechnic in Najafgarh Block to cater to the needs of surrounding areas.

The institute is proposed to be exclusively for Women as at present there are only two polytechnics which are exclusively for Women. There is great rush of students and one of them is located in South Delhi while for the second the building is to be constructed at Pitampura.

The land would be obtained through Development Commissioner, (Gram Sabha) which would be free of cost measuring about 10 acres during 1996-97. Alternatively DDA would be requested to allot suitable land.

The institutes will be developed in phases with an ultimate intake capacity of 500 students. Conventional as well as emerging disciplines suitable for women like Electronics, Computer Engineering, Secretarial practice, Library Science at diploma level are tentatively proposed to be opened. However, selection of disciplines will be made at the appropriate stage and approval of AICTE will be obtained.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 with a capital provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs under Revenue Subhead.

**31. Introduction of Certificate Course in Library Science
in the Bhai Parmanand Institute of Business Studies at
Patparganj - (Rs. 3.00 lacs)**

Taking into consideration the demand of Library personnel in various Libraries in Delhi, Department has to

introduce certificate course in library Science of 4 months duration in the Institute of Commercial Practice at Patparganj with an intake of 60 students. Staff on contract basis/part time basis have been provided to run the course.

An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for payment of remuneration to staff engaged as well as for purchase of various recurring/ non-recurring items required for this course.

32. Providing Free DTC passes to Polytechnic Students
(Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme of Government of Delhi College students have been provided free DTC passes. Government of Delhi has deposited at the rate of Rs. 12.50 per student per month to DTC authorities. In the similar pattern it is proposed to extend this facility to Polytechnic students also. There are about 7000 students in Polytechnics who are likely to avail free DTC pass facility. It is therefore proposed to deposit an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs per annum to DTC on the same analogy and terms and conditions as finalised by Government of Delhi for college students. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1996-97 for this purpose.

33. Establishment of Women Polytechnic specially for professional courses - (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Keeping in view the demand of technical personnel as well as admission seekers in the polytechnic, it has, become necessary to establish new institutes and introduce more courses suited to the requirements of industries and in the specialised areas.

Taking into consideration the geographical dispersal of existing institutions it is proposed to establish one more Women's Polytechnic in the National Capital Territory of Delhi preferably in Rural areas/East Delhi to cater the needs of the Women population of Delhi. The institutes is proposed to be exclusively reserved for women.

Course to be Offered

Secretarial Practice and Office Management Textile designing, Fashion designing, Interior decoration, Pharmacy, Medical Lab. Technology, Food Technology.

The land would be obtained from DDA measuring about 6 acres during 1996-97.

Total Financial implication of the proposal:

(Rs. in lakh)

1. Civil Works (including cost of land)	700.00
2. Machinery & Equipment, Furniture and other non-recurring expenditure.	100.00
3. Recurring expenditure	50.00

Number of posts and their pay-scales:

1. Principal	1	Rs.3700-5700
2. Head of Department	5	Rs.3000-4500
3. Lecturers	17	Rs.2200-4000

Technical Support will be provided so as to incur an expenditure of 50% of the expenditure on teaching posts in each of the institutes.

Requirements of Stores and Equipments:

The equipments will be purchased as per the standard tool list for each course as per the curriculum to be finalised in consultation with TTTI, Chandigarh.

During 1996-97, efforts would be made to procure land from DDA and seek approval of AICTE for establishment of one more Women's Polytechnic in Delhi.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

34. Opening of a New Engineering College for Women (New Scheme) - (Rs. 5.00 lakh)

Objective of the Scheme

The objective is to set up an Engineering College especially for Women in the N.C.T. of Delhi to meet the growing demand of manpower in the field of high level Engineering and Technology.

It will provide increased opportunities to women for Technical Education in Engineering areas of Technology, facilitating their wider participation at decision making level. This will enrich the resourcefulness of the young women and would provide the required level of creativity to give women a Central place in the modernisation and development of the country.

Need and Justification:

There is a significant regional imbalance in the faculties available for undergraduate level Technical education in the country.

As per the All India Picture of Engineering and Pharmacy Institutions in the country, it is quite apparent that as against the total intake capacity of 1,01,451 in the country, North Western region comprising of Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, New Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan has only an intake of 7627 seats i.e. 7% of the total intake. On the other hand the intake capacities in the region of 'South', 'South-West' and 'West' is respectively 28195, 23964 and 28349 i.e. 27%, 23.6% and 28% respectively. This has resulted in a situation that students in the National Capital Territory of Delhi have to face a lot of competition and even as bright students as those getting more than 90% marks are not able to get admission in the Engineering Colleges of Delhi. They are also placed in dis-advantageous position in other States

because of the Domicile factor. Students in other States even with 60% or so marks are getting admission in State ENGINEERING Colleges and thus causing dis-contentment amongst the students of Delhi. In view of this there is an absolute necessity of opening an Engineering College in Delhi.

Total Cost of the Scheme/Project:

The estimated cost of this scheme in setting up of an Institution with an intake capacity of about 300 students would be about Rs.28.50 crore as per the breakup below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring

i) Cost of Land including development Boundary walls etc.	2.00
ii) Const.of Bldg. Workshop Hostel Staff Quarters.	15.00
iii) Equipment, Furniture, Books and Vehicles etc.	10.00

	27.00

Recurring

Salary & Operational Cost.	1.50

Total	28.50

An appropriate land with a view to have the geographical dispersal of the facilities in the National Capital Territory of Delhi will be obtained from Delhi Development Authority.

The Institute will be developed as an independent campus providing Hostel facilities and quarters for the staff.

New emerging areas and disciplines like Computer Electronics Engineering and Instrumentation and other disciplines to be decided at the appropriate stage will be introduced. The institute will be affiliated to the University of Delhi. Detailed scheme will be formulated and submitted to the All India Council for Technical Education.

The posts will be created as per AICTE norms.

A token provision of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

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 January 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 (Polytechnics). Approval of the then Delhi Admn. has also been obtained for seeking World Bank Assistance for strengthening of Technical Education programmes. Reimbursement of Rs. 167.04 lakhs have been received from World Bank so far.

II DELHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Rs. 1600.00 lac)

The scheme wise details are as under:-

**1. Construction of Building of D C E at Bawana Road -
(Rs. 1411.00 lacs)**

The project of construction of new building of Delhi College of Engineering at Bawana Road comprises of two complexes:

- i) Residential Complex
- ii) Academic and Administrative Complex including amenities zone.

Residential complex has already been completed consisting of the following :

The residential complex consisting of 60 Type-I, 105 Type-II, 45 Type-III, 60 Type-IV, 56 Type-V, quarters totaling 326 quarters, guest house, married students' hostel, Transit hostel, three pump houses storm water drainage system for the entire campus Electric Sub-Station building for the Residential zone, internal road network and Horticulture works setting up Nursery and large scale plantations.

A construction project team headed by a Project Manager inclusive of Civil Division, Electrical Division and 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 satisfactory progress has been achieved with regard to Residential complex.

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 appointed. A project monitoring Team has also been set up to monitor the scheme and the quality of constructions.

As regard the Administrave Block, Boy's Hostel Block and One Academic Block the work is in full swing and is expected to be completed in 1996-97. The work of another Block consisting Humanities, Mechanical Engg., Workshops, Girls Hostel will be taken up for which approval from MCD and DUAC has been obtained.

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 crores approval on 10/12/90	Rs. 70.19
(b) Estimates as now given by PWD	Rs. 101.05 crores

Approved Outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.4400.00 lakhs

Year-wise expenditure is given below:

	(Rs. in lakh)
(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
(f) 1994-95	423.11
(g) 1995-96	1471.22
Total	3980.37

It is proposed to start shifting of the college from its existing building at Kashmere Gate to the New Campus of 167 acres during 1996-97. The shifting is a voluminous work requiring demolition, installation of old campus, its transportation and commissioning in the New Campus and needs necessary funds.

During 1996-97 it is proposed to create two posts of Group 'A' and one post of Group 'C' under this scheme. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 1411.00 lakhs is proposed including Rs. 21.00 lakhs under Revenue head to implement the scheme. Revenue provision is for salary, office expenses and shifting of the Deptt. and Laboratories of the college to the New Campus.

2. Modernisation of Existing Courses (Rs.93.00 lacs)

Great emphasis has been given on Modernisation and removal of obsolescence in the laboratories and workshops in the National Policy on Technical Education. The college, being old, machines and equipments being out dated, it calls for replacement of equipments, instruments and computers by new and sophisticated machines and equipment on regular basis so 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 disk for the library. An expenditure of Rs. 60.00 lac was incurred during 1994-95. For procurement of such machinery, equipments, computers latest books and journals, Rs. 52.50 lacs were approved in 1995-96. For 1996-97, Rs.93.00 lakhs are proposed.

3. Faculty Development - (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

Emphasis is 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. Rs. 30.00

lac are approved in the 8th five year plan 1992-97. In 1994-95, Rs.3.00 lac were incurred. Rs. 5.50 lacs were approved in 1995-96 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs are proposed for 1996-97.

4. Student Welfare (Rs. 2.00 lac)

Under this scheme, better amenities are being 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 is approved in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Rs. 1.50 lac were incurred during 1994-95. Rs.2.00 lacs were approved in 1995-96. For 1996-97, Rs. 2.00 lakhs are proposed under the scheme.

5. Creation of Centres of Advanced Studies, Research Extension Services - (Rs. 12.50 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. These centres are planned to be fully operational in the new campus of the College where 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. It is proposed to start to shift the college to the New Campus during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 12.50 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to provide initial support to these centres so as to:-

- (i) Augment the present thrust in the emerging area of strength at the college such as Polymer Technology, Environmental Engineering, Robotics, Automation and Manufacturing system.
- ii) Offer Short-term courses in emerging and relevant areas of Engineering and Technology to various target groups such as teachers of Engineering Institutions and

practising Engineers from the Industry under the non-degree programmes.

iii) Organize E D P programmes to about 30 young entrepreneurs to give a boost to the philosophy of self-employment and self-reliance.

(iv) Create a nucleus facility for Industrial Consultancy under the Dean, Continuing education

It is proposed to create the following posts during the Annual Plan 1996-97 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 :

S.No.	Posts	No.of Posts	Pay Scale (Rs)
1.	Professor	01	4500-7300
2.	Sr.Research Fellow	01	3000-5000
3.	Jr.Research Fellow	01	2200-4000
4.	Steno-Typist	01	1400-2400
5.	Sr.Tech.Asstt.	01	1640-2900
6.	Tech.Asstt.	01	1400-2600
7.	U.D.C.	01	1200-2040
8.	Peon	01	750-940
Total		08	

Rs. 2.22 lacs was incurred during 1994-95. In 1995-96, Rs. 9.50 lacs were approved. For 1996-97, Rs. 12.50 lakhs are proposed to implement the 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 is approved in the 8th five year plan. In 1994-95 Rs.1.93 lacs was incurred. Rs. 3.00 lacs were approved in 1995-96. For 1996-97, Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed.

7. Part-time Degree Courses (Rs. 23.00 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 1989-90 was 45 which has been progressively increased to 120 in four branches of engineering. It is proposed to create 13 posts of group-A, 2 posts each of group-C and Group-D in 1996-97.

Rs. 9.00 lac was incurred in 1994-95. Rs. 22.00 lacs was approved in 1995-96 to meet the expenses of salaries/allowances, special services, office expenditure, consumables etc. For 1996-97, Rs. 23.00 lakhs are proposed for this purpose.

8. Strengthening of Computer Centre - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

With the importance of computer application in 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 is made compulsory for all the undergraduate and post-graduate students. The College possesses HP-9000, ICIM-6000 computer systems in addition to a host of PC/XTs and PC/ATs. Facilities of Local Area Net working are existing in the present campus itself besides facilities of colour graphic display, laser printer, X-Y plotter, dot

matrix printer, line printer etc. Rs. 30.00 lacs are approved in the 8th Plan. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs are approved in 1995-96 for updating the facilities in the computer centre. It is proposed to create 3 posts of Group 'A', 8 posts of Group 'C' and one post of Group 'D' during 1996-97. In 1996-97, Rs. 10.00 lakhs are proposed to implement the scheme.

9. Renovation of Old College Building at Kashmere Gate - (Rs. 5 lacs)

Most of the buildings of the College at Kashmere Gate are more than 40 years old and they require 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 were introduced from 1987 and 1989, respectively. A new M.E. programme in Polymer Tech. was started in 1986. Though partial shifting of the academic activity to the New Campus is proposed from July/Aug. 1996, still a sizeable academic activity has to continue at the old campus for the next 2-3 years till the New Campus construction is completed. Hence it is necessary to keep the existing building in functional state by renovation. Accordingly, Rs. 5.00 lacs were approved for 1995-96 and an expenditure of Rs. 11.18 lacs was incurred during 1994-95. For 1996-97, Rs. 5.00 lakhs are proposed under the scheme.

10. Expansion of Educational facilities at Delhi College of Engineering - (Rs. 24.00 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 from 280 to 320 and B.E. courses in Production & Industrial Engineering and Computer Engineering have been started. It is proposed to start the rest of the B.E. level courses when the College is poised to shift 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 20 students under full-time Ph. D. programme. The scholarships and grants for such students would be in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Govt.

To support the Laboratory development in specialised areas pertaining to these courses/ programmes, machines and equipments and other infrastructural support are proposed to be developed during 1996-97.

The following post are proposed to be created during 1995-96.

Group A	41
Group C	39
Group D	8

Total	88

Rs. 13.62 lacs were incurred in 1994-95. Rs.22.00 lacs are approved for this scheme in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

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. Rs. 0.57 lac was incurred during 1994-95. In 1995-96 Rs. 0.60 lacs were approved. For 1996-97, Rs. 0.60 lakhs is proposed to continue the scheme.

**12. Strengthening of General and Hostel Administration -
(Rs. 2.40 lacs)**

Established in 1941, Delhi College of Engineering 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. 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.

The present state of General Administrative set-up in the College is proposed to be strengthened under the VIII Plan period to meet the requirement at present and future needs of the college. The following posts are proposed to be created during the annual plan 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale (in Rs.)	No of Post
1.	Financial Advisor	3700-5700	1
2.	Assistant Registrar	2200-4000	4
Total			5

An outlay of Rs.2.40 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 mainly to meet the Salary expenses and allowances etc.

13. Strengthening of Examination Cell - (Rs. 4.50 lacs)

Being convinced regarding the dire need of an examination cell in the College, Five posts were created on 12-07-90 for this purpose namely one post each of Dy. Examination officer / Asstt. Registrar (Exam.), Data Entry

Operator, Console Operator, Daftary, and Peon.

Rs. 1.49 lac were incurred in 1994-95. Rs. 4.40 lacs were approved for this purpose during the Annual Plan 1995-96. For 1996-97, Rs.4.50 lakhs are proposed. Two posts of Group-A, 4 posts of Group-C and 6 posts of Group-D are proposed for 1996-97. These posts include one post each of Officer Incharge (Exam.)/Dy. Registrar (Exam.), Supdt., Typist (English), and Peon.

14. Revision of Staff Structure - (Rs. 3.00 lac)

For streamlining the day-to-day functioning of the College, it has been proposed under the VIII Plan of the College to appoint the following functionaries from amongst the faculty of the College on a rotational basis and be offered a special pay of Rs.500/- per month. With a view to assist the Deans in their day to day functioning secretarial assistance will be provided to them.

Dean (Under-graduate studies)

Dean (Post-graduate studies, research & bursar)

Dean (Student welfare)

Dean (Continuing education)

DCE is proposed to be shifted to the New Campus by July - August 1996. The new campus is of 165 acres consisting of Academic complex, Residential complex amenities complex besides Admn. Block, Library, multi-purpose hall etc. For maintenance of the vast area and its Security necessitate a compatible infrastructure. Hence it is proposed to create 3 posts of Group-A, 2 posts of Gropup-B, 7 Post of Group-C and 3 posts of group-D during 1996-97. This includes Security Officer (Rs.2200-4000), Estate Officer (Rs.3000-4500), Public Relational Officer (Rs.2200-3500), Asst. Security Officer (Rs.2000-3500) and Dy. Estate Officer (Rs.2000-4000). Against the approved outlay of Rs.1.50 lacs in 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1996-97.

15 Installatin of Electronic Switching System -
(Rs. 2.00 lakh)

The college has at present having 15 external telephones, which can not cope with the demand of the College. The College is having 41 professors in the pay scale of 4500-7300, 60 Asstt. Professors in the pay scale of 3700-5700 and 70 Lecturers in the pay scale of Rs.2200-4000 besides Administrative Officer, Deputy Administrative Officer, Stores Officer, D.A.O. (Examination), Hostel Superintendent. In order to have efficient communication system in the present Campus, it is necessary to have an EPABX/EPAX system in each teaching Department so that maximum number of teachers/officers can have effective communication among themselves and also with the outside agencies. Further, in the new campus of the College an EPABX system of about 200 lines and an EPAX system of about 400 lines would be required.

Machinery and Equipment :-

During 1996-97, it is proposed to purchase machinery and equipment. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

To sum up, the following posts are proposed to be created during 1996-97 under all the plan schemes of Delhi College of Engineering.

Sl. No.	Designation of	Pay Scale (Rs.)	No.of posts proposed 1996-97
1.	System Analyst	3000-5000	1
2.	System Engineer	2200-4000	1
3.	Programmer	2200-4000	1
4.	Console Operator	1640-2900	1
5.	Key Punch Operator	1200-2040	2
6.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	4
7.	Driver	950-1500	1
8.	Professor	4500-7300	13
9.	Assistant Professor	3700-5700	18

10.	System Progrmmer	3700-5700	1
11.	Project Coordinator	3700-5700	1
12.	Deputy Registrar	3000-5000	1
13.	Officer Incharge (Exam.)/ Deputy Registrar (Exam.)	3000-5000	1
14.	Project Facilitator	2200-4000	1
15.	Lecturer	2200-4000	22
16.	Assistant Registrar	2200-4000	1
17.	Superintendent	1640-2900	1
18.	Sr.Technical Assistant	1640-2900	11
19.	Computer Operator (Sr.)	1600-2900	4
20.	Technical Assistant	1400-2600	17
21.	Computer Operator (Jr.)	1400-2600	4
22.	Stenographer	1400-2400	5
23.	Steno-typist	1200-2040	5
24.	U.D.C. (1 receptionist)	1200-2040	8
25.	Typist	950-1500	6
26.	Cleaner	775-1025	11
27.	Peon	750-940	10

III - DELHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Rs.1700.00 lakhs)

The scheme-wise details are as under :-

**1) Construction of new building of DIT at Dwarka -
(Rs. 1200.00 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 to Rs. 125.00 crore. The revised EFC memo was sent to the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India for according of necessary approval by the competent authority. Expenditure on the project so far 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
(f) Annual Plan 1994-95	157.84
(g) Annual Plan 1995-96 (tentative)	355.45

Total	2679.65

LAND DEVELOPMENT & BUILDING :

Master Plan has since been cleared by DUAC & DDA. The boundary wall U.G. Water tank, Security lighting and electric Sub-station have been completed alongwith other environmental improvement activities. Road of about 5 Km. length has also been constructed.

The following construction work taken up in the last Annual Plan is likely to be completed during 1996-97.

- (i) Development Work : Road works; Sewer lines; environmental improvement and horticulture work.

- (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 stipulated time schedule. An outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs was approved in 1995-96 and the same amount is proposed for 1996-97.

2) Renovation of Old Buildings and Air-conditioning of Computer Centre - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The institute is functioning in the old I.G block, Kashmeri Gate which has some old buildings in its surroundings. More lab. facilities and class room infrastructures are required for the new under graduate course of 'Manufacturing Process and Automation Engineering' introduced from 1995-96 academic session and also for four new post graduate programmes proposed to be started from 1996-97. With the purchase of new equipments for the laboratories, the existing accommodation is to be renovated/upgraded properly to house the new laboratories. Rs. 4.00 lacs were approved for in 1995-96. Rs. 10.00 lakhs are proposed for this purpose in 1996-97 plan.

3) Strengthening of DIT - (Rs.75.00 lakhs)

A new Under Graduate Course Manufacturing Process and Automation Engineering was started from the academic session 1995-96 and four new Post Graduate course viz. Signal processing Information System, Digital System Design & Process Control will be inducted from the next academic session starting from 1996-97. In view of the vast expansion of academic activities, a number of posts such as Faculty memberws, Technical supporting staff, Administrative Staff are required to be filled up. The matter is already under active consideration with the Govt. of India for creation of posts. Therefore, provisions have been made for payment of salaries, allowances and other related

expenditures. In addition to this creation of project team has already been approved by the Govt., to meet the expanding activities relating to the construction of DIT Building at Papan Kalan. Apart from this, provision for office expenses, other charges, professional & special services has also been made to meet the existing requirement of the Institute. Therefore, a total amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose for the Annual Plan 1996-97. Details of the posts proposed to be created has been given below:

(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 intake	Proposed intake
	-----	-----
Electronics & Comm. Engg.	45	60
Computer Engineering	45	60
Instrumentation & Control Engg.	45	60
Manufacturing Process & Automation	20	45
	-----	-----
Total	155	225
	-----	-----

This would require augmentation of the existing lab. facilities besides additional staff.

The following posts are proposed to be created :

(i) Teaching

S.No.	Name of the Post	No of Post	Pay Scale Rs.
1.	Professor (including Professor of Training & Placement & CEP)	7	4500-7300
2.	Asstt. Professor (")	12	3700-5700
3.	Lecturers (")	22	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 =	80

The following posts are required :

S.No.	Name of the Post	No of Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)
1.	Professor	10	4500-7300
2.	Asstt. Professor	10	3700-5700

(C) Workshop and Labs

The following posts will be required :

S.No.	Name of the Post	No of Post	Pay Scale (Rs.)
1.	Supdt Manufacturing Process	1	3700-5700
2.	Scientific Officers (with flexible complementation)	6	2200-4000
3.	Foreman Instructor	3	2200-4000
4.	S.S.O.	1	2200-4000
5.	Asstt. Software Engineer	4	2000-3500
6.	Sr. Scientific Assistant	11	1640-2900
7.	Console Operator	3	1640-2900
8.	Demonstrator	2	1640-2900
9.	Tech. Asstt.	3	1400-2600
10.	Mechanic 'A'	3	1400-2300
11.	Mechanic 'B'	4	1400-2300
12.	Mechanic 'C'	5	1150-1500
13.	Cleaner (H.Gr.)	5	800-1150
14.	Cleaner (L.Gr.)	6	775-1025

(D) Administrative & Supporting Staff

1.	Assistant Registrar	1	2200-4000
2.	Law Officer	1	2200-4000
3.	Audit Officer	1	2200-4000
4.	Cash Officer	1	2000-3500
5.	Public Relation Officer	1	2000-3500
6.	Jr.Accounts Officer	1	1640-2900
7.	Asstt. Store Officer	1	1640-2900

8.	Superintendents	2	1640-2900
9.	Assistants	4	1400-2300
10.	Stenographer Gr.'C'	1	1400-2300
11.	Hindi Translator	1	1400-2300
12.	Head Clerk	3	1400-2300
13.	Guest-House keeper	1	1200-2040
14.	Stenographer Gr.'D'	3	1200-2040
15.	Receptionist	1	1200-2040
16.	UDC	7	1200-2040
17.	LDC	10	950-1500
18.	Chowkidar	4	750-940
19.	Sweeper	4	750-940
20.	Peon	6	750-940
21.	Gestetner Operator	1	750-940
22.	Farash	3	750-940

(E) Engineering Staff

1.	Chief Engineer	1	5900-6700
2.	Suptd. Engineer (Civil)	1	4500-5700
3.	Suptd. Engineer (Electric)	1	3700-5000
4.	Executive Engineer (Civil)	1	3000-4500
5.	Executive Engineer (Elec./Mech.)	1	3000-4500
6.	Assistant Engineer (Civil)	3	2200-4000
7.	Assistant Engineer (Elec.)	2	2200-4000
8.	Accounts Officer	1	2375-3500
9.	Office Suptd.	1	1640-2900
10.	Draftsmen Gr.I	1	1600-2660
11.	Junior Engineer (Civil/Hort.)	3	1400-2300
12.	Junior Engineer (Elec.)	2	1400-2300
13.	Accounts Clerk	4	1200-2040
14.	UDC	2	1200-2040
15.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
16.	Electrician	1	1200-1800
17.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
18.	Mason	1	950-1500
19.	Fitter	1	950-1500
20.	Assistant Wireman	1	800-1150
21.	Peon	5	750-940
22.	Khallasi	2	750-940
23.	Mali	30	750-940

4. Procurement of Machinery and Equipment -
(Rs. 310.00 lacs)

Under Graduate Course "Manufacturing Process & Automation Engineering " has since been started from 1995-96 and four new Post Graduate Programme will be introduced from the academic session 1996-97. Due to this expansion in academic activities various new machineries and equipments/spares and sophisticated gadgets are required to be purchased for different courses. Five new Laboratories, most importantly the following Labs - "Virtual Reality, Flexible Manufacturing, Robotic Lab" have to be established and the existing labs are to be strengthened, for which substantial funds are needed for setting up these Lab facilities in the emerging areas of Engineering and Technology. Keeping pace with the national policy on education wherein a great emphasis has been put on development of various educational technology tools for more effective and efficient learning process. Also, existing Lab facilities need to be strengthened and upgraded to keep pace with the up-to-date technology.

An outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to procure modern/sophisticated equipments keeping pace with the latest development in the field of Science & Technology.

5) Setting up of Centre for Electronic Design & Technology
(CEDT) - (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The CEDT is a very important training activity for preparing manpower for various disciplines in the broad area of Electronics and computers. Earlier Department of Electronics had given an assurance that they may partially support this programme. However, Department of Electronics has now regretted for financial support for this programme and as such, this activity would need to be supported by DIT. This programme would require setting up of a dedicated laboratory to provide training to engineers and students. In order to reduce the overall cost, it is proposed to start this activity in a skeleton manner with procurement of few marginal equipment. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1996-97 plan.

6. Setting up of Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP) - (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

Keeping in view the 8th five year plan objective of reducing unemployment a country wide movement has been launched to promote entrepreneurship as an alternative career among science and Technology graduates. With this in view Entrepreneurship awarness and development programme for developing enterprenerial competence amongst S & T Personnel has been planned as a regular feature of DIT.

To meet the above objectives, DIT organises every year a national level workshop with themes of technology and management. Also to give a push to entrepreneurship activities in DIT, some equipments are essentially required for which Rs. 6.00 lakhs were approved in 1995-96. Rs.5.00 lakhs are proposed for 1996-97 for purchase of equipment, consumables, accessories and spares.

7. Continuing Education Programme (CEP) - (Rs.6.00 lacs)

This continuing scheme so far, has been operated with financial support from Deptt. of Electronics (DOE) which was sanctioning 90% expenditure for 2 years. The balance of 10% expenditure of the scheme was being financed by DIT. Now, DOE is not able to continue their share and as such, the DIT would be responsible for this expenditure. Under this scheme 16 short term courses have already been organised to impart theory and training classes for teachers and working Engineers from different parts of the country for making them aware of latest technological development. Manpower requirement is reflected under strengthening of DIT scheme. Rs. 5.00 lacs were approved for the scheme in 1995-96. For 1996-97, Rs.6.00 lakhs are proposed to purchase marginal equipments, spare parts, stationery, course materials and to organise a few short term courses.

8. Library System and Book Bank - (Rs. 35.00 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. etc. are required. New books are required for the new courses introduced / to be introduced to upgrade the library facility along with furniture and fixtures. Rs.20.00 lacs were approved in 1995-96. For 1996-97, Rs. 35.00 lakhs are proposed to procure these items.

9. Faculty Development and Collaborations -
(Rs. 10.00 lac)

The DIT 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 / Institutes of higher technical education for teaching and research programmes in India & abroad.

Rs. 1.00 lacs were approved to meet the expr. on the above programme in 1995-96. Rs.10.00 lakhs are proposed for 1996-97.

10. Setting up of Computer Educational Network and
Project Cell (CEN) - (Rs. 5.00 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) Fibre 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 proposed to develop projects jobs which have technical and viability for ultimate development as prototypes.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs in 1995-96, Rs.5.00 lakhs are proposed to implement the scheme in 1996-97.

11. Awards & Scholarship/Research Associateships -
(Rs. 3.00 lacs)

The scheme of merit/merit-cum-means scholarships has been introduced for students. Certain more awards are also proposed to be extended to deserving students. Research Associateships/ Scholarships according to U.G.C. norms are also proposed to be awarded. Rs. 3.00 lac were approved in 1995-96. Rs.5.00 lakhs are proposed for 1996-97.

12. Training of students/Teachers belong to SC/ST
Category (Rs. 35.00 lac)

Because of the general background as well as difficulties faced by majority of students as well as teachers belong to the SC/ST category, it is essential to give them extra exposure as well as training with some tutorial type of coaching if required so that they are able to build up the required level of confidence and expertise to face the challenges during their career more effectively. It has also been experienced that the students belonging to the SC/ST Category when given training in advance about the material they would study (later), perform much better than otherwise. It has been also noticed that for more

effectiveness and to achieve improved performance, the students belong to this category, need to be trained in their exclusive group when there is no psychological aspersions/barriers to ask various questions to seek more clarifications on the topics taught in the class.

The objective to organise such programmes for the benefit of SC/ST persons is to help them in improving their theoretical and practical skills to improve their employability and to inculcate the importance of entrepreneurship.

The institute has already started coaching classes in the areas of computers and physics to help these students for improving their skills. The following programmes will be undertaken during 1996-97.

- i) Extra coaching to the present SC/ST students. This would include present subjects (as well as future subjects) to be taught in the evenings and also during vacations. (Advance preparation during vacations has been found to be quite beneficial).
- ii) Running various computer courses as approved by the Department of Electronics.
- iii) Running various courses to improve their skills, such as repair and maintenance of TV/VCR, Computers, Laboratory equipment as well as other courses like motor winding, soldering, assembly of radios etc. and to development and inculcate the importance of entrepreneurship and to provide necessary facilities to produce an item.
- iv) Running of state-of-the art courses for the benefit of teachers/working engineers.
- v) Running intensive courses as a part of revision with exercises etc. so as to improve the teaching skills of teachers.
- vi) Preparatory courses to ensure the necessity and adequate background to the participants in some of the courses mentioned above.

vii) Regular Industrial tours in selected industries in the field of computer, electronics, tele-communications etc. in the vicinity of NCT like NOIDA, Gurgaon, Okhla etc. For this a vehicle is needed.

In order to conduct these programmes an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for 1996-97 for the following items of expenditures.

1. TA/DA to participants
2. Payment to Instructors
3. Additional Equipments
4. Section for Coordination
5. Stationery, Course materials, teaching aids
6. Books
7. Mini Bus
8. Consumables
9. Accessories
10. Miscellaneous

DIT infrastructure would be used for this purpose. However, for full utilisation of DIT infrastructure some of the courses would be conducted in the evenings.

13. Assistance from Japan under OECF for "Pilot Project for Upgrading quality of manpower belonging to SC/ST/OBC/minorities categories in the High Tech areas of Electronics, Tele-communications and computers" (New Scheme) - (Rs.1.00 lakh)

Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Economic Affairs asked from the state Govts. (Vide DO.No.f1/1/95/JAP dated 2nd May 1995) through Ministry of Welfare, vide its letter No. 5404/AS/W/95, to submit proposals for External Assistance from overseas Economic co-operation fund of Japan for socio-economic developments of SC/ST/BC/minorities. In this regard in response to Directorate for the welfare of SC/ST, Govt. of NCT's letter No. F2(9)/95-96/SCP/1505 dated 01.06.1995, DIT has submitted a proposal involving an outlay of Rs.150.00 crores spread over a period of 5 years (as per the guidelines stipulated in the letter of Ministry of Finance referred to as above, the project outlay should not

normally be less than Rs.150.00 crores.) Incidentally, this is the only proposal submitted by the Govt. of Delhi as communicated by Directorate for the welfare of SC/ST, Govt.of Delhi vide their letter No.F2(9)/95-96/SCP/3663 dated 21.08.95 by recommending this proposal to Ministry of Welfare, Govt.of India. The salient features of the proposal are given as under:

1. The proposal envisages training and coaching of persons belonging to the SC/ST/OBC/Minorities categories in emerging areas at different levels of proficiency as well as grooming some of them as entrepreneurs through a proper selection of products and providing facilities for development of prototypes, batch production and assisting them to approach financial institutions and other organisations to take up regular entrepreneurship ventures.
2. It is proposed to provide certain infrastructural facilities and act as a sort of consultancy organisation providing guidance and assistance to the prospective entrepreneurs on technical, financial, commercial and managerial aspects. This will also help the entrepreneurs by providing proper guidance in technology assessment, technology evaluation, upgradation, diversification and avoidance of investment in wrong areas etc.
3. It is also aimed to train and educate the students and teachers of the engineering colleges, Polytechnics and selected science colleges (approximately 15000 persons will be covered per annum) offering vocational types of courses in the broad areas relating to electronics and computers and its applications. This will have a multiplier effect.
4. By this programme, input from Japan in the form of Japanese Lab, inflow of Japanese technology in various areas would go a longway to meet the requirement of developing suitable manpower. The project would provide a suitable platform for bootstrapping and sucking a section of NCT's population into a higher realm of economic growth and open a new vista for expansion through transfer of technology with Japan and

other countries.

The success of this programme will make a good expansion to evaluate with an overall objective for improving the quality of life of people belonging to these categories. The programme will involve a proper selection of various institutes for teaching scientific and technical subjects for imparting the training to these persons at a larger level which will not be possible otherwise.

For proper implementation of the programme, there will be a centralised Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which will also do the necessary co-ordination and monitoring. The overall programme will be guided and steered by a National Steering Committee consisting of various experts and senior officials from ministries/departments.

The proposal is still in pipeline, and will take, if approved, at least one year for clearance. Hence as per the requirement of Min. of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, as OECF assistance like all external aid is available only on reimbursement basis the project outlay should be supported by necessary budget allocations. Therefore a token amount of Rs.1.00 lakh (anticipating that the project will be approved) has been proposed for 1996-97.

IV COLLEGE OF ART

The College of Art 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

post graduate courses i.e. Photography, Print making and History of Art and a new course in Applied Design at under-graduate level with an intake of 25 students duly approved by Delhi University 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 during 1994-95.

The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1996-97 are given below:

1. Construction of additional space in the Campus of College of Art - (Rs. 50.00 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 submitted the plan and estimates amounting to Rs. 4.90 crore was approved by SFC and sanction issued on 8.12.1992.

Land scaping and planning of the project for construction of new building block of the college has been made. After Demolition of Central Block of 100 years old existing Building and Temporary studios in the college, the construction of new building will be taken up on that land. 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 been started. The completion certificate of the building constructed long ago has since been obtained from NDMC. The drawings prepared by the consultant M/s Design Plus have

since been submitted to the NDMC and the approval is still awaited. Some details are submitted to the PWD for inviting tenders.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2) Re-Organisation of existing academic courses of studies
(Rs. 29.00 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, new posts of Professors, Lecturers, Assistant Professors were created as per recommendation of the Dogra Committee. Besides the intake capacity at B.F.A. level, including 8 reserved for Deaf & Dumb and foreigners 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. In addition, three seats (one each in three disciplines) has also been increased for deaf and dumb students.

Accordingly, the following new posts (faculty) will be required during the 8th Five Year Plan and 1996-97 for Post Graduate Courses, expansion of academic programme, restructuring of Courses according to the approved syllabus:-

S.No.	name of the post	No of Post	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Professor	1	4500-7300
2.	Asstt. Professor	1	3700-5700
3.	Lecturer	5	2200-4000
4.	Jr.Artist	5	1400-2600
	Total	12	

Proposal for creation of 5 posts of attendant is under process.

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 1996-97:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	No of Post	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Computer Technician	2	1640-2900
2.	Mechanic Grade - C (Painting)	1	950-1500
3.	Attendants for Computer Cells	2	750-940

The proposal for creation of these posts is under process and provision is also included for these posts.

For incorporating the professional needs, introduction of new technology and new innovations including Computer etc. have become necessary in Art Education Programme. The Computer (DTP) system alongwith related items, worth Rs. 19.17 lakhs have since been purchased for Computer Cell of the college on the recommendations of NIC for preliminary training of BFA/MFA Post Graduates students. Beside these, Ministry of Human Resources Development, GOI, sanctioned grant-in-aid of 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

The College which has inherited the equipment/machinery and furniture etc., from three to four decades old Polytechnic has to replace them now in the workshops and studios of the college. Raw materials are also required.

It is also proposed to purchase a staff car in place of old existing staff car in 1996-97 after it is declared condemned.

During 1995-96, Rs. 17.44 lacs were approved to implement the scheme. For 1996-97, Rs. 29.00 lakhs are

required.

3) Development of Library & Acquisition of specimen of Indian Arts - (Rs. 5.30 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.

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 for acquiring new art works and filling up of important gaps in the college collections. 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. For this purpose one post of librarian (Rs. 2200-4000) is proposed to be created in 1996-97.

The existing post of Librarian will be surrendered when Librarian (Senior Scale) post is created.

One post of Exhibition Officer has since been created and is likely to be filled very soon.

The approved outlay for the Scheme for 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs. 11.50 lacs. Rs.3.36 lakhs were approved in 1995-96. Rs. 5.30 lakhs are required for 1996-97.

4) Students & Faculty Development Programme - (Rs.0.40 lac)

The following programmes are planned to initiate, long overdue, for 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 including 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. Rs. 0.43 lac were approved in 1995-96. Rs. 0.40 lakhs are required for 1996-97.

5) 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. Under this scheme 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.

In view of hike in the cost of material the proposal for enhancement of cost limit of material per student from the existing amount of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 is under consideration.

The approved outlay under the Scheme for 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs. 0.80 lac. Rs. 0.30 lac were approved in 1995-96 and Rs.0.30 lakh are required for 1996-97 under the scheme.

6) Introduction of New Courses of Studies - (Rs.15.00 lacs)

The College proposes to start three pending post-graduate courses during the VIIIth Five Year Plan with an intake of 7 students each in the following disciplines :-

1. Photography (Cinematography/Video)
2. Graphics Print Making
3. History of Art

These Courses for MFA were approved by the University of Delhi. In addition to above, there is great pressure on admission to B.F.A. Courses specially in Applied Art. All graduates have been finding suitable jobs and there is need for more. A new course of Applied Design with an intake of 25 for B.F.A. degree has already been approved by the Academic Council of Delhi University. Both courses of M.F.A. and B.F.A. have not been started so far for want of approval of Govt. of India.

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 are required.

No. of posts Pay scale (Rs.)

For M.F.A. Courses

1. Professor	3	4500-7300
2. Assistant Professor	3	3700-5700
3. Cameraman	1	1640-2900

For B.F.A. Courses

1. Professor	1	4500-7300
2. Asstt. Professor	3	3700-5700
3. Lecturer	6	2200-4000

The approved outlay for the 8th five year plan (1992-97) is Rs. 54.00 lacs. Rs. 8.47 lakhs were approved in 1995-96. Rs. 15.00 lakhs are proposed for 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

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.

Financial outlays and Expenditure

Agency-wise approved outlay for 8th Plan 1992-97, Actual expr. for 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95 and approved outlay for 1995-96 is indicated in the following table :-

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No. Agency	8th Plan Approved outlay	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Expenditure : <u>1995-96</u> Approved Tentat. outlay	expd.	Proposed <u>outlay</u> :1996-97
1. Education Deptt.	950.00	102.52	154.98	261.04	700.0	304.60	1600.00
2. M.C.D.	150.00	29.16	25.00	22.50	40.0	25.00	155.00
3. N.D.M.C.	50.00	5.00	--	--	-	-	5.00
4. N.C.C. Deptt.	250.00	54.37	9.55	3.13	67.0	7.27	80.00
Total :	1400.00	191.05	189.53	286.67	807.0	336.87	1840.00

Draft Annual Plan 1996-97

Apart from ongoing schemes the following new schemes are included in the sector for the Draft Annual Plan 1996-97.

1. Delhi Children welfare project Rs. 8.00 lakh
2. Introduction of scouts and guide programme in Govt. schools Rs. 7.00 lakh
3. Development of Chhatarshah Stadium Rs.45.00 lakh
4. C/o Mini sports stadium at Laxmibai Nagar Rs. 2.00 lakh
5. C/o Gymnasium centre and sports complex in NDMC area. Rs. 3.00 lakh

The agency-wise/scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1995-96 are as follows :-

I. EDUCATION DEPTT.

I. Delhi Council of Sports & Promotion of Sports -
(Rs. 130.00 lacs)

This ongoing 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, upto the National, International, Asian and Olympic level. Under the scheme various regular activities/programmes, coaching camps and other National and state level tournaments are being organised. The scheme also provides for participation of national school games, purchase of playing kits and sports materials, salary for the staff etc.

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 1996-97 are as follows :-

- (1) Rural Sports communications.
- (2) Womens Sports festivals.
- (3) Establish Day Sports schools and sports institute.
- (4) Refresher course for the inservice PET's to equip them with the latest knowledge including attending seminars and special training courses.
- (5) Organise invitational tournaments including international tournament and participation in National/ International tournament.
- (6) Organise Distt./Inter Distt. tournament.

- (7) Participate and organise various national level and International tournaments such as Mini & National school women's Sports Festival etc.
- (8) Organise sports competition in every constituency like Country Races - one Major and Minor Game.
- (9) Organise sports competition at micro level of the school students of Education Deptt.
- (10) Conduct regular coaching camps round the year and selection of the team for the National and International tournaments and participation therein.
- (11) Purchase of sports materials for coaching camps, centres and school.
- (12) To provide playing kits and other essential equipments to the players.
- (13) Reception and award to the outstanding players who won I, II and III position in the National and International tournaments.
- (14) 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.
- (15) Incentive to PETs and Coaches.
- (16) Incentive to the school winning first position in the Inter Distt. tournaments.
- (17) To purchase Jeep/Matador vehicles for Sports Branch.
- (18) To bring out a Magazine.
- (19) Staff for various schemes.
- (20) Other misc. and unforeseen emergent events and expr. for them such as stationery, medicines, medical aid,

petrol, diesel, maintenance of vehicles purchased during 8th plan period and typewriters, telephones, cyclostating machines, electronic bilingual typewriter etc.

(21) Supplementary Nutrition

To begin with, 200 players will be identified in 16 discipliners at various centres and will be provided supplementary nutrition @ Rs. 40/- per head per day for 240 days in the Annual Plan 1996-97. However refreshment @ Rs. 10/- per head per day will be provided during coaching camps to the players for 30 days instead of 21 days.

(22) To provide bus fare to the players during coaching camps for 30 days @ 100/- p.m. The expenditure under the component will be Rs. 1600 * 30 * 100 = Rs. 4.80 lacs.

(23) Organisation of camps through scouts and guides.

(24) Localised special coaching programmes for outstanding students players be appointing experienced and outstanding players with the help of sport Association.

(25) Organise national school games in Delhi.

(26) G.I.A./Financial Assistance for purchase of sports materials for SC/ST and economically backward students @ Rs. 25/- per head per year and Rs. 10/- per head per year for other students.

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

schools will be provided.

- i Sports material
- ii One attendant
- iii Miscellaneous expenditure on playgrounds.

186 posts of different category 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.

Out of 118 posts which are not filled up to July, 1993 some have been banned by GOI for filling of these posts. The nomenclature of the post of Sr. Sports Teachers may be treated as sports officer which will be posted at districts level and one at Head Quarters. The total number of posts required are 10. As regard sport teacher and Jr. Sport Teachers, it is proposed that these posts may be treated sports coach and number of posts required are 200 and their pay scale will be Rs. 1640-2900. These sports coaches will be posted in various 28 zones and they will be monitored by the concerned Distt. sports officer who will also submit their report to DDE(Sports).

At present the coaching are being provided with borrowed coaches from SAI, part time coaches and to some extent by various PET's of schools.

The post of Addl. Director of Education(Sports & Youth welfare) may be redesignated as Jt. Director of sports in the Grade of Rs. 3700-5000. The post of Jt. Director(Sports) will be filled by promotion.

The following additional staff are also required for strengthening the sports programme at grass level i.e. at each sports District level.

S.No.	Name of Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale in (Rs.)
1.	Dy. Director Sports	1	3000-5000
2.	Account Officer	1	2375-3500
3.	Sr. Sports Teacher/ Sports Teacher	2	2000-3500
4.	Sports Teacher	106	1640-2900
5.	Mali cum Groundman	27	750-940
6.	U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
7.	Peon	5	750-940
	Total	147	

The post of DD(Sports) will be filled up by promotion from the post of ADE(sports) having additional qualification gained and eight years experience as AD(Sports).

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 school, the approximate number of students are 4.88 lac and 1.48 lac 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 sport disciplines presently being taken up by the sports branch are Gymnastics, Handball, football, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Athletics, Lawn tennis, Table Tennis, Wrestling, Cricket, Volley Ball, Weight Lifting, Basket Ball Badminton, hockey and Swimming.

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 school. In due course this scheme may be converted to a full fledged scheme.

INCENTIVE TO BEST SCHOOL IN SPORTS

TO SELECT BEST SCHOOL IN SPORTS

It was decided on the basis of performance of two schools (one for girl and one for boy) the schools will be declared "Best Sports School" every year. The Rules to select the best school in sports will be as follows.

1 By winning the position at the level of sports district tournament.

(a) Team	1st Position	5 Marks
	2nd Position	3 Marks

- (b) Individual events
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3rd Position | 1 Marks |
| 1st Position | 5 Marks |
| 2nd Position | 3 Marks |
| 3rd Position | 1 Marks |
- 2 By winning the position at the level of inter district tournament.
- (a) Team
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1st Position | 5 Marks |
| 2nd Position | 3 Marks |
| 3rd Position | 1 Marks |
- (b) Individual events
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1st Position | 5 Marks |
| 2nd Position | 3 Marks |
| 3rd Position | 1 Marks |
- (3) Representation at the National school games, two marks shall be given to the concerned school for each student.
- (4) By winning the individual events at the National school games
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1st Position | 5 Marks |
| 2nd Position | 3 Marks |
| 3rd Position | 1 Marks |
- (5) By winning the team championship at the National school Games, for each player the school shall be awarded.
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1st Position | 5 Marks |
| 2nd Position | 3 Marks |
| 3rd Position | 1 Marks |
- (6) Representation in any approved International sports Competition, the school shall be entitled per player 10 marks and if the National team/individual secures 1st, 2nd and 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 for its proper keep up 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 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 get 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 and Girl school to purchase sports materials, playing kits including Track suits for the players, Principal, Vice-Principal and PET/PGT(PE) of the school.

Similarly Rs. 5 lac each are proposed to be given to Boys and Girls school for development of play grounds under this incentive programme.

Delhi Council of Sports

As Delhi Council of Sports have come in existence so that nomenclature of the scheme is proposed to be renamed as Delhi school of sports Activities and the Component to be executed by Delhi Council of sports will be :

- 1 All invitational matches, tournament like All India Chief Minister Football Tournament, Hockey Tournament, Polo Free Races, Sadbhawana Races Bharat Kesari, Bharat Kumar ect.
- 2 To organise sports competition in every Constituency - cross country races.
- 3 To provide financial assistance and awards to

outstanding players who secure position at National and International Level.

4 Any other with prior approval of HOD.

To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 450 lacs is approved for the 8th five year Plan. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1995-96 was Rs. 70 lacs. For 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lac is proposed to implement the scheme.

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 sport complex, Gymnasium Hall and Swimming Pool in each of 28 education zones. More facilities like change room & toilets, separately for boys and girls, office block at the existing sports complexes/coaching centres are proposed to be provided.

It is proposed to construct a 50 metre swimming pool of International standard in Delhi. as at present there is no swimming pool of 50 mtrs for Holding National competitions. For holding championship swimming pool from SAI of other agencies are hired.

It is proposed to lay a synthetic running track and synthetic courts at Tyagraj Nagar sports Complex in 1996-97 to provide the latest facilities to the players.

The sports branch of the Education department has two stadia i.e. Chhatarshal Stadium & Tyagraj Nagar at present.

To check unwanted elements from entering these stadia and also for proper securities of both men and costly material, it is proposed to employ security guard 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 guard 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, 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 45.05 lacs, Rs. 47.66 lacs and Rs. 84.30 lacs respectively were incurred. Rs. 60 lacs were approved for 1995-96 and an amount of Rs. 60.00 lac is proposed for 1996-97.

3. Youth Welfare Programme (Rs. 40.00 lacs)

This continuing scheme envisages to inculcate 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 other culture.

To achieve this objective, following programmes are conducted :-

1. Trekking, Rock-climbing and Mountaineering programmes.
2. To hold seminars/Youth festivals
3. Tours within India and outside India.
4. To purchase furnitures and Jeep for Youth Hostels.
5. Winter and water games.

The Lt. Governor emphasised the need of conducting trekking, rock climbing and mountaineering programmes regularly for school students. There is tremendous response for these programmes from school students and so more programme will be organised in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

It is also proposed to construct Youth Hostels at Chhatarshal Stadium, Tikri Khurd, Tuglakabad, Tyagraj Nagar and Srinivaspuri during 1996-97. The following posts are

required for this purpose.

	Name of the Post	No. of Post
1.	Sr. Sports Teacher	1
	Sport Officer	
2.	Sport Teacher	12
3.	U.D.C.	6
4.	L.D.C.	9
5.	Store Keeper	3
6.	Hostel suptd.	1
7.	J.A.O.	2
8.	Mali	4
9.	Peon	10
10.	Kitchen Staff	4
11.	Driver	1
12.	Chowkidar	8
	Total	61

An outlay of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. No exp. was incurred during 1992-93. In 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 9.87 lacs, and Rs. 10 lacs were incurred. Rs. 30.00 lacs were approved for 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

4. Rural Sports Stadia - (Rs. 65.00 lacs)

Under this scheme it is proposed to construct sports stadia, sport centres and to provide proper coaching facilities to the student of rural area as there is no staff and proper coaching centre in rural areas to promote sports in villages.

It is also proposed to construct a Wrestling Institute at Prahlad Pur to provide training and coaching to the young students in wrestling. Preliminary estimate costing Rs. 4.62 crore is yet to be finalised.

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	18
11. Messenger	2
12. Peon	2
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	2
22. Doctor	1
23. Nurse	2
24. Hostel Supdt.	1

Total	92

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 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 are more than 100. There is a scheme to promote sports in villages in collaboration with S.A.I. But the number of participants are 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 :-

- (i) Special Coaching.
- (ii) Development of Playgrounds in each school of rural area.
- (iii) Provision of Sports Material.
- (iv) Regular sports complex in Rural Area.
- (v) Development of one coaching sector in each rural school and one centre in each village.

A sum of Rs.75.00 lacs is approved for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97. Rs. 1.60 lacs, Rs. 13.15 lacs and 15.45 lacs were incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively to implement the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

5. Construction of Sports Complex in Trans-Yamuna Area - (Rs.5.00 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, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 due to some dispute regarding construction of the complex. Rs.5 lacs was approved in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

6. Development of Physical Education - (Rs. 30.00 lac)

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.
5. Promotion of 'Bhartiyam' Programme as physical culture.
6. Promotion of Health Education and Health Services.
7. Inservice teachers orientation programme.
8. Intensive training programme of inservice teachers for growth of professional skill and competence. It is therefore envisaged that one training centre may be developed in each district.
9. Development of instructional material and teaching aids.
10. Development of Teacher Hand Book.
11. Promotion of sports through incentive prize money scheme.
12. Purchase of sports material for distt., training centres, school and Head quarter.
13. Development of infrastructure in schools, zones and distt.
14. Development of Distt. & Zonal team.
15. Development of leadership quality.
16. Promotion and social equalisation & partriotism.

17. Development of sports and physical culture.

These programmes are proposed to be implemented during the 8th Plan 1992-97 and subsequent Annual Plans including 1996-97.

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 1996-97.

Sr. No.	Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Addl. D.E. (P.E.)	1	3750-5700
2.	JDE (Physical Edu.)	1	3000-5000+S.P.
3.	DDE (PE)	2	3000-4500
4.	ADE (PE)	7	3000-4500
5.	Dy. Education Officer	7	3000-4500
6.	Supervisor	3	2000-3500
7.	Supdt.	1	1640-2900
8.	Head Clerk	5	1400-2300
9.	U.D.C.	10	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	20	950-1500
11.	Steno (PA)	10	1200-2040
12.	Class-IV	20	750-940
13.	Driver	1	950-1500
14.	Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
15.	Librarian	1	1400-2600
16.	Gestetner Operator	1	850-1500

91			

It is proposed to purchase one jeep and 5 mini buses during the 8th plan to cover and contain the expending sphere of physical education and allied activities.

To implement the programmes, an amount of Rs. 75 lacs is approved for 8th Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 5.31 lacs, Rs. 20 lacs and Rs. 19.74 lacs in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 was incurred respectively. Rs.30 lacs was approved for 1995-96. To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs. 30.00

lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Provision for salary, office equipments, Telephone and other miscellaneous expenditure is included in the proposal.

7. Delhi School of sports (Rs. 890.00 lakh)

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. 8.00 crore as indicated below :

	(Rs. in crore)
a. Cost of land and construction	5.00
b. Staff salary	0.50
c. Other expenses (preparation of playground, provision of infrastructure Hostal facilities etc.)	2.00
d. Contingencies etc.	0.50

Total 8.00

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. 10 crore.

116.4 acres land have been notified for this near Gheora village on Rohtak Road and 26.1 acres of land has already been acquired for the purpose of drains and road widening. After getting the land, efforts will be made for the construction of buildings, hostels, playgrounds etc. alongwith the staff quarters. However the 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.

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.

Steps are being taken for obtaining the approval of S.F.C./P.I.B./E.F.C.

Construction works will be done by P.W.D., keeping in view the national and international specifications regarding the construction and preparation of playground.

Posts will be got created as per post fixation norms alongwith the post of coaches in different disciplines of sport.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 230 lacs in 1995-96, no expenditure could be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 890 lacs is proposed for 1996-97.

8. Establishment of Sports Centres. (Rs. 140 lac)

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.

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

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 instructors for Yoga, Wrestling and Weightlifting etc. will be provided. These centres will be run in the morning and evening.

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 up before SFC. PWD will be assigned with job to get the work executed.

The posts of chowkidars where ever necessary and 140 posts of part time instructors will be created.

In 1994-95 Rs. 9.200 lakh were incurred. For 1995-96, Rs 140 lacs is approved. An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97 also.

9. Special Assistance to the outstanding players/sportsmen. (Rs. 10 lac)

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/sports persons for their contribution in the sports field.

It is expected that around 1000 sports persons would benefited under 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/-

The authentic list of sportsmen/ players will be procured by the sports branch from the authorities concerned.

The sportsmen/players should be a bonafide student of a Govt./Govt. Aided/Govt. Unaided Recognised schools of Delhi at the time of taking part in such competitions i.e.

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 certificates issued by the agencies concerned.

Beneficiaries will be identified from the results of the state, National and International competitions, certified by the organising authorities of such games. 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/athletics 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.

In 1994-95, Rs. 9.25 lacs were incurred. For 1995-96, Rs. 10 lacs were approved. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 also proposed for 1996-97.

10 Construction of wrestling stadia. (Rs. 170 lacs)

To produce wrestlers 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 infrastructural

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 stadium every year. The cost details are as under :

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Cost of the land	20.00
2. Cost of the construction of stadia and hostel facilities	100.00
3. Cost of infrastructure	20.00
4. Staff expenditure	2.00
5. Other expenditure	0.50
6. Diet and medical aid	1.00

Total	143.50

First of all land will be identified in the rural area such as Najafgarh, Bavana/Kanjhawala 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 direction from the sports branch of the Directorate of Education.

The panchayats will be provided 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 will be considered. To begin with approx. 50 students per year will be trained.

For smooth running of the stadia the following staff is

required.

<u>Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1. Wrestling coach	Rs. 1640-2900	3
2. Attendant	Rs. 950-1500	3
3. Helper	Rs. 750-940	6

In the annual Plan 1994-95 no expenditure was incurred. For 1995-96 Rs. 70 lacs were approved. An outlay of Rs. 170.00 is proposed for 1996-97.

11 DELHI CHILDREN WELFARE PROJECT (RS. 8.00 LACS)

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

- 1 To provide sports facilities to the children for all round development.
2. To generate awareness about different disciplines of children sports.

Child is the future of a country, so it is the duty of a people's Govt. to provide basic facilities to the children for their healthy growth. Side by side Children welfare is an important project to achieve the objective.

Special coaching of a children below the age of 12 years, under this scheme, will be provided. Regular activity of programme and coaching camps, as well as tournaments at Zonal level, Distt. and state level to be organised. excursions in Delhi as well as outside may also be organised for development of knowledge and discipline in children.

Following norms are proposed for various activities :

- 1 Distt. level coaching in sports for 5 days to the children in Chhatarshal Stadium @ 100 children from each Distt. Rs. 150/- (selection through Distt. authorities) lunch also be provided to the participants.
- 2 State level coaching to selected children in various

games and sports activities @ 25 children from each distt. for 5 days. (Lunch also be provided to the participants.)

3. Tournaments : Competition in children games in which coaching was provided will be organised at Zonal, Distt., & State Level with the usual tournament.
4. Outing : Delhi Darshan : Distt. wise 100 children (50 girls and 50 boys) and teachers will be sent for Delhi Darshan for development of Knowledge. Expenditure is proposed as follows :

1. Buses	1000 * 2 * 9	=	Rs. 18,000
2. Lunch	900 * 50	=	Rs. 45,000

(ii) Out Of Delhi : 100 students and teachers for 3 days will be sent from each Distt. out of Delhi to develop their General Knowledge, discipline. Expenditure is proposed as follows :

1. Food	100 * 9 * 3 * 50	=	Rs. 1,35,000
2. Accommodation for night stay	100 * 9 * 3 * 10	=	Rs. 27,000
3. Transport	200 * 900	=	Rs. 1,80,000
4. Misc.	900 * 10	=	Rs. 9,000

Thus for the above programmes under the scheme the likely expenditure would Rs. 12.58 lakh in one year. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

12 Introduction of Scouts & Guides programmes in Govt. schools (Rs. 7.00 lacs)

Objective of the scheme :

1. To provide sports facilities in the method of scout crafts.
2. To inculcate and promote reverence for God and selfless services to Motherland and Humanity.
3. To promote physical, mental & spiritual development of

- school scouts & Guides.
- 4 To provide suitable environment for training of scouts & Guide craft by play way method.
 - 5 To generate awareness about discipline and good citizenship in Delhi School scouts & Guide.
 6. To provide opportunities and facilities for participation of poor talented boys & girls to take part in school guide championship craft competitions at State/national and International level.

It has been learnt that most of the states have been provided facilities to scouts & Guide at Govt. level like U.P., Haryana, Rajasthan and Maharashtra and Railways Centre, KVS & Navodya Vidyalaya, but there is no such provision in Delhi, so far the Directorate of Education may provide such facility to achieve objective of the scheme. This is the cause that any scouts & Guide of Delhi might not participate at International level. It was a demand by Delhi teacher to form an organisation under sports Branch. Accordingly this new scheme is formulated.

Programme Content

Under the scheme various activity programme and coaching camp at Distt. State, national and International competitions are to be organised.

- (i) Distt. Level coaching camp.
- (ii) State Level coaching camp.
- (iii) Participation in International Level Camp.
- (iv) Distt & State level competitions.
- (v) Participation in National Level Camp.
- (vi) State Rallies, Hikes, Jamboories & Seminars.

Physical Target for 1996-97

	Target
i. National Level camps for girls	6
Boys,	Scouts
	Guides
	Roners (Sr. scouters)
	Rangers (Sr. Guides)

ii	Distt. Level coaching camp. (Distt. 9)	18	(9 for scouts 9 for girls)
iii	State Level coaching camp.	2	(1 for scouts 1 for girls)
iv	Distt. Level Competition (each school)	1	
v	State Level (Each Distt.)	2	(1 for boys 1 for girls)
vi	National Level (Each State)	2	
vii	State Rally for Scouts & Guide	2	
viii	State Rally for Cubs & Bulbules	1	
ix	State seminar for Scouts Masters & Guide	1	

The following posts are proposed for smooth functioning

:

	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Pay scale in (Rs.)
1	State Organiser	1	2000-4000
2	Asstt. State Organiser (Lady + Gents)	2	2000-3500
3	Distt. Organiser (in each Distt.)	9	1640-2900
4	Asstt. Organiser (Ladies & gents)	18	1400-2600
5	Accountant	1	
6	UDC	1	
7	Steno	1	
8	LDC	1	
9	Class-iv	1	
	Total	35	

For posts no. 1 to 4, teachers from schools may be taken on deputation till post sanctioned.

This is a new scheme proposed during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

13 Development of Chhatarshal Stadium (Rs. 45.00 lacs)

The scheme envisages to develop and upkeep play fields at buildings of Chhatarsal Stadium for providing effective & adequate facilities to young and talented players of Delhi to achieve the main objective of promoting sports and games and to provide healthy environment.

The stadium came in existence in 1973. All the play fields were prepared at that time. Since all the roads surrounding stadium needs upkeepment and level of grounds of the stadium have not ever been raised up since their construction in 1973. As a result of this, rainy drainage water overflows all side of the stadium. Sometimes the ground is flooded with drainage water. It create disturbance to the players in practice but also create non-healthy environment. Being the lone stadium of Dte. of Education a large number of activities throughout the year like National School games, State Championship, Zonal and Distt. level sports competition are being conducted in this stadium. Besides this all state Govt. functions like Independence Day, Republic Day, @nd October and 14th November etc. are being celebrated in this stadium and high dignitaries attended these functions. For this, high standard or upkeep and decoration is needed.

It is proposed that a 50 Mtrs Swimming Pool of International Standards alongwith all facilities like change rooms, sovanue bath etc. and a youth hostel may also be constructed in the Stadium.

Programme Content

Development of sports facilities and proper upkeep and maintenance of present structure of the stadium, construction of Swimming Pool, Youth hostel and Admn. block at Chhatarshal Stadium, acquisition of DDA land, Development and levelling up of grounds, renovation of electrification and P.A. Systems, providing of additional play fields and sports material etc. It is also proposed to lay a synthetic running track and tennis courts at Chhatarshal Stadium, Squash courts and canteen are also to be constructed. An electric sub-station is also proposed to be set-up at this

stadium.

This scheme, through partially included in the ongoing scheme of 'Development of Play Grounds', sports complexes etc. in the 8th plan and subsequent plans is proposed to be included as a separate scheme in the Draft Annual Plan 1996-97 in view of major development programme of Chhatarshal Stadium proposed during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh including Rs. 10.00 lakh under the revenue head is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

II Municipal Corporation of Delhi

I. Improvement of Physical Education (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

Objectives:

To plan and implement Physical Education Programmes, to organise zonal/inter school competitions in different games and sports, to promote recreational and yoga activities in schools, to Plan and implement Health Education Programmes including the concept of small family norms for school & 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 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.

Physical education is an important component of total school programme. Its importance at the primary level cannot be denied. 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 :-

PHYSICAL TARGET

Name of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts				
		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1. Health Educator	1640-2900	3	1	1	2	2
2. School Inspector	2000-3500	1	-	-	-	-
3. L.D.C.	950-1500	2	-	-	-	-
4. Peon	750-940	1	-	-	-	-

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2. Sports Complex-cum-Mini-Stadia (Rs. 135 lacs)

To maintain 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 sites will be identified 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.

During 1995-96, construction of swimming pool at Zanana Park was completed. The work of cons. of boundary wall at Football Stadium at Punjabi Bagh Phase II was completed in 1994-95. The work of seating tyres at Mpl. Sports complex and Mini Stadium at Alibpur are in progress. The work of Stadium at Mangolpuri "M Block" and Vaishali is likely to start. These ongoing works will also spill over to 96-97.

It is proposed to take up construction of stadium at Sultan Puri "O Block" Gymnasium at Keshavpuram and dev. work at mini stadium at Keshavpuram during 1996-97. The target is to complete one Mini Stadium and development of 20 playgrounds during the Annual Plan 1996-97.

During 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95 and expenditure of Rs. 13.67 lacs, Rs. 14.87 lacs and Rs. 19.59 lacs respectively was incurred. During 1995-96 rs. 25 lacs was approved to implement the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 155.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 including Rs. 100 lacs for flood lighting system at Ambedkar stadium.

III NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

1 CONSTRUCTION OF MINI SPORTS STADIUM AT LAXMIBAI NAGAR (RS. 2.00 LACS)

There is lack of small sports complex in NDMC area where the teen-agers and youth of all sections of society can play and compete with one another at the school level or club level. To cater the need of providing the healthy competition at this level, it is proposed to construct mini sports complexes/stadium at various places in NDMC area.

It is proposed to construct one sports complex at Laxmi Bai Nagar. This mini sports complex will contain facilities for competitive sports like volley-ball, tennis, basket ball and badminton etc. Besides these the Indian sports like kho-kho and wrestling etc. can also be played in this complex. The Stadium with a sitting space for spectators will contain the facilities like changing rooms, bathrooms and lockers etc. also.

The scheme of construction of mini sports stadium at Laxmi Bai Nagar is at an advance stage of approval of estimate and the work will start and completed during 1996-97.

In the VIII five year plan 1992-97, an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs was approved to NDMC under sports and Youth sector for two schemes of development of play ground and expansion of physical education.

A mini sports stadium at Laxmi Bai nagar would not only cater the need of the NDMC schools of the locality but the children of the adjoining areas. It will provide an opportunity to teen-agers and youths of all sections of the society.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 to implement the scheme.

2 CONSTRUCTION OF GYMNASIUM CENTRE AND SPORTS COMPLEX IN NDMC AREA (RS. 3.00 LACS)

It is required to provide various type of sports facilities for public. Exercise is also a form of sports which develop a sound physique which is necessary to possess a sound mind. It also helps in development of overall personality. To cater to the needs of residents of the area, it was decided that Gymnasium centre be set up/constructed at various places in NDMC area where all sections of the society can exercise.

A typical sketch and design of the proposed Gymnasium centre was furnished by C. A. Department, NDMC. various sites were explored and after examining the feasibility of setting up Gymnasium centre to be constructed at (1) Sanjay park, laxmi Bai Nagar, (ii) Harijan Basti, Mandir Marg, (iii) Shivaji stadium, (iv) Talkatora garden and Nehru Park will be housed in the proposed Sports Complex in Nehru Park after affecting certain modifications and one of the existing hall would be converted/modified into the Gymnasium centre. The Gymnasium centre will contain closed court yards for exercise which will be open to sky. The main Gymnasium Hall will have a high slanting roof with sky light provisions on all round and centre. In addition, it will contain separate W.C.'s for ladies and gents and lockers facilities. Modern equipments for exercise will be provided in the Gymnasium which will be open to all sections of society.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

IV. 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. An expenditure of Rs. 54.37 lacs ,Rs. 9.55 lacs and Rs. 3.13 lacs was incurred in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively by NCC deptt. For 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 67.00 lacs was approved (Rs. 55.00 lacs capital & Rs. 12.00 lacs revenue). An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

1. Construction of NCC Bhawan - (Rs. 50.00 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 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 and 1994-95 expenditure of Rs. 15.68 lacs, 4.33 lacs and Rs. 1.92 lacs were incurred respectively.

For 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs was approved to procure land from DDA in South Delhi and to meet the expenditure for construction of NCC Bhawan at Rohini.

Expenditure for C/O NCC Bhawan could not be incurred due to non-finalisation of payment of composite fee of Rs. 4.63 lac to DDA in r/o land purchased at Rohini. For 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs is proposed as token provision to procure land at south Delhi for Group H.Q. and construction work at Rohini.

2. Construction of Boat House/Jetties - (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

During the 8th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs is approved for Construction of Boat Houses/Jetties.

During 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95 expenditure could not be incurred due to non submission of estimates from Delhi Naval Unit, NCC. The estimates for the project has now been received to the tune of Rs. 16 lacs from the C.O., 2 Delhi Naval Unit, NCC.

Rs. 5 lacs were approved for the construction of Boat Houses/Jetties in the Annual Plan 1995-96. an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

3. Free transportation to NCC girl cadets / lady officers

During the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 a sum of Rs. 15 lacs was approved to procure five Mini Buses. During 1992-93, Rs. 3.00 lacs was incurred to purchase one Mini bus. During 1993-94 & 1994-95 no expenditure was incurred.

During the year 1994-95 light vehicle "Swaraj Majda" were received from the office of Directorate General NCC Delhi from Central Govt. fund for each unit. No outlay is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97.

4. Augmentation of Training Facilities - (Rs.9.00 lacs)

In the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 Rs. 15 lacs were approved out of which Rs. 6.78 lacs were incurred during 1992-93 to 1994-95.

In 1995-96 Rs. 2.50 lacs were approved for Training Camps, National Event Programmes like Republic Day Camp, P.M. Rally, Flag Hoisting Ceremony, Adventures activities specialised training, activities like Archery practice,

Riffle shooting practice, Gliding, Swimming etc. For 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lacs is proposed.

5. Strengthening of NCC Headquarters

In the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 a sum of Rs. 15 lacs was approved for strengthening NCC Headquarters by creating suitable posts. Rs. 3.39 lacs were incurred during 1992-93 & 1993-94. During 1994-95 no exp. was incurred.

In 1995-96 Rs. 4.50 lacs were approved. No outlay is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Provision for office equipment, salary of the post like 'Lascar' etc. to be created is included in the allocation.

6. Incentives to NCC Cadets - (Rs. 8.00 lacs)

During the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 a sum of Rs. 10 lacs was approved for providing various incentives to NCC Cadets like scholarships, awards, prizes etc. to motivate the school/college students to join NCC organisation. Rs. 5.87 lacs were incurred during 1992-93 to 1994-95.

In 1995-96, Rs. 2 lacs were approved to provide various incentives to the NCC Cadet. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for this purpose.

7. Providing sports facilities to NCC Cadets - (Rs.3.00 lacs)

In the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 Rs. 10 lacs were approved for providing of Sport Facilities 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 trophy etc. Rs. 3.62 lacs was incurred during 1992-95.

In 1995-96, a sum of Rs. 3 lacs were approved for the scheme. an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

XIX. ARTS AND CULTURE

Schemes of Delhi Archives, Department of Archaeology, Sahitya Kala Parisad, Delhi Gazetteer. Language Department and five academies, viz., Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Sanskrit and Sindhi etc. are included under this sector.

The Archives Department is entrusted 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 Govt. and to provide necessary safe-guards to other two recognised minority languages, viz., Punjabi and Urdu.

The five academies, viz., Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, Sanskrit and Sindhi are implementing various programmes for 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, 1994-95, 1995-96 & draft Annual Plan 1996-97.

The Financial position is given below:-

(Rs. in lac)

Sl.	Name of Agency	8th Plan Expenditure				1995-96		Proposed
		1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Approved	Tent.	outlay
		Approved				Approved	Expe.	1996-97
		outlay				outlay		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Delhi Archives Deptt.	50.00	3.69	1.55	2.85	8.00	1.35	10.00
2.	Deptt. of Archaeology	39.00	4.53	6.62	12.21	18.00	9.70	20.00
3.	S.K.P.	250.00	60.00	55.00	42.19	55.00	40.00	70.00
4.	Seeting up of Institute of Indian History, Culture, Archealogy and Heritage. management							1.00
5.	Delhi Gazetteer	10.00	0.08	---	0.06	2.00	-	2.00
6.	Language Deptt.	15.00	2.31	2.48	1.94	3.00	1.50	3.00
7.	Hindi Academy	205.00	45.00	41.00	41.25	55.00	54.65	70.00
8.	Punjabi Academy	260.00	128.00	110.00	105.01	130.00	115.00	145.00
9.	Urdu Academy	205.00	63.00	57.00	59.25	73.00	58.00	90.00
10.	Sanskrit Academy	75.00	20.50	22.00	23.00	30.00	40.00	70.00
11.	Delhi City Museum	75.00	-	-	-	36.00	-	100.00
12.	Library facilities in the area of weaker section in all assembly constituency	15.00	25.00	27.64	40.00	100.00	40.00	105.00
13.	Conservation of Urban Heritage	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Sindhi Academy	-	-	-	20.00	20.00	15.00	35.00
Total		1200.00	352.11	323.29	347.11	530.00	375.20	721.00

Draft Annual Plan 1996-97

The Agency/Scheme-wise details are as under :-

1. Delhi Archives- (Rs. 10.00 lac)

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 lac comprising Rs. 10 lac for Capital Works and Rs. 40 lac on Revenue Account.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 8.00 lac the tentative expenditure was Rs. 1.35 lacs during 1995-96. For 1996-97 Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed including Rs. 1.00 lac under capital head.

The details of main achievements and future plans of programmes under the Scheme are given below :--

I. Capital Works

Building for Delhi Archives : A separate functional building comprising two blocks, viz., (i) Stack Block-six storied and (ii) Administrative Block including exhibition Hall was constructed for Delhi Archives at Satsang Vihar Marg, New Delhi. During 1995-96 it was 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 have since been prepared in consultations with the National Archives of India, AIR and the Nehru Memorial Museum & library and are being sent to the PWD for preparation of estimates and execution of the job. Apart from this Chowkidar/Caretaker quarters, which have been declared dangerous by the PWD, are proposed to be demolished and reconstructed. PWD has already been requested to take up necessary action and work is likely to be taken up during 1996-97.

II. Revenue Account

Under this head, the following programmes are undertaken:-

i) **Implementation of Archival Policy Resolution**

In pursuance of the resolution, relating to records of Delhi the Deptt. is trying to co-ordinate and guide the operation connected with the management of public records. Record rooms have been set up in most of the offices of the Delhi Govt. However, for want of separate professional staff the Resolution could not be implemented fully in letter and spirits. Sanctions for creation of additional posts is awaited from GOI.

ii) **Record Management**

Under this programme, it is proposed to carry out regular periodic inspection of the Departmental record rooms of the Delhi Govt. for providing on the spot guidance and assistance in proper and effective record management. To start this programme on post of Archivist and Asstt. Archivist Grade-I have been agreed to by the Finance Deptt. and approval of the GOI is awaited.

iii) **Record Retention Schedules**

It is proposed to finalise record retention schedule for all such record of uncommon nature belonging to various departments and undertaken periodic review there of to facilitate appraisal of records due for transfer to Archives. Approval for creation of professional post for this purpose is awaited from GOI.

iv) **Appraisal and acquisition of Public records**

This programme includes records of Delhi's interest from other States. More post of Archivist and Archivist Grade - I are required for this purpose.

v) Survey and acquisition of Private Records

The Deptt has so far acquired 136 private record collection by way of donation or purchases. More appeals will be issued through press under this programme.

vi) Rehabilitation of records.

It is proposed to equip the conservation Work shop with latest machinery for fumigation of records to make them insect free and a lamination machine for repairing very brittle and important records. Additional skilled manpower is required for this programme.

vii) Reference Media to Records, including descriptive listing, Calendaring of Persian Records.

viii) Publication of archival material in 'compact and easy to use' form including Mutiny papers of 1857.

ix) Reprographic Services.

It is proposed to equip the Reprographic unit with latest machinery. A proposal to purchase Automatic Micro film processor costing Rs. 5.50 lac is already in process. During 1996-97 it is proposed to purchase a Mobile Micro film Camera (Library Model) for Microfilming of records of Delhi's interest available with other states.

x) Research & Reference Work

Research facility to bonafide Research scholars in archival holdings.

xi) **Reference Library** : A reference Library about 10,000 volumes of rare books, Gazette of India (1882 onwards), Delhi Gazette (1952 onwards) etc. is maintained. Library holding are being catalogued and classified.

xii) **Oral History Programme**: So far memories of 70 eminent persons have been recorded. A sound proof recording room and necessary equipments is proposed to be provided to strengthen the programme.

xiii) Archival Consciousness Programme among the public like TV/Radio programme, exhibition, celebration of Archives week, survey and propaganda.

For taking up 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.

Total 37 post were proposed to be created during the Eight five year Plan (1992-97), out of which at least 19 posts are proposed to be created upto the Annual Plan 1996-97 as per following details.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale in (Rs.)	No. of post
1.	Archivist	2000-3500	3
2.	Asstt. Archivist	1640-2900	4
3.	Asstt. Microphotographer	1640-2900	1
4.	Chemist	1400-2300	1
5.	Supdt.	1640-2900	1
6.	sr. Preservation Asstt.	1200-2040	1
7.	Photo Assistant	950-1500	1
8.	book Binder	825-1200	2
9.	helper	750-940	2
10.	Record Vaccume Cleaner	750-940	1
11.	Sweeper	750-940	1
12.	Dark room attendant	800-1150	1
Total			19

To implement the above programmes, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. Provision for salary, office expenses, machines and equipment publication, publicity, capital works, supply & materials is included in the proposal.

2. Department of Archaeology (Rs. 20.00 lac)

The scheme of department of Archaeology relates to conservation & preservation of monuments of local importance

i.e. the monuments which are out of purview of A.S.I. The following are the main function of the department.

1. Conservation, preservation and beautification of monuments
2. Survey, listing and documentation of monuments
3. Archaeological excavations
4. Educational activities
5. Archaeological Museum

This ongoing scheme included in the Eighth Five year Plan 1992-97 envisages to take up various programme of conservation of archaeological wealth and to strengthen the programme already in hand.

The details are as under :

(i) **Conservation of Monuments**

The department is responsible to maintain a large number of monuments of local importance scattered all over Delhi. It is proposed to select and takeover at least 75 monuments for maintenance and to take up conservation work of the monuments which are in dilapidated condition as well as to set up Chemical Lab. It is also proposed to select monuments sites for their Horticulture development and gardening thereof.

(ii) **Survey, Listing & Documentation**

To update the data and information of all the monuments, it is proposed to collect revenue records, to presite & Excavation plans, to complete photo documentation, to set up photograph unit, to prepare preliminary estimates etc. It is also proposed to give grant in aid to voluntary organisation to undertake the work of mapping etc. of the monuments.

(iii) **Excavation**

To trace out the history of Delhi, it is proposed to

take up exploration & excavation at different sites particularly at Jhatikra near Najafgarh.

(iv) **Publication**

It is proposed to publish excavations reports, reports on survey and listing documents of monuments during 1996-97. The reference Library of the Deptt. for official use and for Research Scholars is proposed to be further enriched.

(v) **Educational activities**

To arouse public awareness towards their cultural heritage, it is proposed to organise exhibition/seminar/workshop on monuments etc.

(vi) **Archeological Musuem**

The Deptt. set up an Archaeological Musuem in its office premise with two galleries at present. One of the galleries depicting the antiquities and rare photograph of some of the monuments and other gallery is having objects on display of excavated material of Mandoli Bhorgarh. It is proposed to establish another gallery which will depict photograph and history of all the monuments situated in Delhi.

Zonal Office

To monitor the functions of the Departments efficiently a zonal office is already functioning. It is proposed to strengthen this office by providing some more staff and to open other zonal offices keeping in view the work load of the Department and to look after the monuments in a better way.

To implement the above programme effectively the following posts are proposed for creation during 1996-97:

Posts	Pay Scale in (Rs.)	No of Post
1. Superintendent	1640-2900	1
2. Curator (Archaeological Museum)	1640-2900	1
3. Senior Conservation Asstt.	1400-2300	1
4. Conservation Assistant	1400-2300	2
5. Technical Asstt.	1400-2300	1
6. Preservation Asstt.	1200-2040	1
7. Foremen (works)	1200-2040	2
8. Photographer	1200-2040	1
9. Photo Asstt.	950-1500	1
10 LDC	950-1500	2
11 Dark room Attendant	800-1150	1
12. Class IV (Like chowkidar/sweeper/peon Dak Messenger/Mali/etc.)	750-940	10
Total		24

To implement the above programmes and other on-going programmes, an outlay of Rs. 20 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1996-97. Provision for salary, office expenses, conservation and preservation of Monuments, expansion of Arch. Museum etc. is included in the proposal.

3. Delhi City Museum - (Rs. 100.00 lac)

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 (Non-recurring) and Rs. 10,000/- per annum (recurring). Building plans have been approved by MCD. A sum of Rs. 98 lakhs was deposited with the PWD by SKP as deposit work during the 7th Plan period. The revised estimates including phase I and phase II amounting to Rs. 12 crore were prepared by PWD. This includes, the cost of building, air-conditioning electrification etc. Rs. 24 lakhs were paid to DWS& SDU

towards shifting of four water mains which are running below the plot where Museum building is to come up. Encroachments at the sites were removed partly. City Museum is proposed to 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 are required. Simultaneous efforts will also be made to identify and procure the art objects for Delhi City Museum.

The following posts are proposed during 1996-97:

1. Project Officer	2000-3500	1
2. Research Asstt.	1400-2300	2
3. UDC	1200-2040	2
4. Driver	950-1500	1
5. LDC	950-1500	2
6. Class IV	750-940	1

	Total	9

A vehicle is also proposed to be purchased for quick implementation of the project as it is necessary to monitor various activities. The scheme is now transferred from SKP to Archaeological department.

Against Rs. 36 lakhs approved in the A.P. 1995-96 no expenditure could be incurred under the scheme. For 1996-97 Rs. 100 lac are proposed under the scheme including Rs. 90.00 lac under capital head.

4. GIA to Sahitya Kala Parishad- (Rs. 70.00 lac)

Sahitya Kala Parishad, was setup 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. which are broadly classified under final Arts, Music, dance, drama and others.

With the setting up of languages academies 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 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 literatures and artists for their outstanding contribution in their respective fields. It also encourages up-coming talents in the field of painting, 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, workshops, Annual art exhibition, Inter-State Exhibitions, Cultural troupes, play writing competitions and scholarships children workshop/Exhibition, Photography Exhibition

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, Yuva Mahotsava, "Vande Matram ". Cultural programme in Universities Colleges/schools, interstate cultural exchange programme Republic day programme.

To implement the various programmes, Rs. 250 lac were approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 55 lac in 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lac is proposed for 1996-97.

5. Delhi Gazetteer Unit-(Rs. 2.00 Lac)

The Delhi Gazetteer Unit has following approved programmes for execution :-

1. Hindi edition of the Gazetteer of Rural Delhi.
2. History of Delhi Villages (Hindi & English)
3. Supplement to the Delhi Gazetteer (Hindi & English)
4. Brochures on National Leaders (Hindi & English)
5. History of Freedom Movement in Delhi (in 3 vols.) (Hindi & English)
6. Cultural Heritage of Delhi (in 2 vols.) (Hindi & English)

Of these schemes only the first two have been taken up for writing. The MSS of the Hindi version of Gazetteer of Rural Delhi is under printing and likely to be brought out soon.

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.

1. Hindi edition of the Gazetteer of Rural Delhi
2. History of Delhi Villages in English
3. History of Delhi Villages in Hindi
4. Supplement to Delhi Gazetteer in English

5. Supplement to Delhi Gazetteer in Hindi
6. Some brochures on National Leaders in English
7. Some brochures on National Leaders in Hindi.

The remaining approved programmes will be taken up after completing the above programmes. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2 lac in 1995-96, the same amount of Rs. 2.00 lac is proposed for 1996-97.

6. Strengthening of Language Department-(Rs. 3 lac)

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 under the scheme.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3.00 lac in 1995-96 the tentative expenditure was Rs. 1.50 lac. For 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lac is proposed.

7. Hindi Academy - (Rs. 70.00 lac)

Being a Welfare State, even the promotion of Art and Literature and its propagation among the masses comes with in the ambit and the duties of the Govt. At the instance of Govt. of Delhi, three literary Academies viz., Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi were established during 1981-82 and registered as Societies separately under the Societies Registration Act. The Sanskrit and Sindhi Academy were also set up during 1987-88 and 1994-95 respectively. The pattern of Assistance was approved by Govt. of India, M/O Education and Culture (Deptt. of Culture). 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 35 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) Financial 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 literatures. It also provides opportunities to young and upcoming writers. It has also been the endeavor of the Academy to project and promote the composite lingual culture for National unity and amity.

During the Annual Plan 1996-97 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 items for promotions of Hindi language & literature
- 7 Library & Reading Room (Hindi Sewa Kendra)
- 8 The academy proposed to implement the programme relating to preparation of documentaries of eminent literatures, Journalist scholars etc. and recording of their interview the AIR and Doordarshan
- 9 The academy proposed to bring out quarterly magazine titled "INDERAPRASTH BHARTI"

To implement the programmes during 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lac is proposed.

8. Punjabi Academy - (Rs. 60.00 lac)

The Punjabi Academy was set-up during 1981-82 for promotion, propagation and development 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 major areas :-

1. Promotion of Punjabi Lingual 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 lingual Cultural promoters and other miscellaneous items.

- 7 "Gharelu Library Yojna" : Providing book to the readers at their door steps.

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 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, Conferences and youth programmes. 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.

For the 8th Plan 1992-97, an outlay of Rs. 251 lac is approved. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 55 lacs in 1995-96, proposed outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 60.00 lacs. This includes token provision for providing accommodation to all the language academies at one place.

9. Punjabi teaching programme in schools-(Rs. 85 lac)

The Punjabi Academy implemented the scheme of Punjabi language teaching programme from the year 1985-86 but in 1988-89, a separate plan outlay of Rs. 65.00 lac 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/-
Supervisor	1000/-

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. There is no proposal to create new post during 1995-96.

In addition, 14 Supervisors for supervising the work of the part-time teachers in the field are also appointed. It is proposed to increase the remuneration by Rs. 200/- per month to the above noted categories.

Text books are being supplied free of cost to the students upto the primary level.

Under this scheme 73000, 78000 and 73000 students were benefited during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. During 1995-96, 65,000 students are likely to be benefited. The decrease in the number of student is due to the decision of Delhi Govt. not to appoint any additional part time teachers.

The Planning Commission, while considering the Annual Plan 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, Govt. of Delhi. 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 is finally be taken over by the Education Directorate. Till then the scheme will be with the Academy. Further under the direction of the Delhi Admn., future additional recruitment of Punjabi Language teachers has been stopped by the Academy.

An outlay of Rs. 9 lac is approved for the 8th Plan. For 1995-96, a sum of Rs. 75 lac is approved to implement the scheme. For 1996-97, Rs. 85.00 lacs is proposed.

Upto the Annual Plan 1991-92 this scheme was reflected under General Education Sector.

10. Public Libraries in all Assembly Constituencies (Rs. 105 lakh)

1. Need and justification of the scheme

On behalf of Govt. of Delhi, the Punjabi Academy had been running 58 Composite Libraries (presently 54 libraries including 2 mobile 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 were made available to DPL by Education Department for running these libraries. It was 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 it is able to provide at least on pubic library in each Assembly constituency. A decision was taken to transfer them back to Delhi Govt. and Punjabi Academy was entrusted with the administrative Control for running these libraries. 48 libraries including two mobile libraries have been taken w.e.f. 01-12-94 from

DPL and six libraries are still to be handed over by DPL for which matter is being taken with DPL.

It is proposed to provide library facilities to the persons residing in resettlement colonies and J.J. Clusters etc. and which are not covered by the existing libraries. This will be provided through NGOs operating in Delhi. Firstly, NGO 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 | 2. R.K.Puram |
| 3. Hari Nagar | 4. Shakur Basti |
| 5. Badli | 6. Malviya Nagar |
| 7. Janakpuri | 8. Madipur |
| 9. Shalimar Bagh | 10. Sahibabad Daulatpur |
| 11. Bawana | 12. Vishnu Garden |
| 13. Najafgarh | 14. Palam |
| 15. Mehrauli | 16. Patpar Ganj |
| 17. Babarpur | 18. Krishna Nagar |
| 19. Shahdara | 20. Rohtas Nagar |
| 21. Geeta Colony | 22. Seelampur |
| 23. Yamuna Vihar | 24. Wazirpur |
| 25. Bhalswa Jahangirpuri | 26. Pahar Ganj |
| 27. Moti Nagar | 28. Sultanpur Majara |
| 29. Hastal | 30. Nasir Pur |
| 31. Mahipalpur | 32. Saket |
| 33. Tirlokपुरi | 34. Mandawali |
| 35. Gandhi Nagar | 36. Vishwas Nagar |
| 37. Seemapuri | 38. Badarpur |
| 39. Ghonda | 40. Karawal Nagar |
| 41. Narela | 42. Adarsh Nagar |
| 43. Model Town | 44. Rajinder Nagar. |

Latest books, periodicals, journals etc. will be provided to the newly opened libraries by the NGOs identified by the Deptt. after entering into agreement with them. Regular control will be exercised on the libraries through DPL/Dte. of Education and in case the NGOs fail to provide requisite facilities, the assets so created will be

taken over by the Department. Since these 44 new libraries are proposed to be given to NGOs for operating, no posts are required.

In 1995-96, Rs. 100.00 lac were approved. For 1996-97 Rs. 105.00 lac are proposed.

11. Urdu Academy- (Rs. 70.00 lac)

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 :-

RESEARCH & PUBLICATION

1. Monthly Magazine
2. Publications
3. Financial Assistance to Research scholars.
4. Newspaper
5. Scholarship to Ph.D. scholars.

CULTURAL PROGRAMME & SEMINAR

1. Seminars
2. Urdu Drama festival/workshop

Award & Mushira

1. Award
2. Mushaira
3. Pension

Education

1. Scholarships to students.
2. Library
3. Urdu Certificate Course

4. Competition & Prizes
5. Coaching Class
6. Adult Education
7. Advertisement for promotion of Urdu
8. Teaching facilities in Madarsas

For all these programmes an outlay of Rs. 190 lac is approved for the 8th Plan. For 1995-96, Rs. 55 lac were approved and Rs. 70.00 lac are proposed for 1996-97 under the scheme.

12. Urdu Teaching in Schools-(Rs. 20.00 lac)

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.

197 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 lac is approved for the 8th Plan. This scheme will be entrusted to the Education Deptt., as per the advice of the Planning Commission. Existing arrangements will continue till the

Education Deptt. effects changes. For 1995-96, Rs. 18 lac were approved. an outlay of Rs. 20 lac is proposed for 1996-97.

13. Delhi Sanskrit Academy-(Rs. 50.00 lac)

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 promotion 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 preparation 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 insufficient. Necessary provision has been made for establishment charges, other expenses, two motor vehicles and telephones. The following posts in addition to the existing staff were proposed to be created during 1995-96 which will continue in 1996-97.

Name of the post	Pay-scale (Rs)	No. of post
1. Dy. Secretary	2200-4000	1
2. Translator	1400-2300	1
3. Jr. Stenographer	1200-2040	1
4. Driver	950-1500	1
5. Class IV	750-940	1
	Total	5

To implement the Scheme Rs. 75 lac is approved for 8th Plan 1992-97. In 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 30 lac was approved. For 1996-97, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lacs is proposed under the scheme.

**14 GIA TO Sanskrit Academy for Sanskrit Teaching Programme
(Rs. 20.00 lac)**

It was proposed to appoint 20 PGT and 80 TGT as part time teachers in 1995-96 in addition to 7 supervisors. The remuneration will be paid as under :

TGT	Rs. 700/- per month
PGT	Rs. 800/- per month
Supervisor	Rs. 1000/- per month

For the Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lac is proposed.

15. Sindhi Academy (Rs. 25 lakh)

The Sindhi academy was setup during 1994-95 with the following objectives:

1. Promotion and propagation of Sindhi language, literature and culture and providing part time teachers.
2. Encouragement and publication of Sindhi literature.
3. Translation into Sindhi language of literature in different languages.
4. To assist Sindhi writers of repute in Publication of books, etc.

The existing staff strength is given below.

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	No. of post	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Secretary	1	3000-4500
2.	Accounts Officer	1	2375-3500
3.	Deputy Secretary	1	2200-4000
4.	Superintendent	1	1640-2900
5.	Assistant	1	1400-2300
6.	L.D.C.	6	950-1500
7.	Stenographer (Hindi)	1	1200-2040
8.	Driver	2	950-1500
9.	Peon	5	750-940
10.	Librarian	1	1640-2900
11.	Asstt. Librarian	1	1400-2300
12.	Programme Officer	1	2000-3200
13.	Chowkidar/Sweeper	2	750-940
14.	Publication Officer	1	2000-3200
15.	Accountant	1	1640-2900
16.	Publication Asstt.	1	1400-2300
17.	Computer Operator	1	1400-2300
18.	Stenographer (English)	1	1200-2040
Total		29	

The Academy was registered on 4.7.94 under the Societies Registration Act 1860. A governing council to run the Sindhi Academy was constituted.

During 1996-97 the academy proposes to take up the following programmes :

1. Organising seminars, leatures, kavi Sammelan, Cultural Programme.
2. Sindhi Drama Festival.
3. Publication of Quarterly magazine
4. Establishment of Sindhi Central Library & distribution of books to composite libraries run by Delhi Govt.
5. Financial Assistance to Sindhi writers honouring Sindhis in different fields and giving awards & preparation of Photo albums video and audio cassettes of Sindhi music etc.
6. Competitions for students in essay & short story etc.

During 1994-95, Rs. 20 lakh were released to implement the scheme. Rs. 15 lacs were released in Plan 1995-96. Provision for installation of Computer, purchase of typewriters, programmes etc. is included in the proposal. For 1996-97, Rs. 25 lacs are proposed to implement the scheme.

16. GIA to Sindhi Academy for Sindhi Language Teaching programme (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

In the Annual Plan 1996-97, the Sindhi Academy proposes to provide Sindhi Language Teachers in schools as in the case of other academies like Urdu & Punjabi. Part Time teachers are proposed to be appointed with similar remuneration being given by other academies, for Sindhi Language teaching programme, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lac is proposed in the A.P. 1996-97.

17 Setting up of Delhi Institute of Indian History, culture, Archaeology and Heritage Management (Rs. 1.00 lac) (New Scheme)

Heritage belongs to all of us, be it built up or natural. We will feel very proud of it since our roots are deeply buried in it.

It is widely known that India possesses a very rich and varied cultural Heritage, spreading over millennia of history. This Heritage includes archaeological Monuments and sites of various types like Palaces, Temples, mosques, churches, monasteries, mausoleums, forts, fortifications, tombs sarais, bazars and ancient sites belonging to prehistoric, historicals and medieval periods. Under fundamental duties, the constitution of India stipulates that it shall be the duty of every citizens of India to value and preserve the rich Heritage of our composite culture". The Delhi Govt. have therefore, a special responsibility to educate the people about their rich Heritage and to encourage the researchers in getting the new dimensions and evolving new scientific techniques in the field of history, art, archaeology and cultural heritage.

It was with this background that a Committee was constituted by Govt. of Delhi under the chairmanship of

Chief Secretary on preservation and development of cultural heritage of Delhi. A report of the Committee was submitted to Hon'ble Chief Minister who accepted the same in principle. Various recommendations of the Committee are being processed for implementation. One of the Main recommendations of the Committee was in respect of establishment of centre of Research and Technical Development for cultural and natural heritage management of Delhi. The relevant extract of the report of the Committee in this regard is reproduced as under :

"The Committee further consider the need and prospects for the establishment of a centre of Research and Technical Development for Cultural and Natural Heritage Management at Delhi. It was felt that such a Centre should primarily be research oriented but could also look into the problems of management of cultural and natural Heritage in Delhi in a scientific manner. Keeping in view the fact that this vital issue was attracting world wide attention, the proposed Centre would fulfill a long felt need of Delhi. While concentrating its activities in the fields of archaeology, Museums and Archives etc. It could also land expert advice in related fields of studies like libraries, academics etc.

Besides the above mentioned functions, the centre should impart training to officials and non-officials engaged in programmes concerning and scientific management of places of archaeological interest, museums, cultural heritage, natural Heritage etc. The centre could also arrange extension lectures, National and International seminars and organise workshop etc.

The Committee feels that the Central should be autonomous in character to be setup as a society and should be fully funded by the Government of NCT of Delhi. The Committee further recommends that while a group of experts may be set up to draw up the blue print of the proposed centre, a beginning should be made immediately by creating a few posts of research scholars for the academic work outlined above and University level professors in the related fields to provide guidance to the research scholars. These facilities could be established in the existing building of Delhi Archives located in the Qutab Institutional Area.

To implement the decisions of the Committee for establishment of the Institution, the present plan schemes has been formulated. The Institute will be autonomous in character and will be housed at the Archives building in Qutab Enclave for the time being. It would be run as a society to be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It will be wholly funded by Govt. of Delhi. The main wings of the proposed Institute will be as under :

- a Research and Publication _ This wing will be dedicated to research work - academic as well as explanatory in various fields of cultural Heritage including archaeology, art, culture and museum besides historical research.
- b The second wing will look after conservation, preservation and protection of various monuments and art work of special importance. This wing will render necessary guidance and expertise to the department and other persons engaged in preservation and conservation of monuments about the skill and their expertise needed for such purposes. This wing also impart training of short duration on regular basis in the field of preservation and conservation of monuments
- c The third wing will be meant for research in the field of museology, archival studies and guiding in maintenance of natural cultural Heritage.
- d The fourth wing of the proposed institute will be administrative in nature and will look after coordination, administration and financial aspects of the Institute.
- e It will also be necessary to have one wing specially meant for making the public and the students aware of the cultural Heritage through various media including Press, television, All India Radio, organising lectures, demonstration, seminars etc.

The institute will need necessary infrastructure including computer, electronic typewriter and other office equipment necessary for running such a Institution. The following 35 posts are proposed to be created in the Annual

Plan 1996-97.

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S.N.	Name of Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in (Rs.)
1	Professor	1	4500-7300
2	Associate Professor	3	3700-5700
3	Joint Director	1	3700-5000
4	Information Officer	1	3000-4500
5.	Asstt. Professor	2	2200-4000
6.	Conservator	2	2200-4000
7.	Research Associate	5	2200-4000
8.	Computer Programmer	1	2200-4000
9.	Admn. Officer	1	2000-3500
10.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
11.	Accounts Clerk	2	1200-2040
12.	Steno.	2	1200-2040
13.	LDC	2	950-1500
14.	Drivers	2	950-1500
15.	Peon	5	750-940
16.	Chowkidar	4	750-940
Total		35	

Total expenditure on the staff component given above would be around Rs. 25.00 lacs for the current financial year 1996-97. Apart from this, there would be other expanses such as expenditure on purchasing of office equipments including computer, typewriter, xerox machine, office furniture, setting up a library and purchase of two vehicles for field works etc. to be met out by the Institute. The break up of expenditure will be as under :

	(Rs. in Lakh)
Salary	10.00
Purchase of vehicle	6.00
Machinery & equipment	5.00
Office Expenses	3.00
Other Charges	6.00
Total	30.00



However a token sum of Rs. 1.00 lac is proposed for this new scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97.