

I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Geographical area of Delhi is 1483 sq. kms. Out of this area about 790 sq. km. is under rural belt, which is divided into 7 community blocks and 220 village. Delhi being a Metropolitan city, the role of agriculture in the economy of Delhi has been relegated over the past few years due to various reasons, such as migration of population from rural area, conversion of agricultural land into commercial/residential areas as well as rapid urbanization, as a result agriculture sector has declined over the last two decades. About 40000 families consisting of 90% small and marginal farmers are cultivating about 45000 hect. land in rural area of Delhi.

During the 9th Five Year Plan concerted efforts were made by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi for increasing production and productivity in agriculture sector and Rural Development sector by implementing 21 schemes keeping in view the concept of employment and income generating factor from per unit of land. Emphasis was given for vegetable, mushroom, floriculture cultivation besides development of community parks and gardens.

A poor performance has been observed under the developmental schemes of the agriculture sector, which perhaps might be due to lack of technical know-how, training to the farmers or other extension programs. The another important factor of the degradation of Agriculture Sector has been the lack of irrigation facilities & other limitations/ban imposed by Central Ground Water authorities on boring of the new tube-wells in the South and South-West District.

Keeping in view the hardship in terms of lack of irrigation facilities, non-availability of inputs in time, inadequate extension services, the Deptt. Intends to shift the farmers from conventional agriculture to high value commercial agriculture by boosting them for cultivation of commercial crops with focus on vegetable production,

floriculture, mushroom cultivation etc. Moreover conversion of bio-degradable garbage into compost and its application in the present circumstances maybe proved more useful. Therefore, the Deptt. has prepared the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) with the total outlay of Rs. 4075.77 lacs for the Agriculture & Allied Sector for 19 schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan with the objective of diverting the farmers towards the cultivation of high value & low volume crops from the existing conventional system, keeping in view the geographical location and climatic condition to get more income per unit area and per unit time.

**A. CROP HUSBANDRY
PLANT PROTECTION**

**1. STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING PLANT PROTECTION UNIT
(Rs. 60.00 Lakh for 10th Plan & Rs. 12.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)**

It is a well known fact that due to advancement and introduction of latest technology in the field of agriculture, incidence of insect pests, diseases, nematodes, rodents and weeds have increased to a great extent on account of highly favourable conditions. The insect pests and diseases have built-up tremendously and have become complex. There is not a single food crop, vegetable, fruit, fodder, ornamental plant, etc., which is immune to the attack of insect pests and diseases. The plant protection has been identified as vital input which plays a significant role in the production technology. Keeping a very conservative estimate about 15-50% agricultural losses are caused by various insect pests, diseases, rodents and weeds. These agents are attacking crops at every stage of crop growth from seed to seed in the fields as well as produce in the storage.

OBJECTIVE AND NEED

The objective of the scheme is to provide technical know how to the farmers to save their crops from the ravages of insect pests, diseases, rodents and weeds and other such agents. Arrangement for supply of quality pesticides to a limited scale to control the

attack of insect pests, diseases, etc., as well as plant protection equipment for use is also included in the Scheme.

The farmers have been using various insecticides for the last more than 50 years on some of the crops like vegetables and especially in some areas for the control and eradication of insect pests, diseases, weeds, rodents, nematodes to a great extent continuously, crop after crop which has not only disturbed the biological equilibrium but also created environmental pollution. Keeping in view the threat posted by increased use of hazardous pesticides for a long time, the plant protection activities have been suitably modified so that the farmers are in a position to raise healthy crops without affecting further the biological equilibrium and adversely affecting the microbes in the soil.

Although the scheme is being implemented since 1965-66 but with the advancement of plant protection techniques, the work-load has increased tremendously. The scheme is, therefore, required to be strengthened suitably to cope-up with the increased work-load of protecting various crops from the ravages of insect pests, diseases, weeds, etc., for getting increased agricultural production and effective enforcement of Insecticide Act, 1968 in NCT of Delhi.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

To implement the scheme of Plant Protection in NCT of Delhi, skeleton staff of 27 various categories headed by Plant Protection Officer was provided. The present available strength is inadequate in comparison to the workload generated under the scheme during the last some years, which is required to be suitably strengthened. Since the plant protection has been identified as vital input in production technology, therefore, it is utmost essential to continue this important activity as given below: -

Educating the farmers for identification of pests & diseases as well achieve the agriculture production with quality. Supply of pesticides to the farmers through Blocks.

Promoting surveillance of insect pests and diseases with a view to promote neem-based use of pesticides.

Promoting use of neem-based pesticides for plant protection with a view to support organic farming.

Promoting use of bio-pesticides, bio-control agents and other safer techniques.

Promoting use of neem-based and environment friendly pesticides so as to avoid pesticides hazardous on edible portion.

Promoting Integrated Pest Management System and laying out demonstration of IPM on farmer's fields and supply of inputs for diversion on latest plant protection methodology.

It is necessary to intensify the plant protection activities because much emphasis/priority is being given to agriculture sector by Govt. of India during **Tenth Five Year** plan as it is a major production limiting factor of production.

PHYSICAL TARGET & ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Physical targets and achievements during the various Annual Plans of Ninth Five Year Plan period are as under: -

S No	Particulars	Unit	Physical Target for 9 th plan	Physical Achievements					Total Achievements
				97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Area under Integrated Pest Management	Area in Lakh Hect.	14.25	2.79	2.80	3.60	2.86	3.05	15.10
2.	Stored Grain Pest	Thousand Tonnes	500	108.84	105.00	108.98	123.44	136.00	581.96
3.	Consumption of Pesticides	Tonnes	330	63.00	66.00	43.86	4.00	29.00	205.86

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD YEAR 2002-2007

Sno	PARTICULARS	UNIT	TARGET					Total
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Area under Integrated Pest Management	000 Hect.	300	305	310	315	320	1550
2.	Store grain pests	Thousand	120	120	130	130	130	630

		Tonnes						
3.	Consumption of Pesticides	Tonnes	60	55	50	45	45	255
4.	Laying out of Demonstration of Farmer's Fields (1 Acre each)	Nos.	5	5	10	10	10	40

The cropping intensity is being increased, therefore, the intensive and matching plant protection coverage is required to obtain good yield of economic crops. The use of highly toxic chemicals is required to be replaced with new bio-pesticides and neem-based insecticides, therefore, the suitable attention is required to be incorporated during the span of Tenth Five Year Plan Period.

BOTTLENECKS/DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME

With the increase of work load under the scheme, the staff have become constraint, therefore, at least the post recommended by A.R. Deptt. may be created and filled-up for effective and smooth running of the scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh has been approved for 10th Five Year plan and Rs. 12.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03 under this scheme.

2. STRENGTHENING OF SEED TESTING LABORATORY AND SETTING UP OF NEW SEED FARM (Rs. 40 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 10.00 lacs for 2002-03)

This scheme has consists two components which are as under

Strengthening of Seed Testing Lab.

Strengthening and setting up a new Seed Farm.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

The seed is a prime and important input in agriculture which plays an important role on production/productivity of the agriculture and vegetables crops therefore, all efforts are required to maintain the quality of all seeds for its further multiplication and obtaining better yield. Accordingly the following two components are being implemented for maintenance of quality of seeds.

i) **Seed Testing Laboratory**

As the seed is prime, vital and an important input, therefore, use of quality seeds for sowing, plays greater role in obtaining better production. Keeping in view, a Seed Testing Laboratory which is functioning since 1964-65 for testing service samples only, has also been notified to function as a statutory laboratory w.e.f 20-5-98 for the purpose of testing of Law Enforcement Samples under **Seed Certification and Seed Act 1966**. With the globalization, strengthening of existing laboratory is required to develop suitable facility in the laboratory to meet-out challenges and provide better services.

ii) **Strengthening And Setting-Up A New Seed Farm**

During the year 1984-85, an area of 50 acres surplus land in Village Punjab Khor Delhi was allotted by the Dy. Commissioner Delhi for setting –up one Seed Multiplication Farm. The possession of the farm land was taken and some development work were completed but the land owner whose land were declared surplus, moved to Lower Court as well as High Court and got stay. The agriculture activity/development work is yet required, for which the necessary budget provision is being made. The Seed Farm to be function mainly for producing the quality seeds of high yielding crops and vegetables for the purpose to make them available for further multiplication and production.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE SCHEME

i) **Stg. Of Seed Testing Laboratory :-**

Seed Testing laboratory which was established during 1964-65 to cater the needs of the farmers to test the quality of the seeds as service samples only being used for sowing of different crops and vegetables. The same laboratory have been upgraded and notified as statutory Seed Testing Laboratory vide notification dated 20-5-98 to function as State Seed Laboratory for the purpose of testing the seed samples under seed law enforcement as well as Seed Certification activities. The Delhi is biggest seed market of Northern States, therefore, it is necessary to have well established State Testing

Laboratory to cater the needs generated under the enforcement of Seed Act/Order, seed certification samples as well as the earlier existing activities to test the service samples of the farmers. Therefore, keeping in view of the necessity as well as up dating of laboratory with latest equipments due to fast research and development work, hence maintaining a well equipped laboratory is required to match with fast development due to globalization and to meet-out the challenges and serve in better and desired level.

The addition manpower suitable at different level as well as required latest equipments for smooth running the laboratory are utmost necessary which are being proposed under this scheme for this purpose.

ii) Setting-up of new Seed Farm :-

The multiplication of the quality seed under strict expertise and supervision plays a significant role in maintaining quality of the seeds which definitely help to boost the yield. Keeping in view of this, it is proposed to run a Govt. Seed Farm in an area of 50 acres for production and multiplication of quality seeds for making them available to the farmers, through the different sale centres situated with Block Development Offices so that not only maintenance of the quality of seeds production/productivity of Delhi and also increase the Seed Replacement Rate.

Though the land has been acquired/allotted but development activities are not being taken-up on account of having under litigation and the same will be taken-up as and when it become legally possible.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

i) Seed Testing Laboratory :-

The Seed Testing Laboratory is undertaking analysis of the three category of seeds samples for the purpose given below: -

Service samples.

Certification samples

Seed Law Enforcement

The aims and objects of each category seed samples are explained in brief:-

Service samples: - The seed samples sent by the farmers and seed dealers for sale as well as export who are interested to know the quality/status of the seed, lot to be used for sowing, sale or export is of which status are called service samples.

Certification samples: - Seed samples sent by the Seed Certification agency for determining that the samples in confirming to prescribed seed certification standards are checked so that the same may be allowed to sale as Seed.

Seed Law Enforcement Sample: - Seed samples drawn by Seed Inspectors from dealers, business establishments under the provision of Seed Act 1966/Seed (Control) order 1983 are sent to the notified State Seed Testing Laboratory. These are classified as Seed Law Enforcement Samples.

Requirement of Manpower: - The Seed Testing Laboratory is presently functioning with a skeleton staff, i.e., Seed Analyst who is incharge of the Laboratory with only one Seed Testing Asst. and one Asstt. on diverted capacity for analysis purpose.

The present Seed Testing Laboratory is having a capacity of 5,000 samples annually provided required staffs are available, but the suitable staff components is not available for achieving the prefix capacity of the Seed Testing Laboratory. It is also an accepted fact that staff is basic manpower for running any establishment and until and unless, the laboratory is not provided staff with the barest requirement basis, it is difficult to run the statutory establishment upto the desired capacity level. It is also proposed to start the **Seed Health Testing** for which suitable technical staff is required. Further there is possibility to draw the maximum samples under Law Enforcement as well as more service samples with persuasion to the farmers and dealers to get the seed samples tested, therefore, it is difficult to run the establishment smoothly till the matching staff is not provided.

ii) **Setting-up of new seed farm:** - There was earlier having 02 Seed Farms which have been discontinued and converted into city forest as per decision of the Govt. of Delhi. but staff is still available for running this proposed Seed Farm. Therefore there would be no need for additional manpower to start functioning of the proposed farm but development of some of the infrastructure is required for better functioning of the farm.

The list of laboratory equipments already available with the laboratory and equipments to be purchased are given below:-

S. NO.	TYPE OF TEST	EXISTING EQUIPMENTS WITH QUANTITY	REQUIRED EQUIPMENTS WITH QUANTITY
1.	PHYSICAL PURITY	Divider (1), Work Board (2), Forceps (4), Magnifier 5x7 (2), Analytical Balance (1), Top Loading Balance (1) and Stereoscopic Binocular Microscope (1)	Divider (2), Magnifier 5x7 (3), Hand Screen (3), Purity Test Meter (2), Computerised Counting Balance (1), Analytical Balance (2), Stereoscopic Binocular Microscope (1)
2.	GERMINATION	BOD Incubator (4), Seed Germinator (1), Forceps (2), Trolley (2), Rack (5), Stereoscopic Binocular Microscope (1), Oven (1)	Thermometer (3), Counting Board (3) Refrigerator (1), Magnifying Lense (3), Stereoscopic Microscope (Wilz M5A) (1), Compound Microscope (1), Autoclave (3), Psychrometer (2).
3.	MOISTURE	Sieves 5, 12 mm (10), Desicator (1), Weighing Glass Bottle (30), Oven (1), Moisture Meter (2), Analytical Balance (1),	Desicator (2), Oven (1), Moisture Meter (1), Analytical Balance (1), Dehumidity Fire (1).
4.	SEED HEALTH	Forceps, Lense, Chemicals, Stand Beakers etc., Binocular magnifying Glass/Lense	Digital Seed Health Camera Machine (1), Aqua Guard (1).

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Targets to be achieved under various components during the **Tenth five Year Plan** are as under: -

S.NO	Name of the Component	Unit	Annual Plan					Total
			02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	2002-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1)	Seed Testing Lab Seed Samples to be tested	Nos.	1300	1500	1700	1800	2000	8300

On vocation stay, the work like construction of boundary wall, setting up of tube well and office premises is to be taken. Further the suitable crop production is to be started, if possible.

The outlay approved for the **Tenth five year** plan 2002-2007 mainly consist of purchase of laboratory equipments, chemicals, generator for continuous electricity supplies, store items etc. for smooth functioning of the laboratory. Capital work of the laboratory and maintenance purpose. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been approved for the 10th FYP and Rs. 10.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

3. INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME INCLUDING EXTENSION EDUCATION ETC.

(Rs. 107.50 Lakh for 2002-07 and Rs. 14.50 Lakh for 2002-03_

The scheme of Integrated Agricultural Development and Extension Education etc. includes the following components:-

	<u>2002-07</u>	<u>2002-03</u>
1. Special component plan	Rs. 10.00 lakhs.	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
2. Wormi Composting and organic farming	Rs. 20.50 lakhs	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
3. Popularisation of Innovative Agricultural Technologies	Rs. 77.00 lakhs	Rs. 8.00 lakhs

1. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Introduction:

The assistance under this scheme has been given to the SC farmers in the past years for land improvement, supply of production inputs and purchase of agricultural implements. Almost all the farming families have been covered under this scheme. Now, it has been approved by the Govt. of Delhi for giving the assistance for the purchase of items given below to the SC farmers, SC landless agriculturists & SC agriculture labour upto Rs. 2500/- per beneficiary.

1. Storage Bin.
2. Chaff Cutter.
3. Hand operated insecticides sprayer/duster.
4. Development of land i.e., leveling and soil improvement etc.
5. Purchase of Agricultural inputs.
6. Purchase of Agricultural implements.

Need and Justification:

The Government of India is giving special emphasis and stress to provide the support to the farmers who are below the poverty line with special reference to SC & ST farmers. Therefore, it is duty of the state to implement the same up to gross root and provide required assistance to the possible extent.

Programme Contents:

The assistance to the SC beneficiaries will be given for the purchase of above mentioned items on the recommendation and verification of BDO's on the prescribed application forms as per guidelines approved by the Development Department.

Physical Targets for 10th Five year plan 2002-2007

S.No	Particulars	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-2007
1.	Assistance to be provided to beneficiary	Nos	60	60	60	60	60	300

It is proposed to give assistance to 60 SC beneficiaries during the year 2002-2003.

As such as amount of Rs. 2.00 Lakh is required for the year 2002-03 for giving assistance to 60 Nos. of SC farmers.

The bifurcation of the amount is as under:-

(Rs. in Lakh)		
S.No.	Name of the item	B.E. 2002-2003
1.	Office expenses	0.15
2.	POL & jeep maintenance	0.35
3.	Material supply for giving assistance to SC beneficiaries	1.50
		2.00
		2.00

Component II: - WORMI COMPOSTING AND ORGANIC FARMING:

(Rs. 20.50 Lakh for 2002-07 and Rs. 4.50 lacs for 2002-03)

Organic manure produced due to activity of earthworms is commonly referred to as wormi compost. Any type of organic matter such as leaf litter, post harvest residues, grain kitchen wastes, dung etc. can be used for the preparation of wormi compost. Wormi-compost is a mixture of worm casts and are a rich source of macro and micro-nutrients, vitamins, growth hormones and immobilized microflora. This is an appropriate technique for the disposal of organic wastes and produces compost of high quality. Due to earthworm activity not only the time taken for composting is reduced but the; nutrient content and microbial population of the compost material also increases.

In addition to wormi compost technology wormi-culture harnesses waste organic residues to grow beneficial soil microflora. The selected varieties of deep-burrowing earthworms (such as E Fotida and pheretima elongata) needs to be multiplied to grow

various crops on farmlands and wastelands and build up the soil fertility to enhance soil productivity.

Building up the biomass of these beneficial soil organisms, in a limited period, is the key to improving the fertility of these soils and harvesting sustainable produce with minimal external inputs.

Wormi-composting are the sustainable effective bio-fertilizer, produced through wormi-culture. They are added at a basal dose of 2.5 tons/ha to trigger an activity of beneficial soil micro-flora and earthworms in the soil.

Realizing the scopes and importance of wormi-culture in Delhi state and also the need to eco-friendly sustainable agriculture, a large number of demonstration and training programmes have been proposed during the tenth plan.

Objectives of the Scheme:-

- [a] Production of wormi culture and compostmanure.
- [b] To impart technical know how to extension staff, farmers, kitchen gardeners and other public persons working in the filed.
- [c] Supply of wormi compost to kitchen gardeners and farmers at their easy reach and on reasonable cost.
- [d] Popularisation of compost production technology.
- [e] Coordination, collection, transportation and disposal of agriculture waste of APMCs and other agencies.
- [f] Creating awareness about disposal of large quantity of biodegradable waste available in Delhi.

Need and Justification: - About 6000 MT organic waste popularly known as garbage is daily generated in Delhi. The garbage is converted into compost manure so that we can keep our city clean and green by adopting earth worm and biotechnology. The main emphasis in the programme is given to reduce environmental pollution generated by garbage. In this process the biomass is eaten by earth worms and foul smell pollutants generated due to rotting of organic waste will be curtailed/controlled to a great extent.

The wormi compost along with eggs a conversion of organic waste into organic manure. The same is used in gardens, parks trees and farmers field after getting it well decomposed with in a short time. This is ongoing programme and it needs continuance for making awareness in public as wormi composting is a method of producing best quality manure with in the shortest time and it has great potential in improving soil health, on which agricultural production depends.

Programme Contents:

- [a] Survey: Assessment of organic waste available in agriculture sector, including gardens and parks. The assessment will be made through field staff of the concerned areas.
- [b] Development of Compost production technology: The new technology will be provided to kitchen gardeners, farmers and other staff engaged in the field through departmental training programme as well as IARI, Pusa, New Delhi etc.
- [c] Coordination: The collection, transportation and disposal of organic waste will be done under coordination of Agriculture Department, Government of NCT of Delhi.
- [d] Awareness Programme: The awareness regarding solid waste and bio-degradable wastes management will be created at various levels under coordinated efforts of the Department.

ACHIEVEMENT FOR NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN [1997-2002]

Item	Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Production of wormi culture & compost manure	MT	21	21	25.5	18	18.03

BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR 2002-2003: Funds are required for the following items of works.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Budget required</u>
1	Labour Charges[contract labour]	Rs. 1.00 lacs
2	Cowdung/garbage and other	

	material which will be required in the programme	Rs. 1.00 lacs
3	Publicity through TV & News paper and other sources including pamphlets & banners etc.	Rs. 0.10 lacs
4	Campaign for awareness of solid waste and biomass	Rs. 0.50 lacs
5	Training & Lectures	Rs. 0.60 lacs
6	Misc items including temporary structure etc.	Rs. 0.80 lacs
7	Capital work : Construction of boundary wall or store room etc.	Rs. 0.50 lacs
		Total: Rs.4.50 lacs

PHYSICAL TARGETS UNDER TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN [2002-2007]

SNo	Name of item	Unit	2002-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Production of wormi compost & wormi culture	MT	500	50	75	100	125	150
2	Awareness campaign:							
	[a] by organizing meetings	Nos	54	6	12	12	12	12
	[b] by organizing trainings	Nos.	54	6	12	12	12	12
	[c] by organizing seminar workshop and kisan goshties etc	Nos.	36	2	4	6	12	12
3.	Setting up of wormi compost units demonstrating at farmers field	Nos.	50	10	10	10	10	10

Component III: Popularization of Innovative Agricultural Technologies: A component of Integrated Agricultural Development including extension education Rs. 77.00 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 8.00 lacs for 2002-03

Introduction: -

The farmers in general are skeptical about most of the sources of farm information. In a situation like this it is difficult to change their knowledge, attitudes and practices with respect to new methods of farming. According to Dr. Seaman A. Knapp who is regarded as father of extension, said about farm demonstration, “what a man hears, he may doubt; what he sees, he may possibly doubt, but what he does himself, he cannot doubt.” Thus demonstration is one of the best ways to break down natural resistance of farmers towards a change in their habitual way of doing things. Hence, demonstration a powerful tool of extension method to motivate and convince the farmers through the process of observing hearing, learning by doing, has been proposed to educate the farmers on modern methods of farming. In spite of vast knowledge available in various disciplines of agricultural sciences and in spite of all progress that has been made, the fact is that man’s present understanding is still limited. As one becomes familiar with the subject, he becomes conscious of its limitations. Man’s experience with knowledge proves again and again that the more he knows, the more he finds he has yet to learn. Therefore, in order to abreast his knowledge and also share his experiences with colleagues of the profession, the participation of extension scientists, subject matter specialist; and other extension functionaries is important. The setting up of an integrated training center at government farm, Satbari to train the available manpower in agriculture sector will help to update the knowledge of Development Officers.

Objectives of the scheme:

- [1] To improve ecological balance and environment of the area.
- [2] To motivate the farmers to adopt scientific agricultural production technologies and also to enhance the cropping intensity.
- [3] Scientific technical know how regarding rising of crops/vegetables shall be done through extension staff posted at Block level.

- [4] Various types of quality seed, seedlings and other planting materials are timely provided to the farmers of NCT Delhi at reasonable cost which are being produced at Govt. Seed Farms cum Horticultural Nurseries.
- [5] To arrange demonstration cum training for farmers.
- [6] To arrange Kisan Goshtis for creating awareness of innovative scientific agricultural technologies.

Need and justification:

In Delhi, area under food production is decreasing day by day. It is also true that land available for cultivation is also decreasing. It is felt necessary that farming community be provided latest innovative technical advice on agronomic practice, plant protection on low volume high cost crops like cultivation of flowers, growing mushroom, cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants, integrated pest management, organic farming, biotechnology.

The awareness of innovation scientific crop production technologies among farmers through extension agencies is must so that farmers can adopt latest technology in their field instead of farmer's going to various research and development center for getting technology. Technologies is made available at farmer's door step by extension agencies so that innovative production technology is transferred rapidly for the benefit of farmers.

Programme Contents:

		[Rs. In lakhs]
S.No.	Particulars	2002-03
1	Training expenses on High. Tech. Agriculture in the field of 1] Winter season crop. 2] Summer Season crop 3] Rabi season crop 4] High tech. Agriculture production technology Specially in the Following fields. a] Apiculture farming b] mushroom production technology	2.00

	c] Production of aromatic and medicinal plants	
	d] integrated pest management.	
	e] Bio technology.	
2.	Expenses on payment of honorarium to guest speaker From IARI/KVK/ Specialists food charges, Printed Supporting material and misc. expenses.	
3.	Study tour for extension Staff/progressive farmers To neighboring state hiring of bus payment of stipend and Misc. Study tour expr. for 10 days duration for 25 farmers.	2.00
4.	Kisan gosthi at block level 12 Nos one every month expd. for payment of honorarium to guest speaker food charges/refreshment supporting material and misc. expenditure.	2.00
5.	Training expenses, purchase of training material for demonstration (Rs. 0.50 lakh/Block)	1.00
6.	Office expenses, stationery, purchase of A.V. aids furniture for training and misc. trg. expenses	1.00

	Total:	8.00

Physical tagets for X plan

SNo	Particulars	Unit	2002-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006 07
1.	Study tour of Exten. Staff and farmers to neighbouring states	No. of Tours	10	2	2	2	2	2
2.	Kisan ghosti at Block level every month	No. of Ghostis	25	5	5	5	5	5
3.	Trg. For Staff/farmers in High-tech agricul- ture in collaboration with IARI/KVK scientists	No. of Farmers/ Staff	25	5	5	5	5	5

4.	Workshop short courses organized by Govt. of India for SMS/Extn. Staff	No. of workshops	25	5	5	5	5	5
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Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 107.50 lakh has been approved for 10th Five Year Plan and Rs. 14.50 lakh for Annual plan 200-03

4. INTEGRATED HORTICULTURE AND VEGETABLE DEVELOPMENT CUM TRAINING PROGRAMME (Rs. 225.00 Lakh for 2002-07 and Rs. 75.00 Lakh for 2002-03)

The plan scheme namely “Integrated Horticulture Development Programme” was formulated by Horticulture unit of Development Deptt, Govt. of Delhi and placed before Planning Commission, Govt. of India as well as Planning Department Govt. of Delhi during VIIth Plan with the main objectives like to increase the production of productivity of vegetable, fruits as well as potato & main cultivation. Further to produce and provide good quality seeds seedlings etc. to farmers of NCT of Delhi. The Scheme was approved by Govt of India as well Govt. of Delhi and was launched in Delhi during the year 1986-87. To produce the seeds, seedling, three Govt. Seed Farms cum Nurseries at Kharkhari Nahar, Baprola & Massodabad were established.

AIMS & OBJECTIVE OF SCHEME

1. To provide and produce good quality of seeds, seedlings, plants and fruit saplings at various Govt Seed farm cum Hort. Nursery for promoting the vegetable and fruit cultivation.
2. To increase the area, production and productivity of Horticultural crops.
3. To provide the technical knowhow for growing high value crops to generate the more income by the farmers.
4. To promote cultivation of onion, potato & other tuber crops by providing assistance with the ceiling of Rs.5000/- per acre to meet the requirement of population.

5. To provide training to un-employed candidate also who are interested to adopt the horticulture as profession, in public as well as to arrange vocational training for farmers.
6. To arrange the demonstration cum training for farmers, engaged in horticultural activities of commercial horticulture crops, like vegetables, fruits and ornamental plants etc.
7. To arrange the exhibition/kisan gosties/show of vegetables and fruits for the competition.
8. To provide the vegetable kits (including quality seed & other inputs) to the farmers for cultivation of Bhindi, Capsicum, Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower etc. an area of half an acre vegetables & off-seasons crops to increase the production & productivity of the same and to motivate the farmers.
9. To provide 50% assistance with the ceiling of Rs 2500/- per acre to the farmers on cultivation of exotic vegetables like Boroqli, lettuce, Brusels, Cellery etc. & off-seasons crops to increase the production & productivity of the same and to motivate the farmers.

NEED & JUSTIFICATION OF THE SCHEME

The scheme “Integrated Hort. and Veg. Dev. cum Training Programme” has become more important under the present strategy of Horticulture as the timely availability of seeds, seedlings, plants and another inputs being provided to the farmers and vegetable growers on reasonable rates which are being produced on Govt. Seed Farm cum Horticulture Nursery situated at Baprola, Kharkhari Nahar and Massodabad by latest technology. Vegetable growers regarding raising of healthy crops, fruits plants etc. Under SCP component the provision has been made under this scheme to distribute the vegetable kits i.e. high quality of vegetable seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, organic manure and agriculture tools free of cost for the welfare of SC/ST families.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

1. Multiplication of seeds from foundation to certify for further sale of quality seeds to the farmers, vegetable growers on reasonable rates.

2. Raising of fruit sapling and vegetable seedlings on Govt. Seed Farm cum Horticulture Nursery for sale to the farmers and kitchen gardeners through departmental sale centres.
3. To provide the vegetable kits to the farmers free of cost to encourage the farmers for growing high yielding crops through the extension staff posted at block development office.
4. Establishment of orchards of Ber, citrus, Anwls, Jammun etc. at the farmers field and Govt. seed farms.

PHYSICAL TARGET OF IXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1997-2002 and PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF VARIOUS ANNUAL PLANS

SNo	Item	Unit	Target	1997-98 Ach.	1998-99 Ach.	1999-00 Ach.	2000-01 Ach.	01-02 T.Ach.
			IXth Plan 1997-02					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. <u>Seed Production Programme</u>								
a)	Potato	Qtls.	1250.00	158.00	250.00	150.00	160.00	89.58
b)	Other veg.	Qtls.	1000.00	141.00	250.00	252.00	280.00	295.29
c)	Veg. Seedling	Lacs	25.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	5.15	6.39
2. <u>Plant Production Programme.</u>								
a)	Prod.of fruit Sapling	Nos.	20000	8000	4500	5500	8050	6700
b)	Other Plant	Nos.	7500	1000	1500	NA	NA	4000
c)	Orchards sapling	Acres.	25	5	5	5	5	2.34
3. <u>Hort.Trng.Course</u>								
a)	Basic Trg.	Nos	600	120	120	-	120	120

BUDGET APPROVED FOR THE YEAR 2002-03

		<u>2002-03</u>
1.	<u>Office expenses</u>	
		(Rs. In lacs)
i)	Purchase of stationery, repair Of furniture, printing etc.	0.30
ii)	Conveyance	0.20
iii)	Water, Electricity and POL charges	3.00
<u>Material Supply</u>		
i)	Purchase of inputs i.e. seeds, plants Bulbs, fertilizer, insecticides, organics Manure, sludge, good earth	5.50
ii)	Purchase of earthen pots, polythene bags, canvas/plastic pipes, plastic pots, cement pots and other nursery used materials	2.00
iii)	Purchase of garden/Horticulture tools agricultural Equipment	2.00
iv)	Purchase of vehicle, agri. machinery Tractor, D.Engine and repair	2.50
v)	Installation of drip irrigation, sprinkler, Underground channel	1.00
vi)	Advertising, publication, rent & taxes. Stifund/Honorarium	2.25
vii)	Provision assistance to the beneficiaries on cultivation of exotic vegetables, potato, & other high value vegetable organic farming.	3.50
Total Revenue		22.00
Capital		50.00
SCP		3.00
G.Total		75.00

CAPITAL

The provision has been made for other capital works like construction of fencing of Kharkhari Nahar and construction of irrigation channels at Govt. farms Kharkhari Nahar, Baprola & Masoodabad etc. during Tenth Five Year Plan.

The following staff is required for smooth running of the scheme.

S.No.	Name of the post	No.of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Chowkidar	05	2550-3200
2.	Peon cum Messenger	01	2550-3200

FLORICULTURE PRODUCTION PROGRAMME

(Rs. 400 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 76.00 lacs for 2002-03)

INTRODUCTION:

Floriculture production programme/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 implemented during 1985-86 on the basis of norms sanctioned for the 6th five year plan period and is continuing.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

During the Tenth Five Year Plan, Horticulture Unit of Development Department, Govt. of Delhi is contemplating to intensify efforts towards extension of area and increase in production of flower crops in Delhi. The objectives in the Tenth Plan would be.

1. To demonstrate the Hi-tech flori cultivation through establishment of Model Flori Villages with an integrated and holistic approach.
2. To enhance production of improved and good quality planting material at Government nurseries and to supply the same to farmers and Kitchen gardeners on reasonable rate and to introduce the latest technologies on Floriculture Centres/Nurseries.
3. To popularize cultivation of traditional flowers like marigold, jasmine, desi rose, etc. and also taken-up a Pilot Project for establishment of a Extraction Unit to demonstrate High Value by-products from the loose/traditional flowers.
4. To demonstrate on-farm Post Harvest Management and encourage infrastructural development on shared cost basis.

5. To disseminate low/high technology by providing training with the help of media and task force.
6. To generate employment to rural youth and initiate the floriculture activities in the school with the participation of children.
7. Integrated Pest Management in Floriculture.
8. Collection of dependable data on area and productions relating to floriculture land involvement of production.
9. Popularisation of flower & foliage plants among the people by providing rental services.
10. To engage part time consultant for preparation/execution of projects on new innovations in the field of floriculture.
11. To establish modern outlets for sale of quality goods to the Kitchen gardeners/garden lovers.

NEED & JUSTIFICATION:

In Delhi area under food crops is decreasing day by day due to acquisition of land on large scale for urbanization. Keeping in view the decreasing trend of cultivated land available for agricultural production and to meet growing need for ornamental plants and cut flowers especially in metropolitan city due to western influence. During the last decade Delhi Govt. has changed its strategy from fruits to flower production because now a days floriculture production is emerging as new item of trade of international trade horizon. The Delhi being the capital of India can impart an important role in production of flowers for internal and international market, as climate of Delhi region is suitable for cultivation of flower like roses! Carnation, gradiolai, tuberose, chry senthemum, potted plants etc. At present nearly 4000 hect. of land is under flower cultivation which is of even sufficient to fulfil the need of domestic market. Moreover there is a large scope of floriculture production in Delhi for export to Europe, Gulf and other countries. 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. For the technical advice on plant protection and a gromomil protiems by experts to be passed on to the farmers depening upon the cropping sequence and parallel cropping. The other aim is to collect the blooms at right time from its domestic and international market for getting good

prices of the market. There is a need of good agency to handle the production as well as the marketing of cut-flowers and exotic plants.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

The floriculture production programme is being implemented in all the five community blocks on following aspects.

Expansion of scientific technology among the farmers:

The extension staff is providing latest innovative scientific knowledge for floriculture production to the cultivators who are motivated towards the programme. All the techniques for adopting modern scientific techniques released by various research institute are passed to extension staff.

Service for better marketing : There is generally scarcity of proper marketing facility in several locality of Delhi, farmers face difficulties. In order to get the tide over the problem, extension staff connected with the growers and guided them to take the right steps.

Development of elite progeny nurseries for production of good quality plant materials: In order to supply the good quality of planting material to the cultivators/flowers crop growers, the elite progeny nurseries are being developed.

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF NINETH FIVE

YEAR PLAN (1997-02)

S.No.	Name of Item	Unit	Target			Achievement		
			97-02	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Area brought under floriculture crops	Hect.	2500	3193	3000	3475	4145	4490
2.	Production of ornamental plants (in lacs) input	Nos.	7.50	1.46	1.50	2.20	1.41	1.64

PROPOSED PHYSICAL TARGET FOR TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

SNo	Name of Item	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
	Estt. of model village two in each block	Nos.	2	2	2	3	1	10
2.	(i) Production at Govt. Nurseries							
	a) Decorative Plant/(in lacs) Ornamental plants	0.80	0.95	1.10	1.25	1.40		5.50
	b) Bulbs of bulbus –do- plants	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70		5.00
	c) Flower seedlings-do-	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50		17.50
	d) Flower seeds kg. 350.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	80.00		
	(ii) Supply and distribution assistance to beneficiaries with ceiling Rs.25000/- each	No.	100	100	100	100	100	500
	(iii) Dev. of Flori. Demons Centre/Nurseries	No.	01	-	01	-	-	02
3.	Assistance for cultivation of traditional flowers with Ceiling of Rs.15000 per acre	Acre.	20	10	10	5	5	50
	i) Assistance for dev.of Infrastructure like fencing, Installation of tube well with Ceiling 25000 per acre . to the beneficiaries.	No.	25	25	25	25	25	125
	ii) Assitance on Post Harvest Management with ceiling of Rs.15000	No.	10	10	10	10	10	50
4.	Extension/Trg. & media	No.	100	100	100	100	100	500
5.	(i) Vocational to rural youth	Trg. No.	100	100	100	100	100	500
	ii) Dev. of Flori. activities in School	Nos.	02	02	02	02	02	10

6.	i) P.M. on Floriculture	Hect.	100	100	100	100	100	500
7.	To establish modern outlets in urban area	No.	2	2	2	2	2	10
8.	Area brought under Floriculture	Hect.	4200	4500	4800	5200	5500	5500

The following staff is required for successful implementation of the scheme.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. Of Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	Peon cum messenger	02	2550.3200
2.	Chowkidar	02	2550-3200

	Total	04	

An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh has been approved for 10th Plan and Rs. 76.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY PARKS & GARDENS (Rs. 200.00 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 50.00 lacs for 2002-03)

AIMS & OBJECTIVE OF SCHEME

It is an ongoing scheme since 1989-90

- To improve the ecological balances and the environment of the areas.
- To protect Community Lands/Govt. Lands from the land grabbers.
- To improve general condition of sub-urban/urban/rural areas from pollution.
- To provide fruits plant to the residents.
- To provide places for walking, studying, meditation and picnic etc. to the residents.
- To attract general mass towards the trees through commemorative tree plantation and public participation by providing tree saplings on free of cost.
- To develop and maintenance of horticulture works of public places like Govt. Veterinary Hospital, Community Centre etc.

- To provide 25% assistance for planting commercial value wood trees like Teak, Popular, Neem, Shisham, Palaunia etc. with a ceiling of Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary.

CONTENTS OF THE PROGRAMME:

Development of Community Parks by planting ornamental/fruits/medicinal plants.

Development of Community parks by planting trees of asethetic value, commercial wood value and plants of public utility.

To provide the trees saplings to the residents of Delhi on free of cost.

The Physical Target & Achievement during Nineth five year plan is as under :

SNo	Name of Item	Unit	Tar. 97-02	ACHIEVEMENTS				Total achievement	
				97-99	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	97-02
1.	Dev. of Commu. Parks by tree Plantation	Nos.	50	10	10	05	04	04	33
2.	Community plantation on community lands/Gaon sabha lands	No. (in Lacs)	5.00	1.46	1.47	0.95	0.66	.87	5.43

The following bottle necks/difficulties in implementing the scheme:

The scheme is being implemented by the diverting staff of other scheme and the staff proposed to be created has not been sanctioned so far except a very few posts of labours (111 labours) the staff proposed under the scheme should be sanctioned/filled up for the smooth functioning of the scheme.

The various gaon sabha lands/community lands had transferred under the scheme, but the ownership of lands is not with this office. The ownership of lands should be with this office or the consent to be obtained before the allotment of said land to other work.

The assets, infrastructure has not been provided under the scheme. There is a scarcity of water, as the Central Ground Water Board has banned the boring in Delhi. Therefore, relaxation on such areas are required on other source of irrigation is to be provided.

Lack of vehicles, like tractors, water tankers etc. as except one functional vehicle (TATA 407). The vehicles have not provided under the scheme.

Efforts are being made by the provision of development of infrastructure in the scheme as well as interaction between the enterprenuers/public to create the awareness of the programme.

The proposed physical target for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) as per the detail given below: -

S.No.	Name of item	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total 2002-07
1.	Dev.of Community Smriti parks	Nos.	01	02	02	02	01	08
2.	Community plantation on community Lands (subject to availability of lands)	No in Lac	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Tree Plantation through public participation	No in Lac	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4.	Distribution of tree saplings free of cost	No in Lac.	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	1.00
5.	Providing assistance for planting commercial value trees	No in Lac.	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	1.00

An amount of Rs.200.00 lacs and 50.00 lacs (Rev.20.00 lacs. + Cap. Rs. 30.00 lacs) is approved for Tenth Five Year Plan and annual plan 2002-03 respectively. The details are as under :

BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 2002-03 are made for following items of work

		(Rs. in lacs)
S.No.	Particulars/ Item	BE
1.	Provision for digging charges of pita, planting, maintenance & dev. of community participation	2
2.	Repair of vehicle, tractor, handpump, tubewells, tools & diesel engine etc.	2
3.	Purchase of Plants, seeds, seedlings of shurbs, trees & other plants	3
4.	Purchase of organic manure/fertilizer/insecticides & growth regulators.	1
5.	Purchase of paints, display boards & painting & writing boards	1
6.	Material & supplies for propagating of plants like, poly/alkethin bags, pots, drum good earth, cocopit, pitmost, badarpur, gypsum.	3
7.	Machinery & equipment solar lights.	1
8.	Advertising publicity through fixing of bench, trees guards swing, wire animals slying etc.	2.80
9.	POL, Electricity and transportation charges etc.	2
10.	Rent, Rates, Taxes.	0.20
11.	Purchase of vehicle/Motorcycles/tanker/Tractor etc.	1
12.	Provision for providing assistance on planting commercial values plants to the beneficiaries farmers.	1
Total		<u>20.00</u>

7. STG. OF SOIL TESTING & RECLAMATION OF SALINES, ALKALI SOILS AND PUBLIC AWARENESS UNDER SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT INCLUDING GIS AND DSS PROGRAMMES (Rs. 300 lac for 2002-07 and Rs. 60.00 lacs for 2002-03)

INTRODUCTION:

The Agricultural area of Delhi is about 75000 hectare. The basic requirement of small and marginal farmers is to get maximum yield from the existing holdings by way of scientific cultivation/farming. Now a days the farmers are facing a severe problem about quality of soil and water as well as soil health. The soil is developing towards alkalinity salinity while, the water quality of brackish. The overall fertility status of soil is low and micronutrient requirement is also responding in the tests and findings.

To the above situation soil testing is the only tool to apply balanced doses of fertilizer as a supplementary nutrient requirement. On the basis of soil analysis it is also recommended, as to how the problem soil like alkali soils is reclaimed with the application of gypsum, zinc and other input etc. so that soil health can be saved for more production. This is an on going scheme. The statistics of Delhi land itself speak about intensive use. For this purpose detailed soil survey is required for profile study to know about soil and land information before chalk out the policy and planning of land use capabilities.

OBJECTIVES

1. To collect Soil & Water sample for analysis of NPK and micronutrients also.
2. Provided suitable balanced dose of fertilizers.
3. To conduct field survey to identifying poor patches of soil and water problems area.
4. To conduct field demonstration for reclamation free of cost on nominal cost of inputs for General & SC/ST farmers. (DISTRIBUTION OF INPUT FOR RECLAMATION)
5. To reclaim soil through plantation in water logged & saline field.

6. To Assist poor & SC & ST farmer under SCP.
7. Public awareness through NGOs and organisations of course and training programme.
8. To generate geospatial data base pertaining to different themes, administrative boundaries, hydro-geomorphology, geological structure, land use and land cover etc.
9. To generate digital data base on soil and land use/land cover using satellite remote sensing data pertaining to pre and post monsoon periods.\
10. To develop non spatial data base like socio-economics data, infrastructure data, physical data etc.
11. To develop GIS analysis model for change detection of land use/land cover and biomass over a period of around 10years.
12. To develop GIS analysis model to prepare action plan on soil and water conservation measures, alternative land use planning etc.
13. To develop a comprehensive users friendly and menu drive decision support system (DSS) for integrated natural resources management.
14. To access the optimal requirement of hard ware and software for utilization of remote sensing, GIS techniques and DSS for watershed management.
15. Other miscellaneous programmes/activities to be carried out which provide direct benefit to the farmers.
16. To prepare status report of Delhi Soils and fertility map district-wise and block-wise.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

1. Mod./Stg. Of existing soil testing Lab.
2. Soil conservation of saline, alkali and reclamation of waste land of general farmers as well as SC & ST farmers.
3. Public awareness campaign of the project through NGOs
4. Soil Survey (Very high priority).
5. Remote Sensing Techniques.
6. GIS and DSS.
7. Natural Resources Management viz. “Lab to Land” and follow up action.

8. Setting up of fertilizer testing lab.

NEED & JUSTIFICATION:

As it is well established fact that due to continuous use of imbalanced of fertilizer, poor crop rotation, the Quality of soil & water is degrading day by day. For better yield, it has becomes very much necessary to analyse soil and water samples to conserve the soil health and quality of water with the help of determining nutrients index so that supplementary doses could be applied in soil in a rational matter.

The need of soil reclamation also arose which is also very much necessary to bring down PH Sodium Absorption Ratio & Residual Sodium Carbonate level in soil & water respectively.

Due to continuous application of chemical fertilizes as well as water logged condition, the alkalinity and soil salinity is developed and neutral salt like calcium and magnesium has been shifted to upper profile and harmful salt like sodium along with chloride is dominated over the surface profile. The soil texture and structure has also been disturbed without application of organic and green manuring etc. as such the humus contents in soil has decreased significantly. To control this situation the only solution to get the soil analyse and gypsum, zinc etc. may be applied by subsequent stage green manuring and salt tolerant crops may be grown. The component of this scheme is the analysis of soil of water samples and apply soil ameliorants. The motivation and awareness programme is also very much important.

Thus the requirement is arised for preparation of detailed soil survey, preparation of soil fertility and classification map with the help of remote sensing techniques for better use of natural management resources based on watershed system. To develop appropriate decision support system it is very much necessary to develop GIS like soil survey, land use planning, water shed-management, Remote Sensing techniques, natural resources managements and public awareness through training programmes and “lab to land” programme as well as nutrient management.

To control the degrading soil fertility status, it is proposed to carry the scheme in the next 10th five year plan 2002-2007 with strengthening of the component and developing testing and awareness infrastructure.

Physical Target & Achievements of 9th plan

Item	Unit	Targets (1997-2002)	Achievements (1997-2002)
1) Soil Samples test	Nos.	30000	22632
2) Water Sample test	Nos.	5000	8288
3) Demonstration plots	Nos.	200	185
4) Area Reclaimed in phase manner	Hect.	1200	---

The proposed project will be implemented through competent and professional agencies which will be entrusted the work on turn-key basis. On completion of the project the maintenance will also be done by such agencies for regular updation of GIS data. However, the Deptt. Will provide a permanent infrastructure for the GIS lab. where the data generated by GIS will be used for various developmental schemes.

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

YEAR WISE BREAK UP OF PHYSICAL TARGET.

	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
Analysis of Soil & Water samples	No.	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,00	65000
Demonstration plot	No.	30	30	30	30	30	150

B.Reclamation of Saline Akali Soil (General) 10th Plan

YEARWISE BREAKUP FOR 10 TH PLAN	200AC	25 AC				
Reclamation	2000-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
General farmers						

An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh for 10th plan & Rs. 60.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Delhi being a metropolitan city, the role of agriculture in the economy of NCT of Delhi has been relegated for past few years due to rapid urbanization. However the role of animal husbandry component in the economy of Delhi has although been steady mainly because of increased demand of milk, meat, eggs and other livestock products for its ever increasing human population. This is evident from the fact that In spite of progressively diminishing net crop area sown, the livestock population in NCT of Delhi has always registered an increase over past three decades. Presently the two major partners of livestock population of NCT of Delhi are cows and buffaloes being reared mainly for milk product.

The milk product from cows and buffaloes in Delhi may not be sufficient to meet the huge demand of milk and milk products but a significant contribution to the same is definitely being taken care off. Farmers in leftover rural pockets of NCT of Delhi have progressively been switching over to dairy farming and the population of cows and buffaloes in the villages and the dairy colonies now mainly consists of animals of high genetic merit with high milk yielding potential.

Out of 3.26 lacs total livestock population in NCT of Delhi, 2.74 lacs (more than 85%) are cattle and buffaloes. Besides providing vety. health care and breeding facilities to such high yielding livestock population of NCT of Delhi, control of diseases of public health importance like rabies etc., and control of stray animals by improving shelter facilities in the Gausadans of Delhi are the fields which require main attention of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry during tenth five year plan.

8 Improvement of Vety. Services and control of contagious diseases (Rs. 900 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 185 lacs for 2002-03) in Hospitals and Dispensaries

This is an ongoing Plan Scheme. During the total Plan period, besides completing the construction of the building of one Vety. Poly Clinic at Bawana which have already started functioning, 9 new buildings of Vety. Hospitals/Dispensaries have been

constructed and the construction work of the buildings of another 3 Vety. Hosps./Disps. is under progress.

Aims & Objectives

To improve Vety. Health care services in existing Vety. Hospitals/Dispensaries by increased supply of medicines and appliances required for routine treatment and the vaccines required for prophylactic disease control measures.

To vaccinate maximum number of livestock against Foot & Mouth Disease and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia to control these diseases.

To construct 3 new buildings every year for achieving the target of housing all Vety. Hospitals/Dispensaries of the Directorate in its own buildings. Gram Sabha/Village Welfare Committees have been providing land for construction of the buildings of Vety. Hospitals/Dispensaries/Vety. Aid Centres.

To provide Mobile Vety. Clinics at all Block Level Vety. Hospitals so that the Vety. Health care facilities can be extended to the doorstep of the farmers in maximum number of villages.

Requirements

6 vehicles, one each for every block and one for the city area for the purpose of Mobile Vety. Clinics and for the use of Asstt. Directors for effective supervision and administration of Vety. Hospitals/Dispensaries may be on hiring/rental basis.

Construction of building of 3 Vety. Dispensaries and 3 Vety. Aid Centres during the Annual Plan period for extending Vety. Health care facilities to maximum number of villages having required livestock population.

Methodology:

Vety. Health care facilities are proposed to be provided at the doorstep of farmers by establishing 10 Vety. Aid Centres in the villages where regular part time Vety. Health

care facilities will be provided by Mobile Vety. Clinics to be stationed at Block level Vety. Hospitals. Special Annual Vaccination Campaigns will be undertaken to vaccinate the maximum possible livestock population of NCT of Delhi against contagious diseases like Heamorrhagic Septecaemia and Foot & Mouth Diseases. Supply of Vety. Medicines, vaccines and appliances in the existing Vety. Hospitals/dispensaries will be improved further for diagnosis and treatment of sick and ailing animals.

The Management/operational services will be hired from private sector for running the small animal clinic and Vety. Hospitals/poly clinic. The staff for Mobile Vety. Clinics will be arranged by proper scheduling of the part-time mobility of existing staff in Vety. Hospitals/Dispensaries.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING NINTH PLAN PERIOD

SNo	Particulars	Unit	Targ et for 9 th Plan	1997- 98	1998- 99	1999- 00	2001- 02	2001- 2002
i)	Construction of Vety.	No.	01	-	1	-	-	--
ii)	Polyclinic Construction of Vety. Hospitals	No.	03	-	03	01	-	3

Under Revenue head funds are required for hiring/rental changes purchase of vehicles, purchase of medicines/vaccines/chemicals appliances and misc. expenditure incurred POL. Under Capital head funds are required for construction of VPC, Hospitals/Dispensaries & Vety. Aid Centres.

(Rs.in lacs)

Financial Break-up: 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

Revenue:

Hiring rental charges.

Vehicles 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00

Purchase of medicines/
Vaccines/chemicals/

Appliances And misc. off Exp. Including PoL	93.00	113.00	118.00	133.00	133.00
TOTAL	95.00	115.00	120.00	135.00	135.00
Capital:					
Construction of VPC	90.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	30.00

Hosp./Disp. Vety. Aid Centres.

20% of the funds of the scheme will flow from Special Component Programme.

10th Plan period

<u>Physical Targets:</u>		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	Unit					
1. i) Construction of new bldgs.oF VPC/VH/VD	No.	3	2	2	2	1
ii) Construction of Vety. Aid Centres @Rs.2.00 lakh each	No.	3	2	2	2	1
2. Sick animal cases to be treated	No. in Lakh	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0
3. Vaccination against Haemorrhagic Septecaemia & Foot & Mouth Disease	No. of Animals (in Lakh)	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.0

under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakh has been approved for 10th plan and Rs. 185.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

9. GENETIC IMPROVEMENT OF COW AND BUFFALO POPULATION

:(Key Village Artificial insemination through Frozen Semen) **(Rs. 90.00 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 18.00 lacs for 2002-03)**

The scheme with a slight different title has been an ongoing plan scheme. Under this Scheme, 9 new A.I. Centres were established and approximately 75,000 cows/buffaloes were artificially inseminated with frozen semen from bulls of high genetic merit during the 9th plan period. As a result of increase in population of high

yielding buffaloes and cross-breed cows, the milk yield of NCT of Delhi has increased from 2,80,000 tonnes per year to 2,90,000 tonnes per year during the 9th Plan period.

Keeping in view the progress of the plan scheme and to further improve the breeding facilities for cow and buffalo population of NCT of Delhi, it is proposed to continue the plan scheme with slight modifications. In spite of best efforts of the field staff, the A.I. using Frozen Semen is not picking up in buffaloes and farmers particularly in the villages, who have been using even draught buffalo bulls for breeding purposes. To prevent deterioration in genetic potential for high milk production in buffalo population of Delhi, the facility of providing pedigree buffalo bulls for natural services through village welfare committees in different villages is also being incorporated under this plan scheme.

Aims & Objectives

To improve the genetic potential of cow population of NCT of Delhi for increased milk product by cross-breeding through Artificial Insemination using Frozen Semen from exotic and cross-bred bulls of high genetic merit.

To improve the genetic potential of buffalo population of NCT of Delhi for increased milk production either through Artificial Insemination using Frozen Semen or through natural services using pedigreed bulls.

To extend the breeding facilities at the doorstep of farmers either through Mobile Vety. Clinics or through pedigreed buffalo-bulls.

Requirements:

Provision of approximately 30,000 doses of Frozen Semen every year.

Provision of approximately 20,000 litres of Liquid Nitrogen every year.

Provision of procurement of 5 young pedigreed buffalo-bulls/calves every year and their distribution to different Village Welfare Committees/Panchayats with a fixed maintenance allowance till the age of puberty.

Provision of Maruti Gypsy/Van for use of the scheme incharge to supervise different Artificial Insemination Centres/Sub-Centres.

Methodology:

Artificial Insemination facilities using Frozen Semen will be extended at the doorstep of farmers through existing A.I. Centres/Sub-centres and Mobile Vety. Aid Centres proposed to be established under another plan scheme of the Directorate of A.H.

For providing buffalo-bulls of high genetic merit for natural services of buffaloes in different villages, young bull-calves of about one year age from high yielding pedigreed buffaloes will be procured and distributed to different Panchayat Committees/Village Welfare Committees for breeding the buffalo population of respective village. A fixed maintenance allowance for raising the bull to age of puberty will be provided to the village welfare committee, which will generate further maintenance funds of the bull after attaining the age of puberty through nominal service charges of the bulls to be charged from beneficiary buffalo owner. During the 10th Five Year Plan period efforts will be made to cover maximum villages of NCT of Delhi having livestock population of more than 500, under the scheme. A provision will be kept for mutual rotation of bulls in Different villages after every 3 years period to avoid in-breeding.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING NINTH PLAN PERIOD HAVE BEEN AS UNDER

SNo	Item	Unit	Target of 9 th plan	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
i)	Artificial Insemination Centres	No.	15	-	8	2	-	1
			01	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.12	0.11
ii)	Artificial Insemination done	No. in lacs						
iii)	Milk Production	000Tons	1400	280	284	290	292	294

Funds are required for the following items during Xth FYP 2002-2007

- (1) Procurement of frozen semen,
- (2) Procurement of liquid Nitrogen,
- (3) Procurement of pedi green Buffallow Bulls/calves and their maintince ,
- (4) Mariti Gypsy/Van,
- (5) Medicines, A.J. related appliances & misc. equipment

Physical Targets:

Items	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1. A.I. with frozen semen in cows	in ('000)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
2. Natural Services of buffaloes with pedigreed bulls	in ('000)	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	10.00
3. Milk production	(000 MT)	292	294	296	298	300

An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakh has been approved for 10th plan & Rs. 18.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

10. TRAINING TO SC/ST CANDIDATES IN MODERN POULTRY FARMING: (Rs. 2.50 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 0.50 lacs for 2002-03)

Under this scheme, 219 SC/ST farmers were given training in modern poultry farming during the plan period 1997-2001. About 50 SC/ST farmers are expected to be trained during the last plan year 2001-2002.

Keeping in view the utility of the scheme for upliftment of SC/ST farmers under 20 point programme, it is proposed to continue this plan scheme during 10th Five Year Plan period with an outlay of Rs.2.50 lacs for the plan period and Rs.50,000/- for the annual plan 2002-2003.

Aims & Objectives:

- To train and promote SC/ST farmers for establishing poultry farm as small entrepreneurs.
- To assist in the control of poultry diseases in NCT of Delhi
- To increase the income of SC/ST farmers to earn their livelihood

Methodology:

Poultry Farming Training Programmes for 50 eligible SC/ST farmers in each of the blocks will be organized every year at the block level Vety. Hospitals. All the trainees will be provided a fixed amount as stipend during the 15 days training programme. All possible assistance and guidance to the successful candidates will be extended to establish their poultry farm as small entrepreneurs.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING NINTH PLAN PERIOD

SNo	Particulars	Unit	9 th Plan Target	Achievement				
				1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	<u>2001-02</u>
i)	Candidates trained	Nos.	250	56	50	59	54	87

Financial Implications:

	(Rs. in Lakh)				
	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-2007</u>
1) Material for training including chicks, feed medicines & appliances	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
2) Stipend for the trainees @ Rs.500/-for 50 candidates	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
3) Misc. expenditure	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>
TOTAL	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.50</u>

Physical Targets:

Farmers to be trained in poultry farming	50	55	60	65	70
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An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh has been approved for 10th plan & Rs. 0.50 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

11. SETTING UP OF GAOSADANS:

(Rs. 175.00 lac for 2002-07 and Rs. 35.00 lacs for 2002-03)

With the enactment of Delhi Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act, 1994, under its section 10, it became mandatory for Delhi Govt. to establish institutions run by Govt. or

N.G.Os for the reception, maintenance and care of stray, ownerless, unproductive agricultural cattle. Accordingly this scheme of Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Delhi has been prepared and continuously implemented in Delhi.

Under this Plan Scheme 7 out of the 10 proposed Gaosadans could be established with the help of different N.G.Os during the 9th Five Year Plan period. However one N.G.O. has shown its inability to run the Gaosadans and at present 6 Gaosadans with an approximate shelter capacity for housing about 8,000 stray animals are functioning in NCT of Delhi. Being mandatory on the part of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the Directorate of Animal Husbandry will continue this Plan Scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan period with a total outlay of Rs.175.00 lacs.

Aims & Objectives:

1. To assist in controlling the problem of stray cattle on the roads and streets of NCT of Delhi.
2. To provide proper shelter, maintenance, feeding and health care for stray and ownerless animals as per provisions of DACP Act, 1994.

Methodology:

Stray cow animals rounded up by MCD which remain unclaimed by their owners, will be deported by local civic bodies to these Gaosadans being managed by different Non-Govt. Organizations (NGOs). The NGOs running these Gaosadans have been allotted gram sabha land of different villages on licence deed basis on a token licence fee of Rs1/- per acre per annum. The Directorate of Animal Husbandry will be paying ground rent/lease money @Rs.15,000/- per acre per annum of the allotted gram sabha lands to respective gram sabha funds through the office of Director (Panchayat). Smooth functioning of the Gaosadans for providing proper shelter, feeding, health care and management to the cow animals will be monitored by scheme Incharge, Dy. Director (A.H.) on regular basis. In case of emergencies the nearest Vety. Hospitals may be provide Vety. Health care facilities to the sick animals of the Gaosadans.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING NINTH PLAN PERIOD

S No	Particulars	Unit	Target of 9 th Plan	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	<u>2001-2002</u>
i)	Opening of Gaosadans	Nos. (Cumulative) No. of Animals	10	4	7	7	7	7
			-	-	-	-	1149	6542

Funds to the tune of Rs. 175.00 Lakh are required for the following items.

	(Rs. in Lakh)				
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
a) <u>Capital Head:</u>					
Ground rent/lease money of the allotted gram sabha land to be paid to respective gram sabhas through Office of Director(P)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
b) <u>Revenue :</u>					
Medicines, Vaccines, appliances and misc. exp.	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>35.00</u>	<u>35.00</u>	<u>35.00</u>	<u>35.00</u>	<u>35.00</u>

Physical Targets:

Animals to be benefited (in thousand) 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00

An outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakh has been approved for 10th plan & Rs. 35.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

12. PROFESSIONAL EFFICIENCY DEV. & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION (Rs. 40 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 8.00 lacs for 2002-03)

Due to some administrative difficulties, the scheme was to taken up during the first two years of the 9th plan period and could be initiated only during 1999-2000. During last two years Rs.5.20 lacs have been utilized under the scheme for procurement of different demonstration aids and conducting Animal Husbandry Training-cum-Treatment camps for the farmers. The scheme has been very useful and during the year

2001-2002 the total budgetary provisions of Rs.10.00 lacs is expected to be utilized for achieving the targets of the scheme.

Keeping in view the utility of the scheme for farmers and public in general and departmental Vety. and para-Vety. Staff in particular, it is proposed to continue this scheme during 10th Plan period with a total outlay of Rs. 40.00 lacs. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 8.00 lacs.

Aims & Objectives:

- 1 To deliver latest Animal Husbandry and Vety. Health care technologies at the doorstep of the farmers.
- 2 To create public awareness regarding animal welfare activities and the diseases of public health importance of animals.
- 3 To update the knowledge of Vety. & para-Vety. Staff of the deptt. by organizing seminars, workshops and small training programmes.
4. To establish a Livestock Training-cum-Demonstration Centre at Satbari Complex of the Deptt.

Requirements

To develop stock of different audio-visual aids and materials for training, demonstration and exhibition.

One carrier vehicle for transportation of the demonstration aids and materials.

Medicines, appliances, printed materials, models and display materials required for Animal Husbandry training-cum-treatment camps, exhibitions etc. for farmers.

Methodology

Animal Husbandry training-cum-treatment camps for farmers will be organized in different villages through the network of different Vety. Hospitals/Dispensaries under the Directorate. At least one such training programme will be organized every year in the villages having a livestock population of more than 500 animals. At least 5 seminars/symposiums/workshops will be organized to cover latest professional know

how for Vety: Doctors of the Directorate. For updating the knowledge of the para-Vety. Staff, small training programmes will be organized every month at block level Vety. Hospitals. Livestock Training-cum-Demonstration Centre for conducting entrepreneurship development training programmes in different livestock species & poultry for unemployed youth of NCT of Delhi will be established on the land available with the Directorate at Satbari.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING NINTH PLAN PERIOD

S No	Particulars	Unit	Target for 9 th Plan	Achievement				
				1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
i)	Professional Efficiency Development Training Centre	Nos.	15	-	3	-	6	14

Financial Implications:

(Rs. in Lakh)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1. Audio Visual aids for trainings, exhibitions etc.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
2. Seminars/Symposiums/ workshops/treatment cum trg. camps.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3. Misc.Off.Exps.including PoL etc.	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>8.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>

Physical Targets

1. Animal Husbandry Trg.- cum-treatment camps for farmers	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3
2. Seminars/symposiums/ workshops/exhibitions	Nos.	6	6	6	6	6
3. Trg. progs. for para-Vety. Staff	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3
4. Entrepreneurship development trg. progs. for farmers.	Nos.	5	5	5	5	5

An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been approved for 10th plan & Rs. 8.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

**13. GRANT IN AID TO ANIMAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD DELHI
(Rs. 150.00 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 30.00 lacs for 2002-03)**

The scheme has been successfully implemented for achieving its main objective of providing financial support in form of G.I.A. to NGO's involved in Animal Welfare activities. GIA was released to 15, 18, Nil and 19 NGO's during the year 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 respectively.

Keeping in view the utility of scheme for noble cause of animal welfare activities, the Directorate of Animal Husbandry proposes to continue this plan scheme during the 10th plan period with increased budgetary outlay of 150 lacs. Approved outlay for annual plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 30 lacs.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide Grant in aid to NGO's involved animal Welfare Activities.
2. To provide financial supports for institutions/NGOs which are providing shelter, feeding and health care facilities to ownerless animals.
3. To create awareness of animal welfare activities in public through media.

Methodology:

From the funds of this plan scheme, the G.I.A. to different NGO's will be released as per approve draft pattern of assistance on the recommendation of Animal Welfare Advisory Board Delhi. All the NGO's have to submit utilization certificate and ELFA reports ensuring that the G.I.A. has been utilized by them for the specific purpose for which it was released.

An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been approved for 10th plan & Rs. 30.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

Financial Implications

(Rs. in Lakh)

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>
1. Grant in Aid	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
2. Misc. exp. on medicines, appliances & publicity etc.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
TOTAL	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

Physical Targets

1. NGOs to be involved (Nos)	20	20	20	20	20
2. Animals to be benefited (in thousands)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING NINTH PLAN PERIOD

S No	Particulars	Unit	Target for 9 th Plan	Achievement				
				1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	<u>2001-02</u>
i)	NGOs benefited	Nos. of NGOs	50	-	10	-	19	20

14. CONTROL OF STRAY DOGS& CATS AND PREVENTION OF CANINE RABIES (Rs. 50.00 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 10.00 lacs for 2002-03)

During the 9th plan period a total of 14,600 stray dogs/cats were sterilized and vaccinated against Rabies with the help of NGOs. However the problem of stray dogs could not be controlled effectively.

Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Delhi proposes to continue this Plan Scheme during 10th Plan period for effective implementation with active collaboration of NGOs & MCD with an outlay of Rs.50.00 lacs for the plan period 2002-2007 and Rs.10.00 lacs for the annual plan 2002-2003.

Aims & Objectives:

1. To control the ever increasing population of stray dogs in the city area by sterilization.
2. To vaccinate the dogs against Rabies for reducing the incidence of this dreaded disease in dogs.
3. To safeguard the human population on NCT of Delhi from Rabies-a disease of public health importance.

Requirements:

Strengthening surgical operation facilities in terms of surgical sets, instruments, equipments, appliances, medicines, vaccines etc. at these hospitals.

Facility of air- conditioning in the buildings of the four dedicated Vety. Hospitals.

Methodology:

The scheme will be implemented with the collaboration of local civic bodies and NGOs. Four Vety. Hospitals/Dispensaries of the Directorate of A.H, one each in different zones have been dedicated for Animal Birth Control Program of Dogs. Infrastructural Surgical operation facilities in these four hospitals have been strengthened. Associate kennel, kitchen and office room facilities are being constructed for allotment to different participating NGOs having sufficient experience in relevant field on pre-decided terms and conditions. The rounding up of breakable stray dogs for sterilization at these centers and releasing such dogs back to their localities will be arranged in collaboration with public health deptt. of MCD. N.G.O.s organization special field camps for vaccination of street dogs on collaboration with Directorate of A.H. will also be provided anti-rabies vaccine free of cost.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING NINTH PLAN PERIOD

S. No.	Particulars	No	Targets of 9 th plan	Achievement				
				1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	<u>2001-02</u>
i)	Dogs Sterilized	Nos	3500	-	700	4114	6096	13446

Financial Implications (Rs. 50.00 lacs)	(Rs. In Lakh)				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-2007
i) Instruments/equipments appliances, medicines, vaccines & disposables.	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
ii) Airconditioning facilities in operation theatre	<u>2.00</u>	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>

Physical Targets:

i) Sterilization & vaccination against rabies (Nos)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
ii) Anti-rabies vaccination of dogs (Nos)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been approved for 10th plan & Rs. 10.00 lakh for Annual plan 2002-03.

SHIFTING OF UNAUTHORISED DAIRY COLONIES (Rs. 10.00 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 2.00 lacs for 2002-03)

Scheme to be prepared by the depaertment.

16. INLAND FISHERIES EXPANSION AND RE-ORGANISATION OF FISHERIES ACTIVITIES IN DELHI STATE (Rs. 50.00 lacs for 2002-07 and Rs. 14.00 lacs for 2002-03)

“Fisheries Unit” started its functioning in the present NCT of Delhi (Erstwhile Delhi state) some time in 1947. To date this unit has expanded its activities in all and subsequent plan schemes. Delhi state comprises of Urban Delhi and Rural Delhi. The state has the following water resources at present.

1. About 35 Km stretch of river Yamuna.
2. About 45 Km length of canal areas, Hindon, Western Yamuna & Najafgarh drain.
3. About 4000 Hects. Impounded water in form of ponds, lakes, jheels,etc.

The main activities of the fisheries unit are mainly confined to the following sites:-

1. Shahdra Fish Farm.
2. Barwala Fish Farm.
3. Okhla barrage.
4. Wazirabad barrage.
5. Yamuna and its tributaries and Hindon canal etc.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES: -

The aim and objects is to provide composite services in the fisheries to the people of Delhi State. Delhi being an urbanized and industrial city, has a very limited scope for the development of fisheries. But the above factors have not stopped the flow of river Yamuna and Hindon, besides these rivers we have to take care of various Jheels, Ponds, drains etc.. These are all helpful in production of more fish as part of our National Programme of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The activities of Fisheries unit are also generating jobs and work facilities for the person in the trade of basket making, net making, ice trading etc. It is also proposed to develop the suitable ponds, in the rural area for fishing sport, other recreational activities and will be developed as Tourist spot. Thus the fishing activities are helpful in generating employment and increasing the production of protein rich foodstuff. We have to take care of all these factors in Tenth Five Year Plan.

The above aim and objects regarding fisheries will help in poverty alleviation of poor fisherman during the Tenth plan. The river Yamuna and Hindon passing through Delhi are in poor bad shape due to pollution and construction of over bridge with regard to the resource depletion. The step taken by the Delhi Govt. to clean the Yamuna will ultimately help in increasing the fish production.

NEED & JUSTIFICATION

There is a great problem of protein rich food. Fish is a very cheap food with rich protein. To overcome the problem of protein rich food, it is proposed to develop these natural water resources with latest scientific technology. Annual fish requirement of the

state is about 9500 tonnes (25T/D). Fish production of the state was 4000 M.T during the year 96-97. This constitutes only 10 tonnes per day, which is only 40% of the total requirement. The demand for fish is increasing day by day with the increase in the population of the state. At the end of Tenth five year plan the demand (estimated) reaches upto 11000 tonnes or 30 tonnes per day. So, we have to increase the fish production. The Fisheries unit proposes to produce 5000 M.T. of fish upto the end of 01-02.

To maintain the above production under above constrain, the unit is trying its best by enforcing conservation methods and introducing quality strain fish seed in public and private water. We are adopting latest scientific methods to get maximum sustained fish yield. Rules have been framed under the Punjab Fisheries Act 1914 and Indian Fisheries Act 1897 to prevent destructive practices and unscrupulous fishing and enforcing close season, the size of fish for fishing and fishing under licence etc.

Our fisheries schemes are based on composite fish culture. The Fisheries unit has to achieve the best result even under the above abnormal condition. At present the fisheries unit has the following work/activities:-

1. Enforcement of Indian fisheries Act 1897 and Punjab Fisheries Act 1914 extended to Delhi State.
2. Extension of work.
3. Production of spawn by different methods.
4. Rearing of spawn to fry and fingerling stage.
5. Stocking of waters with fast growing good strain of fish.
6. Adoption of latest breeding techniques.
7. Training of fisheries personnel and local people
8. Reclamation of water – logged area.
9. Salvation operations in the event of contingencies.
10. Introduction of exotic varieties of fishes.
11. Deweeding operations.
12. Provision of facilities to anglers.
13. Development of air breathing/cat fishes.

14. Issue of licences for varying periodicity and auction of various waters.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

Fishing activities in the water starts at 6 AM and lasts at 8 PM and can only be performed by the licence holders. Thus to check them we have conservation staff like supervisory and Watch and Ward staff. These persons ensure that no unauthorised person work in the field and also ensure that no fishing be made during night hours.

The human interference and industrial pollution have disturbed the ecosystem of rivers. The river Yamuna and Hindon Canal are under the severe stress due to human activities. To maintain the fish population, stocking of river Yamuna/reservoir, is one of the effective method. A laboratory building is erected at government Fish Seed Farm, Seelam Pur. Infrastructure and manpower is the need of Tenth Five Year Plan.

Non-filling of the posts due to administrative reason in Nineth plan there is inadequate staff to achieve the above targets. Conservation of fish was a concept since king Ashoka's time (346 B.C). The Indian Fisheries Act 1897 was landmark in the conservation of fish in India. To implement the act in Delhi State three posts of Asstt Warden of Fisheries Extn. Officer is needed. Considering the policy issues of Tenth Plan it is very essential to create the following posts.

S.No	Name of the post	Nos.	Scale in Rs.
1.	Asstt. Warden of Fisheries.	2	4500-7000

In addition to salaries, we require expenditure for infrastructure of lab i.e furniture, lab equipments, computer and latest electric gadgets.

FACILITIES FOR ANGLERS

Okhla is famous for sport fishing in the world and is known as "Anglers Paradise". Not only professionals but amateur which include foreigners, diplomats, high dignitaries and officials those have interest in this field visit this area. It is proposed to construct an

Angles Lodge for these visiting persons, where facilities, like sitting arrangements, drinking water facilities, telephone facilities and sheds during the rainy season will be provided.

SETTING UP OF NEW FISH SEED FARM

It is proposed to construct a new farm in Delhi State maintain the ecosystem of river system. With fisheries point to view about 2-3 acres of land will be procured at cost besides Barwala and Seelampur farm will be developed to their full capacity. The office of Okhla fisheries, which is in a very dilapidated condition will be reconstructed under the capital head.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT YEAR WISE DURING THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The plan expenditure incurred during the various financial year of the Ninth plan is given below

SNo	Item	Unit	Target of 9 th Plan	Achievement				
				1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	Fish Prod.	M.T	5000	4200	4400	4300	3980	3500
2.	Fish Seed Prod.	Lakh	50	41.00	42.00	32.00	34.95	32.00

BOTTLE NECK/DIFFICULTIES

Due to increase in population and fast urbanisation and industrialization the water resources of the state are decreasing day by day. Pollutants and raw sewage is dumped in the river Yamuna that causes a great problem to the aquatic environment as well as fish fauna. Unfortunately the main solution of the problem lies with MCD. Only MCD should decide that the raw sewage is not allowed to be discharged in our waters without neutralising their adverse effect.

Due to reduction of fishing area by Metro Rail project and other bridges over Yamuna and non-filling of technical posts and decrease in our nursery area, we are able to produce only 3500 M.T. of fish at the end of 01-02.

FINANCIAL TARGETS FOR THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The year-wise financial break-up as per approved outlay for the 10th Five Year Plan is as under

(Rs. in Lakh)

S No	Name of the component	ANNUAL PLAN					Total
		02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	02-07
1.	Revenue	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	10.00	30.00
2.	Capital	10.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	20.00
	Total	14.00	6.50	6.50	10.50	12.50	50.00

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Targets to be achieved under various components during the Tenth Five Year Plan are as under

S No	Name of the component	Unit	Annual Plan				
			02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
1.	Fish Seed Production	Lakh	32.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	35.00
2.	Fish Production	M.T	3200	3200	3300	3300	3400
3.	Nursery area	Hect.	-	-	8	8	8

To maintain production fish seed, fish food, manure & fertilizer will also be required. In addition to office expenses, expenditure on printing, telephone, water, electricity bills, liveries to class IV employees, furniture and stationery. Beside this expenditure for replacement of boats engine, replacement of vehicles in also required.

17. DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS INCLUDING CONSOLIDATION. (RS. 2400.00 LAKHS FOR 10TH FIVE YEAR PLAN & RS. 550.00 FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03)

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

1. To raise and maintain plantations on wastelands, gaon sabha lands, along road sides, railway tracks, drains, bunds etc., in order to increase forest cover of Delhi to 10% of total area (addition of 60 sq. Km in 5 years).
2. To raise the seedlings of suitable forestry & ornamental species in the nurseries which can be planted on private lands, school compounds, institutional areas, avenues etc.,
3. To distribute the raised seedlings free of cost to general public, institutions/ organizations, Government & Semi-Govt. departments and public especially in rural areas to augment income.
4. Demarcation, protection & enrichment of existing forest areas by providing fencing/construction of boundary wall and then planting of valuable species to enrich the floral composition of the existing forests to make it more effective as carbon sink and green lung of the city besides increasing their value, environmentally and aesthetically by forestry and allied activities.
5. To develop more city forests.
6. To preserve and manage the Delhi ridge, demarcate and survey the existing land use on various ridges.
7. Preparation of Maps, to contain the further encroachment and vacate old encroachment.
8. To undertake water conservation and water harvesting measures in the forest areas.
9. Preparation of Management/working plans for the Ridge.
10. To improve the quality of forests by planting indigenous species.

NEEDS AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SCHEME

Delhi, being the capital city, has number of factories and industries. It has also the distinction of having the maximum number of vehicles on the road than in any other city in India. There is continuous migration of population from almost all parts of the country to Delhi, resulting in abnormal population growth. All these factors have given the territory a dubious distinction of being fourth most polluted city of the world. Thus, there is an urgent need not only to halt this degradation but also to improve its environment. Needless to say

that trees are the best saviour, since they act as purifier by performing the function of Carbon sink and also act as green lungs. Hence the need of the hour is to plant more plants on every available land along road sides, drains bunds, railway tracks, wastelands, panchayat lands, ridge area etc.

NCT of Delhi has only 5.92% of the geographical areas under forests, as per report published by Forest Survey of India in 2000 against 33% envisaged in National Forest Policy of 1988. Though efforts are being made to increase this percentage by departmental works, yet another important target area is the planting by individual in their compound, courtyards, farm lands etc. They can provide the labour and the land, but what they require is planting material and technical know how, which will be made available by Forest Department. Fulfillment of these requirements imply justify, the need of the scheme.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

- A Planting of tall plants particularly on the road junction, banks of river Yamuna, drains, Gaon Sabha land etc., which are heavily polluted and refractory besides other areas. For this tall plants will be used for faster growth and better survival.
- b. Demarcation, protection, fencing, & enrichment of existing forest areas by providing fencing/boundary walls & enrichment plantation to improve the floral composition of the existing forests. Development of more forest areas through protection of area by fencing and construction of water ponds, enrichment of forest composition by planting, developing water sources through tube wells and beautification of these forest areas.
- c. For better survival of the tree saplings, watering the plant is an important requisite. Three mini trucks will be purchased for transportation of seedlings & watering the plants in the field.
- d. Digging of tube wells, maintenance of Diesel sets & hand pumps in the Nurseries & forest areas and laying of hydrants besides providing electric connection in all nurseries and city forest.
- e. Maintenance of the fencing and boundary walls of nurseries and forest areas.
- f. Development of adequate number of additional nurseries and introduction of improved nursery technology, i.e., use of root trainer etc.

- g. Labours sheds and basis facilities will be created for the labours for smooth & efficient functioning of the nursery works.
- h. Development of Water Harvesting structures in the forest area to conserve moisture & to check the water loss due to runoff..
- i. Scheme plan for development of city forests, Block planting of various species, establishment of arboretum, developing a core zone of forests, providing jogging and cycles track for the visitors, planting of flowering and ornamental trees, developing a Cactii house and green house, establishment of a orchid house and nature interpreter center, Planning informal recreational facilities as per action plan.

APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY FOR 10th FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007:

(Rs in Lakh)

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>
REV.	150.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00
CAP.	400.00	310.00	320.00	300.00	300.00
TOTAL	550.00	450.00	470.00	460.00	470.00

PHYSICAL TARGETS PROPOSED FOR 2002-2007:

_____Physical target for planting of trees and distribution of seedlings are received from Govt. of India on year to year basis under point No.16 of 20 point programmes. Emphasis will be laid on after care of plants by suitable measure like tree guards, fencing, timely watering to increase the survival percentage to 50 % in difficult areas and 80 % in normal soil.

NUMBER OF POSTS

Presently 712 posts of labourers have been sanctioned under this scheme and these will continue in non-plan 2001-2002 as well. Additional posts of labourers may be required to be created to absorb the ex-labourers on the direction of various courts.

BOTTLENECKS/DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME/PROJECT AND THE CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN/PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN IN THIS REGARD

Though there is great demand from the public and organizations for seedlings. But most of them require ornamental and decorative plants. Where as under the scheme efforts is on the forestry species. Pressures on land a diverse climatic edaphic conditions and lack of trained technical persons are some of the difficulties in implementation of scheme.

An outlay of Rs.2400.00 lacs has been for 10th Five Year Plan and Rs.550.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2002-03.

18. Development of Wildlife Sanctuary & Strengthening of Wildlife section. **(RS. 2400.00 LAKHS FOR 10TH FIVE YEAR PLAN & RS. 350.00 FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03)**

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME:

- i) To strengthen wildlife section with more manpower and other infrastructure for more effective Enforcement of wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
 - ii) To provide sufficient mobility and communication facilities.
 - iii) To take over National Zoological Park.
 - iv) To evolve a formidable strategy to counter the latest modus operandi of the smugglers/poachers.
 - v) To establish fruitful co-ordination with other government agencies and non-government organizations engaged in enforcement activities and conservation.
 - vi) To educate the masses about the utility of wildlife.
 - vii) To improve an effective intelligence network to get information regarding poaching and smuggling of wild animals/articles & finally the stringent Enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and its allied amendments and notifications.
2. Protection and maintenance of Asola Bhati wildlife sanctuary, and improvement and development of habitat to make the sanctuary conducive and hospitable for indigenous faunal species.
 3. Reclamation and development of sanctuary through Eco Task force.
 4. Development of Eco Tourism.

NEEDS AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SCHEME

To implement the provisions of Wildlife(Protection) Act, 1972 a small wildlife section is functioning under the Deptt. of Forests & Wildlife. There is no regular vehicle for the staff which is again poorly equipped with obsolete communication facilities. Delhi is one of the main ports for smuggling out the products derived from scheduled wild animals killed all over the country. Consequent upon a revolution in the inventions of ultra-modern Hi-fi communication equipments the poachers and smugglers have changed their modus operandi which the staff is unable to keep pace with. This apart, the entire territory of Delhi has been divided into 9 revenue/police districts. Also, the Wildlife Wing has future plan to take National Zoological Park, New Delhi which is presently under Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of India. Recently menace of influx of wild animals into the urban inhabited areas has also increased. For achieving the goal of.

Conservation, support of masses is necessary for fruitful enforcement activities. So, a publicity Wing is intended to be setup to educate the masses about the identification, behaviour and utility of wild animal for our survival. Mass-awakening on wildlife will help develop a good intelligence network about poachers and smugglers of wildlife/articles. Hence the need of the scheme.

To conserve the Flora and Fauna and planting of trees in sanctuary. Subsequently, more suitable areas are proposed to be added to 2166 acre of Bhatti which was notified in 1991. Since then, efforts have been made to provide protection to the area through construction of boundary walls, patrolling of the area by increasing mobility of the staff.

4.. TOTAL COST OF THE SCHEME:

During the 10th five year plan a scheme known as Development of Wildlife Sanctuary & Strengthening of Wildlife section. An out lay of 25 Crore is being proposed during 10th five year plan out of which 7.5 Crore is being proposed under Revenue Head and Rupees 17.5 Crore under Capital Head.

5. PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

- i) Creation of additional posts
- ii) Purchase of vehicles and other modern communication facilities.

- iii) Construction of a building to house Wildlife Office, Stores/Godown for seized property, a lock-up and Central room.
- iv) Purchase of Computers, Quick-productive cameras and publicity requisites.
- v) Strengthening of intelligence network and co-ordination with other Govt. & Non-Government organization engaged in Wildlife enforcement/conservation.
- vi) Construction of roads, boundary walls, water reservoirs, watch towers.
- vii) Setting up of nature interpretation centre.
- viii) Habitat improvement through natural regeneration supplemented by enrichment planting combined with in STTU soil and water conservation works like trenching-cum-pit method, check dams, percolation tanks, small pounds etc.
- ix) Reclamation and development of Sanctuary through ECO Task Force.

6. POSITION OF THE APPROVAL OF THE SFC/EPC/PID:

The scheme is continuance of the ongoing scheme, (Strengthening of Wildlife Section & Strengthening of bird cum wildlife sanctuary) which has already been approved by planning commission for 9th five year plan.

APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY FOR 10th FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007:

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>
REV.	50.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
CAP.	300.00	360.00	370.00	350.00	370.00
TOTAL	350.00	510.00	520.00	500.00	520.00

PHYSICAL TARGETS PROPOSED FOR 2002-2007:

Habitat improvement is a continuing process and therefore no physical targets have been fixed for the management of the sanctuary.

NO. OF POSTS.

Only two post of Wildlife Inspector was sanctioned in Str. Of Wildlife sanction scheme. The following additional posts are proposed to be created.

S.No	Name of Post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Wildlife Officer	14600-18400	01
2.	Sr.Wildlife Inspector	5500-9000	04
3.	Wildlife Inspector	4500-7000	15
4.	Game Inspector	4000-7000	01
5.	Wildlife Guard	2550-3200	28
7.	Superintendent(Admn.)	6500-10500	01
8.	Steno	4000-6000	02
9.	U.D.C	4000-6000	04
10.	L.D.C	3050-4590	05
11.	Driver	3050-4590	05
12.	Peon	2550-3200	02
13.	Armed Guard	4500-7000	06
14.	Store Keeper	3050-4590	01
15.	Project opreter	3050-4590	01
16.	Veterinary Doctor	12000-16400	01
17.	Scientist	12000-16400	01

Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 2400.00 lakhs has been approved for 10th five year plan &Rs. 350.00 for Annual plan 2002-03.

19. STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, TRAINING OF PERSONNEL AND PUBLICITY MEASURES FOR FOREST & FORESTRY. (RS. 200.00 LAKHS FOR 10TH FIVE YEAR PLAN & RS. 100.00 FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03)

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME:

1. To strengthen the Administration of forest department in NCT of Delhi.
2. To ensure better forest management of Ridge areas and City Forests.
3. To create awareness among people about importance of ridge and forests in general through various means of publicity.
4. To increase the mobility of the field staff by providing vehicles/motorcycles.
5. Training of staff to enhance skill and efficiency.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE SCHEME:

Recently activities of the Forest Department have increased manifold. There is need to increase the greenery and forest cover of the territory by undertaking massive tree plantation on Government land and distributing seedlings for planting in private land and in Government/Institute lands. Besides, there is need to protect the available growth of trees and vegetation/forest by strict compliance of forest Acts. It is not possible to achieve this with the existing staff. Therefore, need is felt to strengthen the Administration by providing office of the Conservator of Forests supporting staff in office as well as field . .

Role of publicity measures in enlisting people's cooperation and arousing public consciousness about forest protection, and its management hardly needs any justification. Even after the said required supporting staff is provided the importance of having publicity measures for creating public awareness in conserving and protecting the environment of capital city of Delhi will continue.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

1. To create the supporting posts in the Office & field for the effective functioning of Conservator of Forests/Head of the Department and Deputy Conservator of Forests heading three territorial divisions so as to achieve better Forest management.
2. Salary of the 41 posts created for effective functioning of the Department.
3. Providing office equipment such as Computer, Fax, Photocopiers, etc., for effective documentation and communication thereby achieving higher efficiency.
4. Printing & publishing of material.
5. Preparation of documentary films.
6. Organising debates, symposium, exhibitions, workshops drawing and photo competition and other publicity measure for arousing public consciousness in protecting trees and forests.
7. Replacement of 1 jeep, 1 gypsy, 1 Truck & Purchase of 6 Motorcycles.
8. Training of staff..

NO. OF POSTS SANCTIONED FOR THE SCHEME AND THE NO. OF POSTS PROPOSED TO BE CREATED DURING 2002-2007 ALONG WITH PAY SCALE ETC., AND JUSTIFICATION:

The following posts have been created during 1996-97:

1.	Asstt.Conservator of Forest	02Nos.
2.	Forest Ranger	04Nos.
3.	Head Cleark	01Nos.
4.	Stenographer-III	04Nos.
5.	U.D.C.	07Nos.
6.	L.D.C	10Nos.
7.	Dy.Ranger	10Nos
8.	Driver	03Nos.
	TOTAL	41Nos.

In addition to the above posts following posts are required.

1.	Sr.A.O/A.O	01Nos.
2.	A.AO/J.A.O	04Nos.
3.	Admn.Officer	01Nos.
4.	Supreintendent	01Nos.
5.	Head Cleark	03Nos.
6.	U.D.C/Cashier/Store Keeper	08Nos.
7.	Peon	07Nos.
8.	Chowkidar	16Nos.
9.	Sweeper	04Nos.
10.	Draft Man/Tracer	01Nos.
11.	Dakman	04Nos.

TOTAL -----
50Nos

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lacs has been for 10th Five Year Plan and Rs.100.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2002-03.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Delhi is not only the capital city of India, it has become a centre of Transitory Market also. Directorate of Agricultural Marketing administers the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998 (Delhi Act No. 7 of 1999) and Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking Act, 1937).

The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998 came in to force w.e.f. 1st August 1999 and prior to it, Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976 was in vogue which has been repealed.

The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998 intends to provide for the better regulation of marketing of Agricultural Produce and the establishment of markets for Agricultural Produce in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for the matters connected there with or incidental there to. With the enforcement of the new Act, the responsibilities of the Directorate have increased many folds not only Regulation of Markets but also in supervising the Accounts of the Marketing Committees.

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

20. REGULATION OF MARKETS AND MARKETING PRACTICES **(RS. 30.00 LAKHS FOR 10TH FIVE YEAR PLAN & RS. 6.00 FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03)**

The scheme, Regulation of markets and marketing practices is a continuing scheme. The Scheme aims at establishing more and more regulated markets of Agricultural Produce in Delhi under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998 to safeguard the interest of producers/growers by eliminating the middleman working in between producers and consumers. Under this scheme we propose to provide good services in the field of marketing of Agricultural Produce to the people of Delhi.

To improve the marketing position and to give effective and better services to the Agriculturist/Producers/Purchasers, the Government has already regulated following nine markets in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

1. Fruit & Vegetable Market, Azadpur.
2. Food grain Market, Narela.
3. Food grain Market, Najafgarh.
4. Food grain, Fodder Fruits & Vegetable Market Shahdara.
5. Fodder Markets, Tikri Kalan/Mangolpur Indl. Area.
6. Fruits & Vegetable Market, Kesopur
7. Flower Market, Mehruali.
8. Khoya/Mawa Market, Baghdiwar.
9. Fish, Poultry & Egg Market, Jamamasjid/ Gazipur.

It is proposed to regulate a few more markets in the near future.

Under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998, for every market area there shall be established a marketing committee which shall be responsible to implement the provisions of the Act and Rules made tender. Under this Act, Marketing Committee is competent to levy and collect market fee from every purchaser of Agricultural Produce sold in the market area. Marketing Committee has to set up office and to employ staff to carry out its functions. At their initial stages these marketing committees may not be able to function properly as per the provisions of the Act and in such cases they are provided assistance by the Directorate.

This Directorate is required to perform a number of statutory functions under the said Act, of 1998 such as holding election of various marketing committees, monitoring of information, inspection of records of various markets functionaries etc. The election process is a voluminous task, i.e., preparation of voters list and allied matters. Besides direction and control on all these marketing committees, to hold their periodical elections is also a prime objective of this Directorate and in case of suppression of any such marketing committee the Directorate is also required to sponsor administrator and the other administrative machinery for the same. The accounts of all Marketing committees are to be monitored on periodical basis.

The scheme aims at keeping a close a contact between producers, sellers consumers by dissemination of information about market prices of Agricultural commodities and fluctuations of market behavior by collecting prices of various commodities from markets and basic data of marketable surplus, post harvest losses etc, along with the investigation of Agricultural Marketing Problems.

The scheme also aims to collect and compile the prices and arrival statistics of various commodities prevailing in the regulated and unregulated markets for fulfilling the need of research and other institutions to provide basic statistical data for various journals, preparation of monthly price bulletin of essential commodities in the regulated markets as well as un-regulated markets of Delhi and mailing the same to important Govt. agencies. To have a close watch over the activities, these markets and marketing committees are required to be surveyed regularly. In addition to above, the accounts of all the Marketing Committees are to be scrutinised on monthly and yearly basis.

Keeping in view this voluminous work, strengthening of staffing pattern with proper mobility is required so that all the programmes and schemes can be implemented properly and smoothly. To strengthen the scheme the following posts are required :-

1.	Accounts Officer	Rs. 7500-12000	One
2.	Sr. Marketing Officer	Rs. 6500-10500	One
3.	Driver	Rs. 3050-6000	One

Since a Maruti Van had already been purchased the post of Driver is required urgently. The post of Sr. Marketing officer has been necessitated to cope-up the voluminous work of marketing regulation, AGMARK and legal / court cases involved there in.

Adequate training will be given to Officers/Officials connected with the implementation of the scheme for which provision has been kept in the O.E. component of the Approved Outlay.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-02, there was a target of regularizing 2 markets. Whereas 3 Markets have already been regularized and one more is likely to be regularized.

Target for 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 is given below:

10th Plan:- Identification and Regulation of one new market.

Annual Plan 2002-03:- Identification of one new market for regulation.

Annual Financial requirement

1.	Salary	:	Rs. 01.25 Lakh
2.	O. T.A	:	-----
3.	T.E.	:	Rs. 00.10 Lakh
4.	O.E.	:	Rs.04.65 Lakh
	Total	:	Rs. 06.00 Lakh

There is an approved Outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh during the Annual Plan 2002-03 and Rs.30.00 lakh during the 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07.

21. SETTING UP OF MARKET INFORMATION NETWORK (MIN)

UNDER AGMARK-NET Rs.15.00 lakhs for 10th five year plan & Rs. 14.00 for annual plan 2002-03)

INTRODUCTION

This is a new scheme for 10th Five Year Plan 2002-2003. Market information is an important aspect of Agricultural Marketing. The importance of sound agricultural marketing policies for ensuring fair returns to the farmers can hardly be overemphasized. It, therefore, becomes necessary on the part of regulatory agencies to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for the sale of their produce, to boost up their efforts for increasing and sustaining the agricultural production. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to protect and safeguard the interests of farmers, like regulation of markets, grading of agricultural produce, cooperative marketing etc. Still the benefits are not percolating down to the farmers, as they are unable to plan their strategies for sale of their produce at remunerative prices, in the absence of correct and timely market information and advice about arrivals, prices, market trend, etc.

In view of this importance, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, in the Union Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a Central Sector Scheme “NICNET Based Agricultural Marketing Information Network (AGMARK-NET)”, at the Project Cost estimate of about Rs.10.00 Crore, to link about 670 agricultural markets to begin with, through its attached office, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), during the year 2000-02 with the following objectives.

1. To establish a nationwide information network for speedy collection and dissemination of market information data for its efficient and timely utilization ;
2. To computerize data on market fee, market charges, total arrivals, arrivals by agencies, prices (varietywise/qualitywise), storage, dispatches with destination, mode of transportation, costs, sold and unsold stocks, sources of supply with destination, method of sale, payment, weighing facilities, grading facilities, quantities graded, market personnel (trained/untrained), market functionaries, market finance, development programmes, infrastructure facilities, constitution/composition of Market Committee, income and expenditure and other activities of the Agriculture Produce Market Committees, State Marketing Boards and Departments;
3. To ensure flow of regular and reliable data to the producers, traders and consumers to derive maximum advantage out of their sales and purchases; and
4. To increase the efficiency in marketing by effecting improvement in the existing market information system.

Project Implementation Strategy

The scheme will be implemented in 670 important Wholesale Markets and 40 Agricultural Marketing Departments/Boards (Annexure-1) by DMI through National Informatics Centre (NIC) on a turnkey basis. NIC will procure, install and maintain the hardware, software, and connectivity, impart training to computer operators and implement customized application software in the identified AGMARKNET Nodes (Wholesale Markets) under this scheme and State Agricultural Marketing

Departments/Board. The software will facilitate transmission of daily prices (Minimum, Maximum, Modal) commodity-wise, variety wise, origin wise, grade wise and arrivals data commodity-wise, to the respective State Marketing Boards/Directorates and DMI Headquarters for updating in the AGMARKNET server for Internet/Intranet Access. Since the concerned Agricultural Marketing Departments and Marketing Board are required to implement the Market Information System at the state level, and Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) at national level. It is desirable to evolve market portals at appropriate levels to facilitate information dissemination. The national database on prices and arrivals and a portal on market information will be maintained at DMI Faridabad. This portal will have linkages with State-wise market portals, proposed to be maintained, at the respective NIC State Units.

Training

Necessary training programmes (in batches of 25) will be arranged with the support of the NIC State units and NITPUs, for which approved project funds will be made available to them. A minimum of two officials have to be nominated for each site by the State Marketing Boards/Directorates for undergoing at least 5 days training on computer handling & awareness and application software, for transmission of data. Identification of officials and officers will be done by DMI through State Boards/Departments. In addition to above, the Directorate will arrange for Computer Training to all Officers/Officials, in batches, for which adequate provision has been made under the O.E. component of the Approved Outlay of the Annual Plan 2002-03.

Software Tools

At each AGMARKNET node, the following Software Tools will be provided :-

- Operating System – Windows 98 preloaded along with the Recovery CD;
- Office Productivity Tool – Lotus Smart Suite Millennium; and
- Application Software – “**AGMARK**”, developed using Lotus Smart Suite, to facilitate the daily flow of Market Information on prices and arrivals.

Hardware Tools

At each **AGMARKNET** node and State Agricultural Marketing Directorates and Boards, the following Hardware will be provided :-

1. Client System (HCL Infiniti Model) : One
 - a. (Pentium III 667 MHz, 128 MB RAM, 10 GB HDD)
2. Power Supply (Zenith Power Systems) : One
 - a. (500 VA Line Interactive UPS)
3. Communication Equipment (Modem Multi-tech 5600 ZDX) : One
4. Printer (TVS MSP430 –80 Column) : One

Information Flow from Wholesale Markets

As the scheme envisages to establish a nationwide information network for speedy collection and dissemination of market information data for “pricing efficiency”, all AGMARKNET Nodes in wholesale markets will enter the data in the prescribed format, using the customized application software “AGMARK”. This software will facilitate marketwise time series analysis of data, and also at state level and national level.

Responsibilities of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing

As per the stipulations, the NIC will procure, install and maintain the hardware, software, connectivity, impart training to computer operators and customized application of software in important markets of the States. The State Agricultural Marketing Department/Board will have to provide the basic facilitating services like dust free computer room, required electrical connection (220/230 v power supply) with proper earthing, computer operator and one telephone with STD facility, for operationalisation at each centre. Further, the controlling authority of each centre will bear the expenditure on account of telephone billing for transmitting and retrieving the data through NICNET. For proper implementation of the Scheme, the State Agricultural Marketing Board/Department will also have to ensure the collection of desired market information from the Agricultural Produce Markets and arrange to get the data entered into computer provided for the purpose through computer operator specifically entrusted with the job who will be trained by the NIC. The analysis and dissemination of Market Information data at state level will be done by the concerned State Marketing Department/Board for

which adequate computer training is to be provided to all Officers/Officials, the provision of Rs1.00 lakh has been kept in the O.E. component of the Approved Outlay.

Staff Requirement

Presently the Marketing Intelligence Branch of the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, Delhi, which collects, compile, analysis and disseminate all the agricultural produce market statistics, is having a skeleton sanctioned strength of the following :-

1.	Statistical Assistant	5000-8000	1 (One)
2.	Price Reporters (UDC)	4000-6000	2(Two)
3.	Data Entry Operator	4500-7000	1(One)
4.	Statistical Investigator	4000-7000	1(One)

The Marketing Officer in addition to the entire work of the Marketing Branch is supervising the work of this Branch.

For the successful implementation of this project and also for discharging the responsibilities effectively, following additional posts are absolutely essential :-

S.No	NAME OF THE POST	SCALE OF THE POST	Nos.
1	Programmer	Rs. 6500-10500.	One
3.	Statistical Assistant	Rs.5000-8000	Two
2	Research Officer	Rs. 5500-9000.	One
4.	Statistical Investigator	Rs. 4000-6000.	One
5.	Data Entry Operator	Rs. 4500-6000.	One
6.	Machine Attendant	Rs. 2600-3200.	One

Annual Financial Requirement

Except for the salary component there will be no major expenditure on equipments as these are to be supplied by NIC. However, the expenditure on Internet access charges, dedicated telephone line and consumables are to be borne by the Directorate. The annual anticipated expenditure on all the components is given below :-

1	Salary	Rs. 08.75 Lakh.
2.	O.T.A.	_____
3.	T.E.	Rs.00.40 Lakh.
4.	O. E.	Rs. 4.85 Lakh.
	Total	Rs. 14.00 Lakh.

A study about staff position was conducted by the administrative reforms department of Delhi Government and suggested that atleast three shifts of 8 hours each should be there in place of two shifts of 12 hours each, to stop the discrimination in these regards.

NDMC

HORTICULTURE SCHEMES

22. IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISATION SYSTEM IN HORT. DEPTT.

(Rs 30.00 Lakh for 10th Five Year Plan & Rs 6.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Horticulture Deptt. of NDMC is maintaining 1030 Acres of green area, which includes Seven big gardens, five small gardens and 52 roundabouts etc. In addition to above in the entire NDMC area, green strips are also being developed to enhance the green area. The green area being maintained by Horticulture Deptt. is increasing day by day and the areas previously being maintained by CPWD such as Central Vista Lawns and colonies of Ravindra Nagar and Bharti Nagar have also been transferred to NDMC for maintenance due to better maintenance standard. Recently, NDMC has been asked by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to develop a big plot at Maidan Garhi as green area as a deposit work on their behalf. To maintain the big lawns and vast green area, the old conventional type of T&P is not at all practical and various horticultural processes with their use are not only time consuming but requires lot of manual labour. With day-to-day innovations number of latest mechanical devices are being introduced, which not only help to mechanize the various horticultural processes which saves lot of labour and fatigue. The processes with these mechanical devices is not only less time consuming but also result in the quality of the work at economical cost. Mechanical devices introduced for carrying out horticultural activities are endless but we propose to procure the minimum essential such devices during Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 at a cost of Rs. 1.00 Crore. Department propose to purchase Diesel Driver Lawn Mowers-24 Nos

i.e. 2 for each section, Power Chain Saw-2 Nos, Small Tractor Triller-9 Nos, Truck Mounted Hydraulic Ladders-2 Nos, Hedge Trimmers-12 Nos, Tractors with Shrub Master-5 Nos, Plough etc.-6 Nos, Tree Washing Machine, Water Tankers –6 Nos etc. during the Tenth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs 30.00 Lakh has been approved for the 10th Plan and Rs 6.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-2003.

23. PLANTATION OF TREES AND DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN SPACE

(Rs 30.00 Lakh for 10th Five Year Plan & Rs 6.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Horticulture Deptt. of NDMC from year to year is carrying out massive tree plantation through-out the entire NDMC area such as in parks, gardens, around schools and other govt. buildings along road side and in vacant spaces, as per the target fixed by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Afforestation not only helps to check the pollution but has so many un-countable benefits. Massive plantation checks over-heating and cooling of the area. Considering the numerous benefits of tree plantation, our Govt. is laying emphasis for carrying out massive plantation in the entire NDMC area. NDMC is with full enthusiasm laboriously involved to make the entire NDMC green by carrying out massive tree plantation. We have not only been successful in achieving the target of tree plantation fixed by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi but even have crossed the target. To meet the future requirements of the time, we have also completed the second row and gap plantation along roadsides. Gap plantation in the entire NDMC area is also undertaken from time to time. During the Tenth Five Year Plan the proposed target of tree plantation is 1.00 lacs Trees and 2.25 lacs Shrubs. The expenditure anticipated to be incurred for meeting out the said target will be around Rs. 3.50 Crores but we propose to provided with an allocation of Rs. 1.00 Crore during the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 to meet the cost of purchase of essential items such as Trees, Shrubs, Trees Guards, Fertilizers, Manure, Insecticides/pesticides and allied material required for carrying out plantation activities. The work will be got done through departmental labour, the expenditure on which is proposed to be borne by the NDMC. During the Annual Plan 2002-2003, it is proposed to plant 20,000 Trees and 45,000 Shrubs. An outlay of Rs 30.00 Lakh has been approved for the 10th Five Year Plan & Rs 6.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

24. **DEVELOPMENT OF LAND RECLAIMED BY REMOVAL OF JHUGGI JHOMPRIES** (Rs 15.00 Lakh for 10th Five Year Plan & Rs 3.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

The land occupied unauthorisedly by J.J. Clusters on re-claimation is proposed to be developed as beautiful parks and green lands to avoid the same being re-occupied by un-lawful persons. Some of the land in Chanakya Puri, Gole Market and Sarojini Nagar areas have been got vacated from the illegal occupants of J.J. Clusters. During current financial year we propose to develop some area re-claimed by removal of Jhuggi Jhompries from Khushak Nallah, Laxmi Bai Nagar and Sarojini Nagar area at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 Lacs. Further, there are other numbers of J.J. Clusters in the NDMC area, for which during regular meeting held at higher levels, it is time and again being emphasized to get the land vacated from the clutches of un-lawful persons. This is being desired to be given top priority so that Govt. land is got vacated from the clutches of the un-lawful persons and is made available for carrying out future works and development activities. Jhuggi-Jhompries in other NDMC areas is also proposed to be cleared from the un-authorized occupants. This will not only avoid illegal encroachment of land but will also help in improving the environmental conditions of the area. Department also proposes to carry out massive tree plantation on the land so re-claimed. About 12 acres of NDMC land is proposed to be got cleared by removal of Jhuggi Jhompries during the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007. An outlay of Rs 15.00 Lakh has been approved for 10th Five Year Plan & Rs 3.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

MCD

25. **IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT IDGAH ROAD**
(Rs 250.00 Lakh for 10th Five Year Plan & Rs 50.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Delhi High Court had ordere to stop the slaughtering at the existing Slaughter House at Idgah Road due to unhygienic conditions. Accordingly Jain Committee, which was framed by Delhi High Court for this purpose made in consultation with batchers, public & social organisation suggested a number of improvement work to improve hygienic condition, strengthen and augment the water supply by increasing the storage capacity etc. These were executed on war footing and some of which were pre-requisites

to restart the slaughter house. Even now slaughtering for export purpose 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.

Improvement works are of continuous nature and are being executed as per request and direction of Manager (Slaughter House) in Halal Section, Jhataka Section, Buffalo Section, Sheep & Goat Market etc. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh has been approved for 10th Five Year Plan and Rs.50.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

26. RELOCATION EXISTING SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT IDGAH ROAD

(Rs 2500.00 Lakh for 10th Five Year Plan & Rs 50.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Earlier this scheme was for modernization of existing slaughter house but as per the direction of the Supreme Court the existing Idgah Slaughter House is to be relocated at Massuri-Gulauti-Dhansa Industrial Estate in Ghaziabad district, UP. As per the decision of the Supreme Court, the existing slaughter house has become non-functional with effect from 30.06.97. The Apex Court has further directed that the said slaughter house be shifted outside Delhi in any industrial estate developed within the National Capital Region. Accordingly, a parcel of land measuring 55 acres was identified in Massuri-Gulauti-Dhansa Industrial Estate in Ghaziabad District, UP. Possession thereof has been taken over by MCD. Sum of Rs.307 lakh towards 25% cost of land has also been paid towards 1st Installment. Besides, and cost, provision has been made for the expenditure to be incurred for obtaining consultancy services, preparation of techno-economic feasibility report and construction of compound wall around the land. During the 9th Plan period, no expenditure was incurred under this scheme.

It is estimated that the entire project of relocation shall cost around Rs.100-150 Crore. As per the information given in the affidavit filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the project is likely to take 5-6 years for its completion. For 10th Five Year Plan for 2002-07, an amount of Rs.2500 lakh has been approved and Rs.50.00 lakh for the 2002-03.

27. STRENGTHENING OF DAIRY COLONIES

(Rs 2775.00 Lakh for 10th Five Year Plan & Rs 500.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03)

Delhi continues to be badly affected with the menace of the stray cattle. Milch cattle are also driven away by their owners mulching them to lend for themselves on the roads causing thereby not only public nuisance and insanitary condition but also serious traffic hazards in congested areas. In the past, these cattle were being housed in temporary dairies. A decision was, however taken by Delhi Administration during emergency in 1975 to develop 10 dairy colonies in outer Delhi for housing these unorganized/unauthorised and temporary dairies functioning in the city. It was decided to settle them in the urban periphery of Delhi, MCD thus developed 7 dairy colonies, while later on, during 1992 two dairy colonies were transferred to MCD from DDA.

9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

Detailed schemes of all the nine Dairy Colonies were sent to Planning Commission (Agriculture Division) for allocation of funds. In the meeting held on 14.7.95 Shri V.K.Pandit, Project Advisor (S.P.& Agg.), inter alia, decided that a survey should be conducted to identify the colonies requiring greater and immediate attention for strengthening the existing infrastructure and that survey report should cover the status of both commercial and residential usage of all dairy colonies existing infrastructure and need for basic colonies. It was decided that Development Commissioner, Delhi would constitute a committee comprising of experts from Animal husbandry and dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, representative of Department of Planning & Animal Husbandry and Urban Development Department, GNCTs Delhi & MCD. The sub-Committee identified three dairy colonies, i.e., Nangli Sakravati, Kakrola and Goela which required immediate attention and Planning Commission with the following requirements.

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No	Dairy Colony	Project Cost	95-96	96-97	97-98	Maitenance per year
1.	Nangli Sakravati	206.00	18.00	103.00	93.00	62.00
2.	Kakrola	133.00	10.00	67.00	56.00	62.00
3.	Goela	359.00	10.00	180.00	169.00	62.00
	TOTAL	698.00	38.000	350.00	318.00	186.00

The Project estimate amount to Rs.698.00 lakh for the aforesaid dairy colonies were submitted to Planning Commission. Against which agriculture division dated 21.3.96 allocated a sum of Rs.200.00 lakh for the year 95-96. Out of that Rs.116.00 Lakh only were released to MCD against which an expenditure of Rs.115.53 lakh has been incurred. Expenditure Incurred during 1996-97 was of Rs.132.64 Lakh .

Based on the present estimate cost index and allocation of Rs.2000 Lakh was required to be made for improvement of remaining six dairy colonies during the 9th Plan besides annual maintenance cost of Rs.225.14 Lakh as follows :-

(Rs. in Lakh)

	1997-2002	Maintenance Cost Per Year
Shahbad Daulat Pur	453	40
Gharoli	535	62
Bhalswa	303	28
Jharoda	131	9.14
Madanpur Khadar	26	31
Gazipur	552	55
TOTAL	2000	225.14

Corporation started to take dev. works in these dairy colonies during 1992 under 8th & 9th Five Year Plan. There was proposed outlay of Rs.3386 Lakh during 9th Five Year Plan 97-2002 wherein different types of dev./Imp. Works were undertaken. This is an ongoing scheme of 9th Plan and expenditure of Rs.916 Lakh has been incurred from 1.4.97 to 31.3.2001. In the financial year 2001-02 there was an approved outlay of Rs.500 Lakh, an amount of Rs.----- lakh has been released to MCD.

PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 10TH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03.

S.No	Items/Schemes`	Unit	Target for 10 th Five Year Plan	Target for Annual Plan 2002-03.
1.	Dense Carpet	Km	20	4
2.	Metalling Premixing	Km	70	14
3.	Drain	Km	64	14
4.	Brick Pavement	Km	30	8
5.	Imp. Of Parks	Nos	24	8
6.	Cement concrete	Km	14	3
7.	St. Lighting	Points	50	10

An amount of Rs.2775.00 Lakh for 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07 and Rs.500.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03 has been approved.

