

XXIII. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

As per 2001 census, out of the total population 137.83 lakhs of this Territory, 128.20 lakhs is urban and 9.63 lakhs is rural. Thus 93.01 % of the total population is Urban. In Delhi, the density of population is 9294 per sq. km. In 2001 which is highest in the country. The decennial population growth rate 1991-2001 is 46.31 % which is also an indicator of rate of increase of population and pressure on civic services and infrastructure in Delhi.

Due to phenomenal increase in population largely on account of inward migration, the order of city development has been suffering set-backs. This has created a number of problems like shortage of dwelling units, mushrooming growth of Jhuggies, encroachment of public land, expansion of unauthorized colonies and creation of slums etc. This pace of urbanization is creating a number of problems in the process of proper development of this metropolitan city. The hinterland rural area is shrinking and resulting in urbanization of rural villages. The number of shelter-less persons also pose a problem to this Govt. resulting in encroachment of public land and the sites earmarked for various developmental projects. The expansion of jhuggies and unauthorized colonies is building pressure on civic services and creating major bottlenecks in the proper development of this Mega City.

Keeping in view this peculiar and gigantic problem it has been decided to frame urban development process by taking up a number of measures like environmental improvement in Urban slums, provisions of various facilities in urbanized villages, additional facilities in resettlement colonies, development of regularized unauthorized colonies. On the environmental front, a number of steps are being taken up like mechanization of conservancy and sanitation services, environmental improvement through horticultural works, construction of public Toilets and Community Centres on a mass scale in different sub-standard localities of this Territory.

For effective and purposeful participation of Public Representatives in the process of development of this city, a number of steps have been taken by Delhi Government during 8th and 9th Five Year Plan and these will continue in the 10th Five Year Plan.

Involvement of all MLA have been started with the introduction of a new scheme for infrastructure development in each constituency on the advice of concerned MLA. Similarly, in order to accelerate the development process in Trans-Yamuna area, a Board has been set up to guide and frame suitable programmes on the advice of concerned 16 MLAs from Trans Yamuna area. In addition to this schemes for the development works in approved colonies, development of Narela, Najafgarh and Hehrauli Towns, Scheme for the provision of essential services in unauthorized colonies was taken up in 9th Plan and will continue in 10th Plan. All these steps have brought a significant change in the development process of Delhi and its results are visible on the ground.

Agency wise position of outlay and expenditure are given below :

S. No.	Name of Agency	9 th Five Year Plan 1997-02 Approved Outlay	Exp. 1997-2001	Annual Plan 2001-02		10 th Five Year Plan 2002-07	Annual Plan 2002-03 Approved outlay
				Approved Outlay	R.E.		
1.	DDA	500.00	90.00	---	---	---	---
2.	DDA(TYADB)	1000.00	100.00	---	---	---	---
3.	Slum Wing(MCD)	24725.00	18413.03	5200.00	4600.00	27250.00	5300.00
4.	MCD(GW)	148500.00	106765.66	26400.00	24600.00	142500.00	25700.00
5.	TYADB(MCD)	15000.00	9341.00	3000.00	4200.00	20000.00	4000.00
6.	NDMC	1000.00	577.01	300.00	300.00	1675.00	335.00
7.	U.D. Deptt.						
	(i) Urban Basic Services	1000.00	559.43	150.00	100.00	750.00	150.00
	(ii) UBS for Poor	100.00	12.00	---	---	---	---
	(iii) Nehru Rozgar Yojna	200.00	---	---	---	---	---
	(iv) Swarn Jayanti Shasharii Rozgar Yojana	---	76.01	125.00	75.00	500.00	100.00
	(v) Digital Mapping Project in collaboration with NTC	---	360.00	200.00	150.00	375.00	65.00
	(vi) Public awareness Campaign, Seminars, Survey & Evaluation	---	4.81	10.00	10.00	50.00	10.00
	(vii) Equity Capital for slum Board	50.00	---	---	---	---	---
	(viii) MLA Funds	---	3626.10	---	5869.47	70000.00	13300.00
	(ix) Garbage Removal & Env. Improvement through Public participation	---	---	50.00	1.00	100.00	20.00
	(x) Beautification of Entry points of Delhi	---	---	5.00	4.00	25.00	5.00
	(xi) Equity Capital to Indraprastha Gas Ltd.	---	700.00	50.00	1.00	50.00	10.00
	(xii) Const. Of Chaupals in Urban Villages	---	---	---	300.00	800.00	300.00

	(xiii) Macrozonation of Delhi	---	---	---	100.00	2050.00	600.00
	(xiv) Skill upgradation & Imp. In financial & Planning Management in each service sector	---	---	---	---	400.00	70.00
	(xv) TYADB(UD)	---	333.84	300.00	300.00	2500.00	700.00
	Sub total (UD)	1350.00	5672.19	890.00	6910.47	77600.00	15330.00
8.	L&B Deptt. 1. Contribution to NCR Dev. Fund	15000.00	9500.00	3000.00	2500.00	25000.00	3000.00
9.	<u>Divisional Commissioner</u> MLA Funds	---	524.17	9100.00	1430.53	---	---
	Grand Total	207075.00	150983.06	47890.00	50541.00	294025.00	53665.00

The brief details of the programmes /schemes proposed under this sector are as under:-

SULM & JJ DEPARTMENT. (M.C.D)

1. RELOCATION OF JJ SQUATTERS (Rs. 12000.00 lakh)

Delhi continues to face the problem of mushrooming growth of JJ Clusters on land pockets belonging to various land owning Agencies i.e. DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board, Railways, Govt. Departments, CPWD, L&DO, Departments of Delhi Govt. and other Autonomous Organisations.

Approximately three lakh fresh migrants come into Delhi every year in search of gainful employment opportunities which are easily available in unorganised & informal segments of the metropolitan economy. Delhi started witnessing the problem of jhuggie jhompries w.e.f. 1960 onwards. The huge influx of population from all parts of the country resulted in proliferation of JJ Clusters/squatter settlements.

JHUGGIE JHOMPARI RESETTLEMENT - BACKGROUND

In Delhi, prior to inception of 7th five year plan, about 2.40 lakh JJ families had been resettled in 46 JJR Colonies where these families were given plots varying from 80 sq.mtrs. to 21 sq.mtrs, depending upon magnitude of the problem & physical/financial constraints with basic infrastructural facilities provided in phases.

The then Hon'ble Prime Minister announced in Jan.,1990 the issue of Food Cards to jhuggie dwellers. In order to identify the magnitude of the problem of jhuggie basties for the first time a comprehensive survey was conducted by Civil Supplies Department between January & March,1990. Consequent upon this exercise, all the jhuggie clusters were identified by Delhi Administration except for those located on road berms/foot paths etc.

RESETTLEMENT POLICY-MAGNITUDE

The families residing in jhuggies were issued identity cards and metallic plates on the basis of that survey/enumeration. Food & Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Govt. informed that ration cards were issued in two phases to jhuggie households residing in jhuggies as on 31.1.90. 694 jhuggie clusters with a population of 2.26 lakh families were identified in the first instance. All of them were issued food cards by the Food & Civil Supplies Department in Delhi Administration in order to bring these jhuggie families within the network of public distribution system.

As on January,1990, it was estimated that about 2.60 lakh jhuggie families were staying in about 929 JJ Clusters. This information is based on the data supplied by Food & Supplies Department and data collected by S&JJ Deptt. In the intervening period no survey was done to ascertain the magnitude of the problem. However, S&JJ Deptt. has drawn a preliminary list of 1080 JJ Clusters as on 31.3.94 on the basis of field assessment and in consultation with area MLAs. According to the rough estimates there were about 4,80,929 jhuggie families in Delhi. The existing data also seems to be out-dated, and according to the projected estimates the present numbers of jhuggies is to be around 6 lakh.

THREE PRONGED STRATEGY

However, w.e.f. 1990-91 onwards, in Delhi a three-pronged strategy has been adopted for dealing with the problems of Jhuggie Jhomparies keeping in view the policy of the Govt. in regard to JJ Dwellers That on the one hand no fresh encroachments shall be permitted on public land and on the other hand past encroachments which had been in existence prior to 31.01.90 would not be removed without providing

alternatives.

STRATEGY-I

Relocation of those jhuggie households where the land owning agencies are in a position to implement the projects on the encroached land pockets as per requirements in the larger public interest and they submit requests to S&JJ Department for clearance of the jhuggie cluster for project implementation and also contribute due share towards the resettlement cost.

STRATEGY-II

In-situ upgradation of JJ Clusters and informal shelters in case of those encroached land pockets where the land owning agencies issue NOC to S&JJ Deptt. for utilisation of land.

STRATEGY-III

Extension of minimum basic civic amenities for community use under the scheme of Environmental Improvement in JJ Clusters & its component scheme of construction of Pay & Use Jansuvidha Complexes containing toilets and baths and also introduction of Mobile Toilet Vans in the clusters irrespective of status of the encroached land till their coverage under one of the aforesaid two strategies.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS - RELOCATION OF JJ SQUATTERS

It envisaged development of sites & services plots of 18 sq.mtrs each with a 7 sq.mtrs. undivided share in open courtyards as per the cluster court town house planning concept for resettlement of squatter families. Thus the total area allocated for each squatter family for resettlement purposes, was to be 25 sq.mtrs in aggregate. The resettlement complexes are an integral part of the new residential development schemes of DDA.

The policy frame-work of the scheme, as initially conceived, was as follows:-

Normally, sites measuring about five hectares to be utilised for provision of 1000 plots/residential units by achieving a density of 200 units per hectare. In each of the layout, one hectare of land to be earmarked for provision of community facilities such as

primary schools, open spaces, Shishu Vatikas, Basti Vikas Kendras, community facility complexes, dhalaos etc. The layout plans to consist of models of 4 to 6 units with a common courtyard. Full coverage of 18 sq.mtrs. plots is permitted to the squatter families on the ground floor and subsequently, when the affordability of the allottees improve, first floor can be added by the beneficiaries, approachable by a ladder/staircase provided on the ground floor. Independent WC seat and bathroom on the ground floor with cooking shelf are an integral part of the dwelling units, so as to make the residential unit self contained.

S&JJ Deptt. is responsible for provision of infrastructural facilities within the layouts of the resettlement complexes for squatters, while the peripheral services are to be taken care of by DDA as part of its integrated development projects and trunk services are to be provided by the subject matter Agencies/Deptts. DDA has so far not been in a position to provide peripheral services for those projects also where land was made available to S&JJ Deptt. for relocation and as such a decision was taken by Hon'ble LG that interim peripheral services be provided by S&JJ Deptt. by adjusting the expenditure out of land cost payable to DDA by S&JJ Deptt.

Slum & JJ deptt. determines the eligibility of squatter families for resettlement in consultation with the representatives of the Land Owning Agencies through joint surveys. The jhuggies of ineligible squatter settlements are to be demolished/cleared by the concerned land owning agencies as per policy and not by S&JJ Deptt. The sites and services plots are for self occupation and accordingly, beneficiaries are provided photo identity card.

The framework of the scheme was approved by Delhi Development Authority vide Item No. 33 dated 4.2.92. The salient feature of the scheme as approved by Delhi Development Authority were as follows :

- a) Relocation of Squatters situated on project sites needed by the Land Owning Agencies.
- b) Eligible families to be confined to squatters who are (i) Indian nationals & (ii) were residing on respective project sites as on 31.1.90 as evidenced by the ration cards

held by them, to be allotted plots of 18 sq. mtr. with 7 sq. mtr. undivided share in open courtyard as per the Cluster-Court-Town-House planning concept for the resettlement of squatter families.

c) To enable Slum & JJ Deptt. to implement the scheme within the said sum of Rs. 23,000/- per target family, DDA to provide 20 % of residential land in the said integrated Urban Development project @ Rs. 825/- per sq. mtr. of the net plotted area as approved by the LG for EWS category.

d) For defraying the cost of relocation and resettlement under the scheme, Slum Wing to be provided with a total sum of Rs. 23,000/- per target family, viz Rs. 10,000/- out of the plan funds per jhuggie household to be resettled alongwith Rs. 10,000/- to be paid in advance by the land owning agencies and Rs. 3,000/- by the respective beneficiaries.

e) The said land premium charges of Rs. 825/- per sq. mtr. remitted by the Slum Wing, DDA to cover provision of internal development and infrastructure as well as peripheral services (including interim peripheral services).

f) Slum Wing to construct plinths of 18 sq. mtr. per target family alongwith WC seats out of house building loan of Rs. 15,000/- to be sanctioned to each such family through DCHFS/HUDCO. The cost of these works out to be of about Rs. 7,500/- each.

g) Resettlement is to be organised by setting up multi-purpose cooperative societies comprising about 200 target families each. Accordingly, allotment of sites and services plots to be made on lease-hold basis through the cooperative societies.

The framework of the scheme was broadly approved by DDA in March, 1992. In the detailed resolution of the Authority, it is specifically mentioned that the jhuggies of in-eligibles in the squatter settlements are to be demolished/cleared by the concerned land owning agencies. The aforesaid cost was later on revised by Deptt of Urban Development to Rs. 44,000/- per relocation plot, other conditions remaining the same. The pattern of funding for the scheme, envisages as follows :

- i) Rs. 29,000/- per eligible squatter family to be given by the land owning agencies.
- ii) Rs. 10,000/- as plan support per eligible squatter family.
- iii) Rs. 5,000/- as the share of the beneficiareis per eligible family.

The scheme in question has been under implementation in Delhi w.e.f. 1990-91. Delhi Govt. had been providing plan support for it on yearly basis. Since inception of the scheme, till Mar.'2002, with the land pockets made available Slum & JJ Deptt. has shifted 39,781 scatter families from various JJ clusters in Delhi to the relocation colonies at Dwarka, Rohini, Narela, Molar Bandh, Holambi Kalan, Holambi Khurd, Bhalswa, Bakarwala etc.

In addition, it may be mentioned that the beneficiaries have also to meet the incidental charges for becoming the members of the multi-purpose cooperative societies. The beneficiaries had to bear the following expenditure.

A.	i) Share money	Rs. 100
	ii) Membership fee	Rs. 10
	iii) Election & Stationery	Rs. 25
	SUB TOTAL:-	Rs. 135
B.	Cost for two affidavits	Rs. 50
C.	Cost for photo identity cards	Rs. 70
D.	Charges for formulation of multipurpose cooperative societies by utilising the services of NGOs	Rs. 45
	GRAND TOTAL:	Rs. 300

These multi-purpose Co-operative Societies are formed by The NGOs / Slums & JJ Deptt., which also serves the purpose of motivating the Squatter families. The aforesaid charges are further going to be revised ,keeping in view the cost escalation of certain activities and are at presently under active consideration of Delhi Govt. which is contemplating a policy of "Relocation through Co-operatives."

CONSTRUCTION OF FOUNDATION, WC SEATS & BATHS

Earlier a special feature of the project was that before shifting of squatter families to the new colonies, construction of foundation upto plinth level alongwith WC seats and baths was completed either by S&JJ Deptt. or the beneficiaries themselves with the help of Cooperative loans through the efforts of NGOs/VOs and technical support/supervision of Building Centers established by S&JJ Deptt. under the scheme of Govt. of India/HUDCO. This had been done in advance by utilising the resources of S&JJ Deptt., MCD. This was being done to ensure proper identification of boundaries of plots & with a view to expediting construction of shelter units & avoiding the need to provide community toilets/baths right from day one of shifting. The expenditure incurred by S&JJ Department out of its resources was to be adjusted out of the cooperative shelter loan. The whole scheme was based on the assumption that shelter loan will simultaneously become available from DCHFS/HUDCO. However, now in the wake of the decision of the Delhi High Court for allocating the plots on licence fee basis, the provision of plinth and W.C. has been dispensed with in the future development of plots.

However, to meet the requirement of the relocated families, Slum & JJ Deptt. is providing Community Toilet and Bath Complexes in the relocated pockets, till the arrangement for the individual W.Cs are made by the families themselves in conformity with the prescribed infrastructure standards.

The shelter loan has still not become available and as a result the implementation is slow. Further this approach was expected to greatly facilitate the construction of shelters under self-help concept and provision of requisite facilities on the plots/layouts.

In the decision given by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the case of Lawyer's Cooperative Group Housing society V/s Union of India and others in CW 267 and CM 464/93, it has been directed that in future plots to squatters may be allocated on licence fee basis instead of on lease hold basis.

This proposal has since been approved by the Standing Committee of MCD vide item no. 5428, decision no. 5632/GW/Corp./dated 6.1.97. The proposal is approved subject to the following :-->

- (i) It is noted that this proposal will be applicable exclusively to future allotments. Allotments which have already been made, shall be governed by the existing terms and conditions.
- (ii) However, there should be an urgent and thorough survey of plots allotted with a view to resuming all those which have been transferred in contravention of terms of allotment, these may then be allotted in the manner proposed.
- (iii) As regard co-operatisation the court has not specifically barred co-operatisation and it should still be done at least for community purposes, viz, development of community facilities and maintenance and management systems, even on the basis of allotment of plots on a licence basis.
- (iv) The proposed shelter fund shall, to avoid confusion with the Shelter Fund operated by the Land & Building Department of the Government be called the "JJ Development Fund", priorities for utilisation of this fund may be worked out separately.

The aforesaid cost of Rs. 44,000 is linked with the cost of land payable and the expenditure incurred on provision of various services. As now the cost of land acquisition has been substantially increased and in addition to that the expenditure being incurred on provision of facilities is increasing day by day the cost of development of plots works out to about Rs.70,000/= and thus requiring the whole funding pattern to be revised accordingly.

TERMS & CONDITIONS OF ALLOTMENT

1. Allotment shall be on licence fee basis with no right in the licensee to transfer or part with the possession of the land in question.
2. The individual should be an Indian Citizen.

3. The allottee or his dependent should not have any residential plot in his/her name in the Territory of Delhi.
4. The transfer of possession would amount to automatic termination of the licence without notice and would result in cancellation, re-entry by S&JJ Department or its subsequent body and re-possession of the current occupation. After re-entry by S&JJ Department, such dwelling units would be allotted by S&JJ Department under its Residential Flats Registration Scheme-1985 to the Registrants of the 1985 scheme. The FDR of Rs. 5,000/- will stand forfeited.
5. Sale purchase of such residential plots is cognizable offence. The plots are for self occupancy of the relocated families and its members.

DETAILED MODALITIES OF ALLOTMENT

i) Keeping in view the interim directions issued by Delhi High Court in three Writ Petitions, the allotment shall be on licence fee basis with no right in the property to transfer or part with possession of the land or unit in question (however, it may be mentioned that these directions go against the policy of providing tenural rights (ownership rights) to plot holders of 25 sq.mtrs. plots in JJR. At present, Department allots these plots on lease basis through Co-operative Mechanism).

ii) Individual should be an Indian Citizen.

iii) The licence may be granted by charging interest free cash security of Rs. 5,000/- from the licensee (returnable at the time of giving back the physical possession of the plot) with licence fee of Rs. 200/- per year, which is to be charged for 10 years at the first instance, alongwith security of Rs. 5,000/-.

The security amount of Rs. 5,000/- and advance licence fee of Rs. 2,000/- for 10 years to be taken from the licensee will be invested in Long Term FDR's by Slum & JJ Deptt.,MCD and the amount of interest accruing thereon can be used for administering the licenced land so as to minimise the financial burden on exchequer. High court has ordered on 8.11.1993 that pending further orders, if any, alternative plots be allotted by way of rehabilitation, said allotment shall only be on licence fee basis with no right of the licensee to transfer or part with the possession of land in question. The

licence deed, if any, should specifically provide that transfer of possession would amount to automatic termination of the licensee without notice and would result in the cancellation, re-entry and dis-possession of the current occupant. Licence will be given in the joint name of Head Of the family and the spouse of the Head of the family or any female member. The first name will be of female concerned. The licence fee will be granted on the identity cards of the licensee including the names of members of family containing photo of the licensee and photo of other members who are to reside in the said allotted unit in question. This will assist in identification whether the occupants of the unit are those who were original licensees or not, whenever such question arises.

iv) The units re-entered, would be allotted by Slum & JJ Deptt., MCD under its Residential Flats Registration Scheme-1985 to the Registrants of 1985 Scheme and Slum & JJ Deptt., will deposit the cost of Re-location Charges in a Shelter Fund Account to be utilised for other welfare schemes for the Squatters and will reimburse the plan Support to the GNCTD. The FDR's of Rs. 5,000/- will stand forfeited and amount credited to Shelter fund. The plots are for self-occupancy of the re-located families and its members.

PRESENT MODIFIED POLICY

However, now certain changes have been incorporated in the policy of relocation of squatter, as per directions of Delhi Govt./Govt. of India.

As per the earlier policy of relocation of squatters only those squatter families were relocated who were having Ration Cards with the cut off date of 31st Jan. 1990 and the rest had to be removed by the concerned land owning agencies themselves. However, by following this policy the complete vacant possession of land could not be handed over to land owning agencies, some modifications were made in the policy. As per the latest policy being followed for relocation of squatters, the families possessing Ration Cards with the cut-of date 31st. January, 1990 are allocated plots of size measuring 18 sq. mtrs. while those possessing Ration Cards post- 1990 and upto December 1998 are given plot sizes of 12.5. Sqms. Due to constraints of resources the services/facilities to be provided at the relocation sites have, of necessity , to be relatively rudimentary, and further upgradation can at best has to be done gradually.

In response to Delhi Govt.'s submission of revised policy guidelines to Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Vide its communication No. K-19014/4/96-DD II B/VOL.-III dated 13th Oct.'2000 has informed that "The matter has been considered in the Ministry and it has been decided that the cut-off date for eligible beneficiaries be extended from 31.1.90 to 31.12.98. So far as size of plots is concerned, the existing practice being followed by Slum & JJ Deptt. i.e. 18 Sq. Mtrs. to pre-1990 and 12 Sq. Mtrs. to post 1990 Slum Dwellers shall continue."

As far as Slum & JJ Deptt. ,MCD is concerned , it is supposed to provide the basic facilities in the relocated complexes and while the provision of peripherals services and trunk services are to be taken care of by the concerned agencies like Delhi Jal Board, Delhi Vidyut Board etc. Regarding the services under social sector inputs like transport, education, health, fair-price shop etc., these are to be provided by the subject matter agencies of Delhi Govt.

It has been generally felt that some basic services and social sector inputs have not reached the relocated pockets even after couple of years of their relocation. As far as Slum & JJ Deptt, MCD is concerned, it had already deposited the requisite funds with the various agencies and have earmarked the specific land pockets and it is now for the concerned agencies to take the initiative of provision of the required facilities.

Since then to consider the existing situation and policy in respect of relocation of slums and related matters, a coordination committee has been constituted in compliance with the orders dated 30th Nov. 2000 by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide CWP No. 6553/2000- Samudayik vikas Samiti Vs. Union of India and others under the convenorship of Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India.

The Co-ordination Committee has gone into various aspects of the relocation and has broadly recommended :-

- Uniform plot size of 18 Sqms. both for pre 1990 squatters as well as post-1990 till December 1998 squatter families.

- Cost per plot Rs. 70,000/- instead of existing Rs.44,000/- per plot because of escalation in the cost of land acquisition and also increase in the cost of providing infrastructure and various services to the plots.
- The revised proposed funding pattern is Rs.45,000/- in case of land owning agency's share; Rs.18,000/- as plan support and Rs.7000/- as beneficiaries share.
- The services relating to Transport, Education, Fair Price Shop, Health Care , Electricity, Water, Sewerage, Approach Road are absolutely essential and are to be provided before or simultaneously with the shifting of jhuggi dwellers to the new resettlement sites.
- Keeping in view the magnitude of the ever increasing slum problem, in -situ upgradation to be encouraged.

At present Slum & JJ Department is having a pendency of relocation of about 1.65 lakh jhuggi families from various JJ Clusters and in a number of cases even relocation charges have been received from the Land Owning Agencies and joint surveys to determine the eligibility of relocation have been conducted. It includes shifting of about 60000 squatter families from the Western & Eastern embankments of River Yamuna and also from the major drains leading to the River for which an affidavit has been already filed by Delhi Govt. in Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of "Maili Yamuna".

FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-2002)

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	Funds Released	Expenditure incurred	Mo. Of squatter families relocated
1997-98	1008.00	1008.00	2412
1998-99	147.50	147.50	2590
1999-2000	400.00	400.00	4218
2000-2001	2250.00	2250.00	11345
2001-2002	1200.00	1200.00	13025
Total	5005.50	5005.50 (prov.)	33590

For the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plan (2002-2003), an outlay of Rs.12000.00 lakhs and Rs. 2300.00 lakhs has been approved. In physical terms it is proposed to relocate about 1.5lakhs squatter families during the Tenth Plan period ,while relocating of 30,000 squatter families is proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-03. However, the actual translation of these target into reality entirely depends upon the availability of land and sufficient resources for acquisition of land.

**2. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY HALLS/BASTI VIKAS KENDRAS
(Rs. 500.00 lakh)**

Slum & JJ Department, MCD is supposed to meet shelter requirement of more than 30 lakh jhuggie dwellers residing in about 6 lakh jhuggies in about 1100 jhuggie clusters. The squatter settlements have now been recognised as informal arrangement for shelters. In the absence of built-up spaces in the jhuggie clusters, the concerned Agencies had not been able to provide integrated package of services under the social consumption sector. However, the demands from the public for provision of such facilities under the social consumption sector continued to pour in with the S&JJ Deptt., MCD. The concerned Agencies who are responsible to provide integrated package of services, particularly in the field of family welfare, health care, public distribution system of the Civil Supplies Deptt. For essential commodities, social welfare centres etc. etc. used to express their inability in the absence of availability of working spaces and therefore Slum Deptt., MCD undertook provision of such facilities in Slum JJ Clusters & Relocation areas from 1990-91.

S&JJ Deptt., MCD is providing the facility of multipurpose community facilities complexes in relocation colonies and that of Basti Vikas Kendras in JJ Clusters and in-situ upgraded slums. The multipurpose community facilities complexes are designed for bringing social cohesiveness amongst the community so that the community is in a position to organise their socio-cultural functions. The multi-purpose community facilities complexes are provided to meet the requirement of the community.

It is an ongoing scheme under implementation since 1990-91 with the intention of providing this facility in almost all the jhuggie clusters as well as slum

upgraded projects and squatter resettlement pockets, wherever the vacant land is available for the provision of this facility.

These units are allotted on provisional and temporary basis on nominal licence fee of Rs. 100/- per annum. These charges have been approved by the Standing Committee of MCD vide item No. 5429, Decision no. 5633/GW/Corp dated 6.1.97.

The organisation to whom the allotment has been made, will have to withdraw its activities once the services of the organisation are not required or the squatter families therein are shifted to alternative site as per the policy of the Govt. The annual maintenance of the building vest with Slum & JJ Deptt., However, the actual electricity and water consumption charges are to be borne by NGO concerned in full to DVB and DJB respectively.

Slum & JJ Deptt. would encourage the Basti Vikas Samittees and Residents Welfare Associations of the area to take care of the operation and maintenance of the BVKs/Community Halls as per guidelines issued by the Govt.

If the Basti Vikas Samittees and Residents Welfare Associations come forward to take over the operation and maintenance of Basti Vikas Kendras/community halls than the regular staff would not be required.

During Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), under this scheme, against the approved outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs, funds to the extent of Rs. 437.50 lakh were released till March 2002. The expenditure incurred during the period in question till Mar.-2002 is of the order of Rs. 437.45 lakhs.

In physical terms 151 no. of Basti Vikas Kendras have been constructed since inception of the 9th Five Year Plan till Mar.'2002 from the resources made available both under the main scheme as well as from its component earmarked under CASDP.

However, in totality ,since inception of the scheme ,so far 278 units of Basti Vikas Kendras have been constructed in various JJ Clusters /upgraded slums till Mar.'2002

both from the resources made available under the main scheme as well as its component earmarked under CASDP.

For the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plan (2002-2003) on outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh and Rs. 100.00 lakh is approved for implementation of this scheme. In physical terms ,during Tenth Plan, it is proposed to undertake the construction work for 30 units of Basti Vikas Kendras/Community Halls. While during Annual Plan 2002-2003 it is contemplated to initiate construction work for 6 units of Basti Vikas Kendras/Community Hall and to complete the on going works in hand, The improvement, upgradation, strengthening and maintenance of large number of Basti Vikas Kendras/Community Halls constructed during previous years shall also be undertaken.

Ten percent of the approved outlay will be utilised for maintaining, operation, annual repairs and renovation of the Building of Basti Vikas kendras provided during the previous years.

Further it is also proposed to provide horticultural works like plantation of trees, grass and shrubs etc. in the existing and upcoming buildings of Basti Vikas Kendras and Community Facilities Complexes to make them environmentally friendly. These horticulture works will also be maintained from the 10 per cent of the outlay earmarked for maintenance etc.

3. IN-SITU UPGRADATION OF JJ CLUSTERS AND INFORMAL SHELTERS (Rs. 1000.00 lakh)

One specific policy intervention contemplates in-situ upgradation of JJ Clusters/informal shelters on the encroached land, wherever the land owning agencies issue a NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE, enabling the S&JJ Department to go ahead with this strategy. This scheme envisages that the existing JJ dwelling units are upgraded in an improved and modified layout by socialising the distribution of land and amenities amongst the squatter families.

II NORMS & PARAMETERS FOR IN-SITU UPGRADATION

The minimum basic civic amenities proposed to be provided during in-situ upgradation are:-

1. Drinking water supplies through Municipal Water hydrants/India Mark-II deep handpumps/tubewells at a yardstick of one water post for 30-35 persons (mode is determined by local conditions).
2. Paved pathways and drainage facility upto out-fall.
3. Street lighting at a yard-stick of one pole every 30 meters, JJ households may obtain individual electric connections on payment of charges to DVB.
4. Pay & Use Jansuvidha Complexes containing toilets/bathrooms for community use or group toilets/baths. One WC seat for 20 to 25 persons and one bath for app. 20 to 50 persons.
5. Dhalaos/dustbins for garbage disposal, at a yardstick of one garbage bin for 15 households within 55 mtrs, of all dwelling units.
6. Household/shelter.

The shelter is constructed by the beneficiaries under self-help approach with technical extension services by the S&JJ Department of MCD.

This approach envisages the re-planning of Jhuggie/huts in modified layouts by re-distributing the encroached land pockets amongst the squatter families. The jhuggie households are given sites of 10 to 12.5 sq.mtrs in the modified layouts at the encroached sites for re- construction of pucca informal shelters.

III. MODALITIES OF IN-SITU UPGRADATION:

Some of the modalities being followed in providing in-situ upgradation are:-

1. Identification of JJ Clusters in consultation with the land owning agencies viz DDA, MCD, L&DO, CPWD, Railways, Departments of Delhi Govt., Delhi Cantonment Board etc. About 180 JJ Cluster were listed by S&JJ Department, MCD for in-situ upgradation.

2. Selection of NGOs/Voluntary Organisations for Community Mobilisation work in each such JJ Cluster.
3. Finalising the layout plans for in-situ upgradation.
4. Finalising the list of JJ families having food cards and identity cards issued by Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Govt.

The development norms/shelter norms may require to be altered from site to site because any particular development on site upgradation of slums is a very complex exercise and requires extensive innovation and on-site planning interventions where any standardized formulations cannot be strictly applied.

IV. DIRECTIVES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

It was the view of the Ministry that general approach to JJ Clusters should be for the environmental improvement of eligible clusters and their in-situ upgradation to the extent possible, rather than for their resettlement of alternative sites. Resettlement of JJ Cluster to alternate sites should be resorted to only on a case to case basis with specific reference to the urgency of requirement of the land owning agency for a priority public purpose project, and subject to the land owning agency undertaking to bear the entire cost of developed site in the new location.

Upto 1992-93, the in-situ upgradation i.e. improvement and redevelopment of JJ Cluster in a modified layout, were being provided within the cost ceiling of Rs. 6000/- per JJ dwelling unit. However, in view of the overall increase in cost of materials and other related developmental inputs from 1993-94 onwards, a revised expenditure ceiling at the rate of Rs. 9500/- per JJ dwelling unit is being followed. It however, needs to be further revised due to cost escalation in respect of material and other related developmental inputs.

From 1993-94 onwards, an approximate pattern of expenditure in respect of each amenity/service extended/provided to the JJ dwelling units/Slum households as part of in-situ upgradation is followed as indicated below:-

ITEM	%AGE SHARE PROPOSED
1. Drinking water	20%
2. Pathways & drains	20%
3. Street lighting	5%
4. Jansuvidha/sanitation/drainage	50%
5. Dhalaos & dustbins	5%

The JJ dwelling unit has to pay a licence fee of Rs. 180/- at the rate of Rs. 15 p.m. for a year in advance.

Under this strategy, since its inception, 672 families have been covered in the two demonstrative projects known as EKTA VIHAR in South Delhi, R.K. Puram, and PRAYOG VIHAR in Hari Nagar, West Delhi. In the third project at Madrasi Basti, Moti Bagh, 112 families have been covered under this strategy. Another project of the same nature at Shahbad daulatpur covering about 4800 squatter families in the first phase is under implementation at present.

No doubt In-situ Up-gradation programme has to be encouraged as far as possible, keeping in view the provisions of the Master Plan, magnitude of the problem and funding pattern of involving builders on sharing and self-financing system but because of non-availability of No objection certificates from the Land Owning Agencies for Utilisation of their encroached land pockets under this programme, this scheme is not progressing well.

It was for the first time that MCD itself agreed to allow about 50 acres of MCD's land for about 4800 jhuggi families which were squatting on its land in Shahabad Daulatpur, besides these 4000 families are squatting on the nearby DDA's land across the road. So far as MCD is concerned, the site clearance and No Objection Certificate had already been given to Slum & JJ Deptt. for in-situ upgradation and already about 4000 jhuggi families have been covered under this programme. This has helped in considerable improvement of quality of life of thousands of slum dwellers, particularly children and women in Phase -I of in-situ upgradation. Slum & JJ Deptt. has now taken up with DDA also the issue of clearance and No Objection

Certificate, so that another lot of about 4000 jhuggi families squatting on DDA's land could also be taken up for upgradation under similar shelter development programme. This in-situ upgradation model has been found to be economically viable as it does not dislocate the income generating capacity of the jhuggi families and also causes least problems to the city urban management facilities.

An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh, has been approved for 10th Five Year plan & Annual plan. In physical terms, Phase-II of the Shahabad Daulatpur project, covering about 4000 squatter families under this scheme will be taken up after seeking clearance and No Objection Certificate from DDA. Apart from this, to make intensive use of land and reasonably high density, it is also contemplated to provide built-up dwelling units in case of on-site /neighbourhood upgradation, instead of providing plots on experimental basis, with a view to ensuring optimal utilization of scarce availability of land in Delhi as well as proper development.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN URBAN SLUMS (Rs. 1000.00 Lakh)

Urban Slums are the areas which have been notified under Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act, 1956. These areas are mostly concentrated in walled city and its extensions and as per 1991 census a population of about 9.51 lakh is living in these areas.

JHUGGIE-JHOMPRI CLUSTERS:

The scheme of Environmental Improvement in JJ Clusters was approved by Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi in March, 1987 for covering a population of 10 lakh. The facilities are being provided in all the jhuggie clusters/jhuggie households, irrespective of the year of the establishment/occupancy and status/title of the land as per instructions of Delhi Government. The department of Urban Development GNCTD conveyed vide its communication No. 1-1/90/UI/1165 dated 11.2.94 that " Basic Civic Amenities are provided to all JJ Clusters, there is no order restricting the provision of these services to only those JJ Clusters which come up before 31.1.90. There are no restrictions and all JJ Clusters are covered for provision of minimum basic civic

amenities."

Jhuggie population has been increasing over the years. The scheme was launched for covering about 2 lakh jhuggies, whereas, the jhuggie population increased to 2.10 lakh in 1988 and in January, 1990, it was estimated that there were 929 JJ Clusters containing 2.59 lakh jhuggie households as per the list supplied by Food & Supplies Department/Slum & JJ Department. These JJ Clusters/squatter settlements are located on land pockets belonging to DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board, L&DO, CPWD and other autonomous bodies. However as per assessment made by Field Functionaries of Slum & JJ Deptt. in March'94, there were 4.80 lakh Jhuggies in about 1080 JJ Clusters, wherein a population of about 24 lakh was squatting. However, even this data has now become outdated. According to conservative estimates, at present about 30 lakh persons are living in more than 1100 JJ Clusters in approximately 6 lakh jhuggies.

The scheme for improvement of JJ Clusters has been approved by Delhi Administration in phases for extension of facilities. In 1987, the scheme contemplated provision of Pay & Use Jansuvidha Complexes, water supply through Municipal water hydrants or India Mark-II deep handpumps depending upon the local conditions, street lighting, dustbins/dhalaos etc. However, w.e.f. 1989-90, separate plan funds were provided for the component of Pay & Use Jansuvidha Complexes, but the components of provision of brick paved pathways and drains for flow of waste/rainy water, w.e.f. mid of 1988-89, were included in the scheme of Environmental Improvement in JJ Cluster.

After the merger of the schemes Environmental Improvement in Urban Slum & JJ Clusters, Delhi Government had desired that all the activities viz. minimum basic facilities and amenities are to be carried out as per the prescribed national per capita norm of Rs. 525/-. However, Deptt. Of Urban Development, GNCTD vide U.O. Note No. 12- 4/74/LSG/UD/PT-II/8160 dated 7.6.95 forwarding therewith a copy of GOI's letter no. K-17011/1/95-E.I.U.S. /UPA-III dated 1.5.95 from Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment has conveyed that in view of the escalation in cost of material and labour the ceiling on per capita cost has been revised to Rs. 800/- from Rs. 525/- for the

remaining period of 8th Plan. The revised ceiling cost is applicable with effect from 1.4.95 and 10% of that is to be utilised for maintenance and up-keep of the basic amenities. The basic amenities to be covered to improve the standard of living of the Slum dwellers are as follows:-

- i) Water supply - one tap for 150 persons.
- ii) Sewers - Open drains with the normal out-flow avoiding accumulation of waste water.
- iii) Storm water drains - to drain out the storm water quickly.
- iv) Community bath - one bath for 20-50 persons.
- v) Community latrines-One lavatory seat for 20-25 persons
- vi) Widening and paving of existing lanes -to make room for easy flow of pedestrains, bicycles and hand-carts etc. on paved roads to avoid mud and slush.
- vii) Street light-poles 30 mtrs apart.
- viii) Community facilities such as community centres , creche, dispensaries, non-formal educational centre, park etc.

No specific break-up for utilisation of Rs. 800/- per capita expenditure is prescribed.

As far as Slum & JJ Department is concerned, it has been provided seprate plan funds for the approved plan scheme of Construction of Pay & Use Jansuvidha Complexes containing toilets & baths w.e.f. 1989-90 due to inadequacy of availability of funds for utilising per capita norms which were fixed at that point of time.

After detailed exercise conducted by the Engineering Wing of the S&JJ Department, it has been further observed that the listed facilities could not be provided by utilising Rs. 800/- per capita. As such, the scheme of Construction of Pay & Use Jansuvidha Complexes" will continue to be funded out of the separate Plan Scheme.

In the year 1993-94, Department of Urban Development merged the two separate schemes, one relating to "Environmental Improvement in JJ Clusters" and "Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums" and a unified scheme known as "Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums" was initiated and the funds are being

provided for the provision of basic Civic Amenities in JJ Clusters as well as notified Slums under the said unified plan scheme. However, the facilities are being provided in notified Slums as well as JJ Clusters, as per the Local requirements.

Furthermore for JJ Clusters, Squatter resettlement pockets, upgraded squatter settlements, there is a separate scheme for provision of Basti Vikas Kendras. As regards, notified slums, the Community Centres and other facilities are being provided out of the resources of Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums.

Even for provision of water supply in JJ Clusters, separate funds are being provided by GNCTD under an approved plan scheme directly to Delhi Jal Board.

Further guidelines in this regard have been sought from Department of Urban Development, GNCTD so that at a later stage confusions are not created by the audit.

Thus at present, Slum & JJ Deptt. Is providing only the facility of widening and paving of existing lanes by CC paving pre-fab RCC slabs/ brick flooring and drainage in the JJ Clusters, out of the resources available under the scheme of EIUS. However, certain prescribed facilities are also extended in the notified Slums, as per the local requirements, from the funds available under this scheme. Further as in the Slum Katras in the walled city notified Slum area where gradually the situation is worsening day by day and situation necessitates special interventions to control the insanitary conditions, Slum & JJ Deptt. also intends to strengthen / augment / lay the sewerage system in these areas.

A statement indicating financial/physical achievements registered under the scheme of Environmental Improvement in jhuggie clusters EIUS during the 9 th plan is given below:-

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Approved Outlay / R.E.	Amount sanctioned by Delhi Government.	Actual Funds released	Expdr. incurred	No. of JJ Dwellers covered by Arithmetical calculations with per capita expdr. (In lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1997-98	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.50
1998-99	200.00	200.00	200.00	203.65	0.25
1999-2000	250.00	250.00	250.00	249.97	0.31
2000-2001	200.00	200.00	200.00	199.97	0.25
2001-2002 (Prov)	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.31

However, the brick-flooring provided in the past in JJ Clusters is required to be replaced as most of the portions of these have damaged due to laying of water lines or inadequate provision of outfall drains and normal wear and tear. Even the elected area public representatives keep on insisting for the replacement of the paving provided in the earlier years.

The replacement of paving is therefore undertaken in those JJ Clusters, where it was provided at least five years back and where it is essential to be replaced on need based basis. The clusters requiring replacement are inspected by a team of technical Experts under the chairmanship of SE(QC) in S&JJ Deptt., keeping in view the sites conditions and ground realities. The Clusters which are likely to be relocated within a year are not considered for the purpose of re-laying.

An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakh and Rs. 200.00 lakh has been approved for 10th Five Year plan (2002-07) and Annual plan 2002-03 to cover 1,25,000 slum/jj dwellings in 10th plan & 25,000 slum/jj dwellings in Annual plan 2002-03 under the scheme of EILIS with the present per capita norm of Rs. 800/-.

5. CONSTRUCTION OF PAY & USE JANSUVIDHA COMPLEXES (Rs. 500.00 lakh)

The scheme in question basically intends to take care of the environmental problems generated through mass defecation in open by the jhuggi dwellers/slum dwellers. It is a continuing scheme of the 7th Five Year Plan. The scheme was supposed to cover 9.51 lakh slum dwellers staying in notified slum areas and 13 lakh jhuggi dwellers then staying in squatter settlements by encroaching public land. The population of jhuggi dwellers is based on the survey carried out by the Food & Civil Supplies Deptt as on 31st Jan.,1990. However, as per latest exercise conducted by field functionaries of S&JJ Deptt. with the help of elected area public representatives, as on March'94, there were about 1080 JJ Clusters in Delhi containing approx. 4.80 lakh Jhuggies and the population is more than 20 lakh. However, even this data has now become outdated and according to conservative estimates, at present, 30 lakh persons are living in more than 1100 JJ Clusters in approximately 6 lakh jhuggies.

The national norm under the scheme envisages provision of one W.C. Seat for 20-25 persons and one bath for 20-50 persons. It has not been possible to follow these national norms in Delhi due to physical constraints.

As far as notified slums are concerned, the scheme therein contemplates to cover old dilapidated structures of community toilets for reconstruction with a view to bringing these complexes into pay & use culture.

These complexes are of different capacities (varying from 10 seaters to 100 seaters) to serve basically the population in jhuggi clusters/slum areas at different locations. These complexes are run on 'Pay & Use Concept' and maintained by such NGOs/Agencies who are also assigned the responsibility of Planning & Construction. Slum & JJ Deptt. has to provide following incentives to the NGOs to enable them to construct the Jansuvidha Complexes and subsequently maintaining the same for a period of 30 years.

1. Tentative drawings of the complexes.

2. Mobilisation advance of a percentage of the estimated cost of work as approved by the Competent Authority against bank guarantee and recoverable in stages.
3. Implementation charges limiting upto 12.5% of the estimated cost of the work.
4. S&JJ Deptt to provide electrical connections in the complexes. The energy charges to be borne by the S&JJ Deptt, MCD out of the Plan funds.
5. Ground water available is to be used for purposes of providing sanitation. Hence cost of installation of tubewell, pump house and pump sets will be built-in in the estimates.
6. Re. 1.00 per head from all adult males and females per use will be receivable by the agency under Pay & Use concept for ensuring satisfactory running of the complex. Children below 12 years of age will continue to get the facility free of any charge.
7. The department also help in the supervision of civil works to ensure that the construction of the complex is as per drawings, specifications adopted are satisfactory and construction is sound and as per normal engineering practices.

The construction of the Jansuvidha complexes are taken up by entering into a contract agreement with NGOS. Normally the work is given to those NGOS which are registered/reputed organisations/agencies and has proven experiences. In case the NGO is a new formation and does not have any past experience, they will have on their establishment persons of proven capability in the field of construction and management.

However, in case of inadequate no. of agencies coming forward to undertake the works as per proposals in the above para, S&JJ Deptt also undertake construction of Pay & Use Jansuvidha complexes under normal contract procedure. Thereafter for maintenance, running and operation these are given either to certain outside agencies/NGOs or community based organisations depending upon the responses.

The estimated cost of const. Including Deptt./Administrative charges per WC Seat on an average basis, depending upon various factors, works out to Rs. 50,000/- in case of Pucca/ Pre-fab structures as per standard specifications and on an average Rs. 24,000/- per WC Seats in case of providing Mobile Toilet Vans.

Funding of the scheme during 9 th plan is given below :-

(Rs in Lakh)

Year	Actual Amount Released	Expdr. Incurred by S&JJ Deptt.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1997-98	100.00 #	100.00
1998-99	150.00 #	149.08
1999-2000	162.50 #	162.50
2000-2001	150.00 #	150.00
2001-2002	100.00 #	99.19 (Provisional)

Apart from this, for implementation of this scheme, the resources were also augmented from the funds available under CASDP.

In physical terms, during 9th Plan period, starting from 1997-98 till Mar'2002 ,287 conventional/ pre-fab Jan Suvidha Complexes have been constructed containing 7730 W.C. seats and 2335 baths. Apart from that 72 MTV's containing 1008 W.C. Seats have been also started in the JJ Clusters wherever because of various constraints it has not been possible to provide structures of JSCS. These assets have been provided from the resources made available both under the main scheme as well as its component under CASDP.

In 1994-95 it was insisted that NOCs from the Land Owning Agencies for utilizing their encroached land pockets for provision of this facility be obtained. Formalities of obtaining NOCs from land owning agencies have proved to be a stumbling block in implementation and execution of the approved plan scheme and it is rather becoming impossible to implement the scheme with these terms and conditions. On the one hand, the thrust area of Delhi Govt. is to provide toilet facilities to lakhs of jhuggi dwellers whereas on the other hand, the land owning agencies on one pretext or the other are rather bringing the implementation of the scheme to a grinding halt.

For 10th Five Year Plan, 2002-2007 and Annual Plan, 2002-2003, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lac and Rs. 100.00 Lac is approved for implementation of this scheme. In physical terms during 10th Five Year Plan work for about 750 W.C. Seats will be initiated apart from completing the works in hand during the previous year. However, during Annual Plan 2002-2003, the works initiated in 2001-2002 shall be completed and apart from this, work for another 150 W.C. seats will be initiated keeping in view the average estimated cost of Rs.50,000 per W.C. Seat/bath including Departmental / Administrative charges and implementation charges.

Further to make the Jansuvidha complexes environmently compatable, it is also proposed to provide horticultural works like plantation of trees, grass, shurbs etc., in the complexes and their further maintaince from the resources available under this scheme.

6. STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF SLUM KATRAS (Rs. 1000.00 lakh)

The main objective of the scheme is to provide repairs in katras/Properties/Buildings including repairable dangerous properties under the control of Slum & JJ Department.

In the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90, a scheme relating to structural Improvement of Katras/properties/buildings under the management control of the Slum & JJ Department was approved for providing inescapable, essential repairs for ensuring safety of katras dwellers. The broad approach under this scheme is to provide

repairs in katras/properties/buildings which are under the charge of Slum & JJ Department and are located in walled city and its extensions, where thousands of families are staying as licencees of the Slum Wing. Out of 3280 prop./katras originally available with the Slum Department, 382 properties/katras were demolished/cleared under Slum Clearance programme and the families staying therein provided alternative built up flats in different parts of the city.

At present, Slum & JJ Department has 2898 properties/katras with it, which are located in walled city and its extensions. Since inception of the Scheme, the approach had been to provide repairs for structural safety in those properties which were repairable within certain yardstick and norm for carrying out repairs was Rs. 400 per capita. However, a decision was taken in Delhi Government in June, 1989, that repairs be extended on need based basis and dangerous properties/katras be brought into the fold of repair programme in public interest with due economy. Thereafter S&JJ Department provided repairs to properties/katras on need based basis and repairs were extended to dangerous katras on the basis of the actual need of the structures with due economy as the occupants of such dangerous katras/properties were insisting for allotment of alternative Rehousing flats to all adult male married couples against the approved policy of Government of providing maximum of two flats to a family. It may be mentioned that provision of repairs in dangerous katras in certain cases have virtually resulted in rebuilding the dangerous portions after pulling them down. It is an extremely difficult task to provide repairs in dangerous properties/katras as it tantamounts to almost rebuilding of the damage portions of the structure.

This has given rise to other difficulties viz. occupants insistence to reconstruct the structures as it existed prior to reconstruction, resulting in the same ill ventilated and overcrowded habitat.

From 1991-92 structural repairs including repairs/replacement of sewerage/water supply system, and other services were therefore, undertaken in properties/katras including repairable dangerous properties, where per capita covered space is more than 3.00 sqmtrs, and the cost of repairs/part reconstruction does not exceed Rs. 1000/- per sqm. (The cost of new construction in the city areas is Rs.

2500/- per sqmtrs which is 15-20% higher than the cost in noncongested areas of the city). Properties not falling in these categories were not to be taken up for repairs. They could be covered under the scheme of construction of flats for rehabilitation of dwellers of dangerous katras. The proposal was considered in a meeting taken by Chief Secretary, Delhi, on 22.3.91 and Secretary (UI) vide letter No.4/54/91-UI/70 dated 4th September,1991 has conveyed the approval of the revised norms for its implementation. However, the norms of expenditure under the scheme have been considered again due to increase in cost during the last Ten years. The revision in norms of expenditure is related with normal cost escalation. The Engineering Wing of Slum & JJ Deptt. has reviewed the norms / parameters and proposed that the per sq. Mtr. expenditure for providing repairs and maintenance to the Properties / Katras be raised to Rs. 1700/- per sq. mtr. from Rs. 1000/- per sq. mtr. in view of the cost index as on date. Slum & JJ Deptt. is following the revised norms from the Annual Plan, 2000- 2001. Deptt. of Urban Development, GNCTD vide its communication No. F-57(60)/2001/UD/18368 dated 11.01.2001 has conveyed the approval of the Finance Deptt., GNCTD for revision of cost ceiling from the existing Rs. 1000.00/- per sq.mtr. to Rs.1700/- per sq.mtr. subject to the condition that Slum & JJ Deptt. would not take up the repairs of any katra property for the next 3-4 Years, once it is repaired.

In addition, minor repairs on day to day basis have also been attended to in the slum properties/katras through maintenance stores established in different parts of the walled city and its extensions by deploying departmental skilled and semi skilled labour, out of the plan resources. These stores have also been provided with building material etc. Though the establishment of stores has proved to be a costly affair but in view of the fact that the Govt. is the landlord and houses being small and old, there is no other choice except to attend to their requirement on day to day basis. Therefore, the entire approach will have to be an open one and flexible system will have to be adopted in providing repairs and maintenance in certain cases.

Under the scheme, Slum & JJ Department is providing structural repairs including replacement of sewerage/water supply system and other services in Slum/Katras properties through normal contractual system and also through maintenance stores already established for the day to day maintenance of Slum katras/properties.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, from 1997-98 till Mar'2002, with the funds made available to the extent of Rs. 975.00 lakhs, Slum & JJ Deptt. has extended repairs in 408 properties/katras.

An outlay of Rs. 100.000 lakh and Rs. 200 lakh has been approved for providing repair in 200 properties/katras in Tenth Plan and in about 40 Properties / Katras in Annual Plan, 2002-2003 which are under the management and control of Slum & JJ Deptt. and to meet the regular expenditure of repair and maintenance stores of Slum properties/katras.

7. CONSTRUCTION OF FLATS/INCREMENTAL HOUSES FOR KATRA DWELLERS IN THE WALLED CITY AND OTHER AREAS (Rs. 500.00 lakh)

The task of eradication of slums in the NCT of Delhi, is gigantic. In the Walled City, buildings/katras/properties where most of the families are residing are in dilapidated conditions and unfit for human habitation. Slum Wing presently have about 2900 properties/katras with it which are located in the walled city and its extensions. Out of these 365 properties/katras have already been identified dangerous and for the resettlement of the occupants of these dangerous katras at least 4000 dwelling units are required. Besides, 400 katras which are with the evacuee properties cell of Land & Building Department, Delhi Administration are to be transferred to the Slum Wing as per decision taken at Raj Niwas. A proposal with regard to the confirmation of tenural right is already under consideration with the Delhi Government.

Slum & JJ Deptt. is already implementing a scheme of Structural Improvement in Slum Katras, wherein structural repairs are undertaken only in those katras where cost of the structural repairs does not exceed Rs. 1,700 per sq.mtrs. Further it is to be carried out in only those katras where the per capita habitable space after structural improvement does not fall below 3 sqmtrs. Katras not falling within the parameters of the scheme for structural improvement because their repairs are either economically unviable or they do not come under the norms of per capita space, being extremely

congested, are also to be cleared. Thus the three pronged strategy is proposed to be implemented for the urban renewal of the Slum katras :-

1. The ownership rights would be given to the katras owners and it would be made optional to the extent that either the residents/occupants of any individual katra can opt for grant of ownership right.
2. Occupants of the Slum properties which are repairable within the approved yardstick i.e. cost of structural improvement does not exceed Rs. 1700 per sq.mtr and per capita habitable space after structural improvement does not fall below 3 sqmtrs would be allowed to continue in the same premises.
3. The 3rd alternative would be to shift the occupants of the dangerous properties in the nearby areas on temporary basis and after developing these katras the occupants/allottees may again be brought in the same premises.

Thus therefore, the policy with regard to the urban renewal of katras can be concretised as follow:-

- i) The fundamental criterion in deciding the policy intervention is linked with the availability of per capita habitable space after redevelopment, given the present restrictions regarding FAR, MPD 2001. In case, the per capita habitable space is less than 3 sqmtrs then it would be in-human and futile to carry through a redevelopment process, as it will provide a habitat which is below the minimum standards currently recognised for permanent settlements i.e. D.U. of 26 sq. mtrs. for a family.
- ii) Evidently, where the per capita habitable space after development is less than 3 sqmtrs a clearance approach, in conjunction with relocation of the katra dwellers needs to be adopted.
- iii) Where the per capita habitable space is more than 3 sqmtrs and economic repairs are possible the properties could be repaired under the plan scheme.
- iv) Where the per capita space is more than 3 sqmtrs but economic repairs are not possible, then the inhabitants would either have to be evacuated or conferred ownership

rights that they could undertake redevelopment either themselves by forming a cooperative or with the help of private developers.

The scheme contains two components :

FIRST COMPONENT :

Const. of 261 flats in land pocket of Chunks IV & V of Delhi Ajmeri Gate scheme which has become available after clearance of dangerous properties/katras under Slum Clearance Programme.

SECOND COMPONENT :

Const. of 900 incremental houses in various parts of Delhi where land becomes available from DDA or Govt. of India in Mata Sundari Road.

In respect of first component of const. of flats in chunks IV & V of Delhi Ajmeri Gate Scheme, it may be pointed out that Competent Authority in MCD accorded Administrative Approval & Expenditure Sanction for const. of 261 flats in three storeyed traditional houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,00,95,200/- only vide its decision of 21.12.92. However, full land in chunks IV & V was not available due to encroachment by Ravi Das Temple and also a portion of land could not be got cleared under Slum Clearance because of matter being sub-judice. Keeping in view the site conditions, S&JJ Deptt. awarded work of const. of 113 flats in Chunks IV & V at the first instance in Feb,1994. Out of these 113 no. flats only 65 no. flats could be constructed. A stay order came during the construction which affected the construction of 31 flats. Another block comprising of 17 flats could not be taken up due to hindrance on ground by way of a Harijan Chaupal which could not be dismantled at that time. Thus out of 113 flats only 65 flats could be constructed on ground. After revising the existing lay-out, the work for 102 flats, over and above 65 flats already constructed, was initiated. However, because of Court's stay orders, again the construction of two blocks, comprising of 26 flats has been affected and at present the work for 76 flats is in progress.

In addition Slum & JJ Deptt. is also having certain vacant land pockets in the Walled City and its extension, after Clearance of Slum properties/katras which were dangerous as well as unfit for human living and the affected families were rehabilitated as per the policy of the Slum clearance. It is contemplated to utilise these vacant land pockets for construction of flats by utilising resources available under this scheme at such locations wherever feasible and viable. Some of the open land pockets available in the Walled City and its extension are also contemplated for utilising community facilities complexes containing Barat Ghars etc. as per requirement of the area by utilising the plan resources available under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums and endeavour is to utilise the available open land pockets in the Walled City and its extension keeping the density of area in view, during the 9th Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs for Tenth Five Year Plan,2002-2007, and an outlay of 100.00lakhs, while for Annual Plan,2002-2003, is approved to complete the ongoing works at Ajmeri Gate and to initiate further works on the vacant land pockets becoming available in walled city and its extensions and other areas.

8. SHISHU VATIKAS/COMMON SPACES IN JJ CLUSTERS (Rs. 250 lakh)

This scheme is being implemented since 1994-95 with the following objectives:-

- 1) Protection of open available vacant spaces within the Jhuggies Jhompari Clusters and notified Slums by constructing boundary walls with an opening for utilising the retrieved spaces for the purposes of establishment of Shishu vaticas/ Tot-lots and or as an open space for common use by the community.
- 2) Instances have come to the notice, where open vacant space located on road side or at entries to certain colonies have been further encroached by the jhuggie dwellers and un-scrupulous elements by taking advantage of their locations. A few of them are utilising their jhuggies/ informal shelters for operating commercial/trading activities at the encroached portions. This practice of commercialexploitation of the jhuggie households by the unscrupulous elements will be curbed upto some extent.

The purpose is to construct boundary walls in such squatter settlements which are flanking main roads. However, the proposal is not to construct the boundary walls in the entire jhuggie cluster but it is implemented in restrictive manner for curbing the trading/unauthorised commercial activities upto some extent.

The programme involves construction of boundary walls of the height of 1.5 mtrs. with grills wherever possible and necessary. Few Play equipments, like Sea-saw, revolving platforms, swings, Bridge, Slides etc. fabricated in fabrication workshop of the S&JJ Deptt., are provided in the Shishu vaticas, Tot-lots in Jhuggie Clusters and notified Slums for providing recreational facilities to children living in Slum & JJ Clusters.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan,(1997-2002),till March , 2002, with the funds provided under the main scheme and the resources available from CASDP for this component, Slum & JJ Dept. has developed 209 no. of Shishu Vaticas in various JJ Clusters.

Further to make these Shishu vaticas as the lungs of the JJ Clusters, horticulture works are provided in them. For horticulture development the works relating to tree plantation, earth filling, provision of tubewell, development of Nurseries, laying of water lines, tree guards, steel benches, children play apparatus etc are undertaken. The expenditure on their provision and further maintenance is met from the resources available under the scheme, till these are handed over to the local civic body.

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh and Rs. 5.00 lakh is approved for the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 and for Annual Plan, 2002-2003, to initiate the work for 25 Shishu Vatika and 5 Shishu Vatika respectively and complete the on-going works which were initiated in previous year and for maintenance and horticulture development. It may incidentally be mentioned here that the cost of development of Shishu Vaticas varies from JJ Clusters to JJ Clusters depending upon the size of vacant spaces / plots available in the clusters.

9. STUDY & PREPARATION OF PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR SUBSTANDARD FOR NEXT 20 YEARS (Rs. 500.00 lakh)

Mushrooming growth of Jhuggie cluster in Delhi is a well known phenomenon. Delhi started witnessing emergence of JJ Clusters immediately after independence of the country and with effect from 1960 onwards, Govt. has taken up resettlement of JJ families in a planned manner, and till the end of 1984-85, about 2.40 lakh JJ families were resettled under various programmes from time to time. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, the stress was on improvement of Slums on "As is Where Is basis". As a result of past resettlement, about 20,000 families were left in 1977 and it became 2.59 lakh in Jan.'1990. Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem involved in 1990, a three pronged strategy taking care of JJ Clusters has been approved.

The Jhuggies are increasing day by day. A table given below indicate the trend of growth of squatter settlements during the last few years :-

S.NO.	YEAR	NO. OF JHUGGIES(Estimated)
1.	1977	20,000
2.	1981	90,709
3.	1983	1,13,380
4.	1985	1,50,000
5.	1986	2,00,000
6.	1987	2,25,000
7.	Jan. '1990	2,59,344
8.	March'94	4,80,929 Provisional)
9.	2000	6,00,000 (Rough Estimates)

Though the present policy of the government in regard to JJ Dwellers is that on one hand, no fresh encroachment shall be permitted by the Land Owning Agencies on public land and on the other hand, past encroachment which had been in existence prior to 31.01.90 recently extended to DEC.'1998 shall not be removed without providing the alternatives, this policy of the Govt. has not been implemented successfully on the ground. The jhuggies are growing at an alarming rate. This is causing serious concerns to all.

Though the minimum basic civic amenities are being provided in all the jhuggie jhompari cluster irrespective of their date of encroachment, a time has come when it is essential to have an integrated approach for taking care of the existing slum dwellers and also work out ways and means to curb the growth of slums as neither the city has got physical capacity nor financial resources. The growth of slums has resulted in environmental degradation as well as creating social tensions and other related law and order problems.

Therefore, there is a need to have a detailed study for preparing a perspective plan for an integrated approach for development of Slums by taking recourse to various approaches followed in other cities as well as international experience.

The study in question is not only essential but its justification has to be seen in relation to steps to be evolved for minimising the immigration from neighbouring states due to socio economic reasons.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME:

The study is expected to focus on three broad areas of enquiry as indicated by Advisor(HUD), Planning Commission.

1. Assessment of Development Alternatives
 - a) Assessing cost of development under other ongoing slum improvement schemes.
 - b) Slum Net Work at city level.
 - c) Micro level innovations.
 - d) Alternatives between In-situ and relocation.
 - e) Information System.
2. Resources & Pricing Strategy
 - a) Institutional Potential.
 - b) Aggregate resources availability.
 - c) pricing strategy and approach.
3. Community participation Potential
 - a) Assessment of past efforts.
 - b) Thrift and Credit.
 - c) Community Level alternatives.

Study will be assigned to a competent institution/ Organisation on the recommendations of the committee to be constituted for the purpose. The terms and conditions and the area/coverage of the study will also be decided by the committee. Perspective plan for 20 years will be prepared on the basis of the findings of the study.

However, Delhi Govt. Vide order no. F.1/2 /90/UD /2529 dated 19.2.96 had constituted an Expert Study Group under the chairmanship of Shri M.N. Buch, former Vice Chairman, DDA and at present Chairman, National Centre for Human Settlement & Environment, Bhopal, to study in detail all the problems and issues relating to rehabilitation of Slum dwellers in Delhi.

This group had to examine the existing policy and strategies for dealing with the problems of Jhuggie basties in Delhi to prepare an Action Plan for practical implementation of its recommendations. The Group, in this connection, had also to study and take into account the existing legal and infrastructural framework in the context of implementation of its recommendations.

The Group had to examine, in particular, the possibility of rehabilitation of Jhuggie Jhompari dwellers in-situ on the basis of viable schemes for Commercial/ Residential development of the land subject to appropriate modification of Master Plan norms/bye laws and should make specific recommendations in this regard.

The Expert Study group under the Chairmanship of Shri M.N. Buch has already submitted the report to Hon,ble CM, Delhi and it is for Delhi Govt to initiate further action on the recommendations.

The growth of mushrooming of jhuggies in Delhi is posing serious challenges to the Authorities. As far as number of jhuggies in Delhi is concerned, no such survey has been conducted by Delhi Govt. so far except the one conducted by Food & Supply Deptt., GNCTD in Jan.,'1990 for issuing ration cards to the Slum Dwellers. Thereafter, no authentic survey has been conducted so far either by Delhi Govt. or any authority. Keeping in view the magnitude and enormity of the problem, Delhi Govt. had decided in Principle to launch Special Comprehensive Socio-Economic Survey in all the JJ Clusters of Delhi. This proposal was approved by Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi and

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Delhi. A High Powered Survey & Monitoring Committee was appointed to work out the modalities for the said comprehensive survey. Slum & JJ Deptt. had invited applications from NGO's/ agencies working in this field and after short-listing of the agency by a High Powered Committee, appointed for the purpose, has already selected an agency in October'1999 for conducting of socio-economic survey of all th jj clusters in Delhi.

However,the Urban Development Deptt. at that time was not inclined towards this proposal on the ground that the data required by the Slum & JJ Deptt. would be generated by the Census-2001.But later on the Deptt.of Urban Development,GNCTD suggested that the Slum & JJ Deptt. May conduct a survey instead of Comprehensive Socio- Economic survey. Slum & JJ Deptt. is still of the view that the sample survey will not serve any purpose .Different kind of data is available with different department regarding the JJ Dwellers in Delhi and no survey has been done since 1994.Therefore it is felt that a comprehensive socio-economicsurvey of all the Jj clusters is essential for ascertaining an authentic figure of the number of JJ dwellers in Delhi in order to formulate the future policy for Slum Development.

An outaly of Rs. 500 lakh for the Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-2007 and an outlay of Rs. 150 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03, approved for organising the study in question and for arranging seminars, meetings and conducting of fresh comprehensive socio-economic survey of all the JJ clusters in Delhi.

9. CENTRALLY ASSISTED SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (Rs. 1000.00 lakh)

During 1996-97, for the first time a provision was made by the M/o Finance, Govt of India for Slum Development Programme in the States, as an additionality to the normal Central Assistance to the States/UT's. The statewise allocation was worked out by the Planning Commission on the basis of estimated Slum Population in 1991.

As per the revised guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment, Govt. of India Vide their communication NO. K-11014/29/96-UPA(AZC/V.S./I-DD(M) dated 11.12.97, the programme is to be implemented with the following element :-

- (1) The scheme should be applicable to all the states and Union Territories having urban Population.
- (2) Funds will be allocated to States on the basis of Urban Slum Population.

Components

The components of this scheme would include :-

(i) Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights etc.

(ii) Community infrastructure : Provision of Community Centres to be used for Pre-School education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities etc.

(iii) Community Primary Health care Centres Buildings can be provided (It is proposed that after creation of infrastructure facilities the concerned Municipalities will seek the support of Registered Medical Practitioners/ Govt. Doctors in the State/NGOs/CBOs/Philanthropic Associations to man these Centres.

(iv) Social Amenities like Pre-School education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunisation etc.

These schemes will attempt to bring about convergence between schemes being implemented by different line departments and may also provide missing links, if required.

(v) Provision for Shelter : The scheme must have a component of shelter upgradation or construction of new houses (including EWS) as may be required. This is a necessity if genuine slum improvement is to be done. Not less than 10 % of the

allocation to States under this assistance shall be utilised for construction and/or upgradation of houses for the urban poor.

(vi) States may work out State specific schemes for housing construction/Upgradation under this component subject to the proviso that the scheme shall not be an entirely subsidy based system but the funding shall contain a loan component as well. The State scheme shall be first got sanctioned in a state level project committee which shall be set up for this purpose by the state Govt. concerned and which shall have one representative from the Department of UEPA, which is the nodal Department for this scheme in the Govt of India.

(vii) The scheme must made adequate provision for achieving convergence between sectoral and Departmental programmes relating to achieving social sector goals similar to those in this scheme.

The aforesaid components as prescribed by the M/O Urban Affairs & Employment are being already covered under various schemes, which are at present being implemented by Slum & JJ Deptt. for the benefit of Slum / JJ Dwellers.

During Ninth Five Year Plan the funds provided under CASDP had been utilised for widening and paving of existing lanes in JJ Clusters; Const. of Pay & Use Jan Suvidha Complexes; Basti Vikas Kendras; Shishu Vatikas and developmental works in notified Slum areas. In physical terms the achievements registered under these components have been reflected alongwith the achievements in respect of main schemes in their respective write-ups.

An outlay of Rs. 10000.00 lakh for the Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-2007 and an outlay of Rs. 1900.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-2003, is approved, which will be utilised for augmenting the resources of the schemes mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

MCD (G. W)

1. DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN URBAN VILLAGE (Rs. 6000.00 lakh)

The urban villages were originally handed over to MCD by DDA for carrying out the various development works. The development works like metalling/premixing, dense carpeting brick flooring drain. Cement Concrete Kota stone flooring street lighting etc. are being carried out in these villages since then. Due to urbanization and development of the areas adjoining these villages, the activities as well as population of these villages are increasing rapidly necessitating there by upgradation of civic amenities such as dense carpeting, cc, kota stone pavement etc. Moreover, with conversion of agricultural area into residential area by DDA, more villages tend to fall within the ambit of urban villages due to change in employment scenario in the surrounding area. Vide MCD Notification No.F.33/Engg. Tp(dp)/11424/94 dated 24.10.94, 20 villages of Najafgarh Zone were declared urban. These villages inter alia, including a number of important and heavily populated villages like Palam, Nasirpur, Matiala, Kakrola and Mohd. Pur Bharathal, Nawada, Bijwasan etc. where various development works are yet to be carried out so as to meet the standard of urban area/urban villages. Presently, there are 135 urban villages with MCD, wherein dev. work are required to be carried out in the 10th Five Year Plan as per details given below, along with Physical & Financial target :-

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR IX PLAN (1997-02)

ITEM	UNIT	TARGET 1997-02	ACHIEVEMENT
M/P, Dense carpet	Km	315	210.84
Drains	Km	180	176.13
B Flooring	Km	68	33.55
CC/ Kota Stone	Km	135	162.06
Imp. Of parks	No	68	24
St. light	No	2100	--
C. Hall	No	12	--

Physical target for 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 is given below:

S.No.	Item	Unit	Target for 10th Five Year Plan	Target for year 2002-03.
01	RD/MP/Path/Dense	Km	168	37
02	Drain	Km	120	27
03	Brick Pavement	Km	20	5
04	C C Pavement	Km	120	27
05	Park	No.	40	10
06	Street Light	No	100	20

An amount of Rs.6000.00 lacs is approved for 10th Five Year Plan and Rs.1200.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2002-03.

**2. DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN REGULARISED UNAUTHORISED COLONIES
(Rs.17500.00 lacs)**

The rate of growth of city's population has been tremendous and beyond the expectation of the city planners. The existing civic and infrastructure facilities in the urban areas of Delhi could not cope up with the increase in the population and resulted in growth of unauthorised colonies. Failure on the part of DDA to develop adequate colonies and provide sufficient plots to meet the growing needs of people, unauthorized colonies came up, where poor and middle class people have sunk their hard earned savings on purchase of plots and constructions of houses. Total demolition of these unauthorized colonies would have entailed a gross national waste. As such efforts are being made to regularize these unauthorized colonies with some reasonable reduced essential norms, wherever it was possible. There were 607 colonies in all in the jurisdiction of MCD which came into existence up to 30.6.77. Out of that 155 u/a colonies were transferred from DDA w.e.f 1.4.87. Thus out of total colonies 607 under the jurisdiction of MCD the reg. U/s colonies are 567.

Initially, perspective planning wing of Delhi Development Authority in March,01 prepared a project for all u/a colonies to cover the development works like sewerage water supply roads, path-storm water drains, culverts, toilets etc. including peripheral services.

An approved outlay of Rs.3500 lacs is available for the year 2001-02 which will be fully utilised for achieving the target fix for 2001-02.

Recovery of development charges from the occupants of these colonies is practically negligible in comparison to the expenditure incurred on the dev. works. In fact development charges are to be deposited/collected at the time of sanctioning of building plan and very few people are coming forward forgetting their plans sanctioned in these u/a reg. Colonies. It is therefore, desirable that MCD whose primary responsibility is to maintain the service is provided with plan grants for these development works, which are quite essential to keep the services functional.

During 10th plan, spill over works/ on going works in these colonies shall be continued till the level of dev. thereof comes at par with the adjoining developed areas. During 10th Five Year Plan for an outlay of Rs.17500.00 lacs has been approved for 2002-07.

Physical target and achievement for the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-02) are as under

S.No	ITEM	UNIT	9 TH PLAN TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT DURING 9 TH PLAN (1997-02)
1.	Rd./Path/Lane/MP	KM	800	316.63
2.	Brick Pavement	KM	----	30.76
3.	S/W Drains	KM	325	413.23
4.	CCP/Kota stone	KM	150	252.52
5.	Imp. Of Parks	No	50	21
6.	St. lighting	Points	750	NIL
7.	Comm. Latrine/ Sulabh Sauchalayas	Nos.	750	12
8.	Dense Carpet	KM	300	41.70
9.	Dustbin	Nos.	100	NII

Physical targets for the 10th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 are as under :

S.No	SCHEME	UNIT	PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 10 TH Five Year Plan	PHYSICAL TARGET 2002-03
1.	Rd./Path/Lane/MP	KM	380	75
2.	Brick Pavement	KM	40	12
3.	S/W Drains	KM	445	110
4.	CCP/Kota stone	KM	205	60
5.	Imp. Of Parks	No	40	15
6.	St. lighting	Points	160	30
7.	Comm. Latrine/	Nos.	200	30
8.	Dense Carpet	KM	125	30
9.	Dustbin	Nos.	40	8

An amount of Rs.17500.00 lacs is approved for 10th Five Year Plan and Rs.3500.00 lacs is approved for Annual Plan 2002-03.

3. ADDL. FACILITIES IN J.J. RESETTLEMENT COLONIES (Rs.12500.00 lacs)

Resettlement colonies which were developed by DDA were made functional services. These were transferred to MCD by DDA w.e.f 01.06.88 on lock, stock and barrel basis vide letter No.PS/SECY/L&E/88/273 dt. 13.05.88 in pursuance of the decision taken at Raj Niwas in the meeting held on 12.05.88. In the said meeting, it also made categorically clear that the MCD will be provided with adequate assistance for the following works.

- i) Funds for Annual Repair and maintenance of these colonies.
- ii) One time special repair to make these service of the colonies functional.
- iii) Stg./aug. additional facilities to bring these colonies at par with the standard of the Corporation.

After the outbreak the gastro enteritis in Trans Yamuna Area (Colonies) the work in these colonies were taken up on war footings during 88-89, MCD is continuously doing

the work of strengthening/augmentation of the existing facilities/services provided in these colonies to bring these at par with the adjoining area since 1988.

The Physical Targetss and achievements during 9th Plan are indicated below:-

S.No	ITEM	UNIT	9 TH PLAN TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT DURING 9 TH PLAN (1997-02)
1.	Metalling/Premixing	KM	155	230.45
2.	Dense Carpet	KM	78	98.79
3.	CCp/Kota/Bricks	KM	197	232.21
4.	SW Drain	KM	109	171.18
5.	Imp. To Parks	Nos.	502	603
6.	Tubewells	Nos.	50	----
7.	Sulabh Sauchalaya	Seats	630	----
8.	Dustbin	Nos.	100	55
9.	Dalaos	Nos.	69	10
10.	Imp. To Old lav.	Seats/Blocks	7280	3433/99
11.	Deep bore handpump	Nos.	205	123
12.	Community Hall/Barat Gahar	Nos.	14	-----

Physical targets for the 10th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 are as under :

S.No	ITEM	UNIT	PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 10 TH Five Year Plan	PHYSICAL TARGET FOR A.P. 2002-03
1.	Metalling/Premixing	KM	150	55
2.	Dense Carpet	KM	70	25
3.	CCp/Kota/Foot path	KM	150	50
4.	SW Drain	KM	125	40
5.	Imp. To Parks	Nos.	380	100
6.	Tubewells	Nos.	---	---
7.	Sulabh Sauchalaya	Seats	----	---
8.	Dustbin	Nos.	----	----

9.	Dalaos	Nos.	----	----
10.	Imp. To Old lav.	Seats/Blocks	2100/325	575/70
11.	Deep bore handpump	Nos.	110	25
12.	Community Hall	Nos.	36	25

The approved outlay for 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) is Rs.12500.00 lacs and for the Annual Plan 2002-03 is Rs.2500.00 lacs.

4. Strengthening & Mechanisation of Conservancy and Sanitation Services (Rs.60000.00 Lakh)

Introduction :Cleanliness is the most indicator of good Urban Management Process. Poor solid waste management practices affect the health and amicability of Metropolis in many ways like transmitting diseases among of residents and environmental degradation, including emission of green house gas from land fills etc. The Solid Waste generated by the City contributes the major share towards the environmental problems and challenges for better urban management; and on account of tremendous increase in population and increase in per capita income, generation of domestic waste has increased considerably. Some of the important factors like migration of public for employment and trade from other neighbouring states, rapid industrialization and urbanized growth have added burden on the civic services. Clean city attracts people, healthy environment and tourism and creates opportunities for global investment. The management of Solid Waste consists of various factors, such as economic, social and technological parts. The Solid Waste Management, despite being one of the most crucial factors in prevention of environmental degradation, is being treated as last priority area in terms of funding.

On account of enforcement of various legislations, P.I.Ls and Govt. of India orders pertaining to environmental protection and garbage handling , the accountability of local bodies has increased considerably. The enforcement of legislation and orders issued by the Govt. can not be implemented unless full financial support is given for the said purposes. As per the provisions of the DMC Act, it is the responsibility of the local body to provide adequate infrastructure services for collection, transportation and disposal of Solid Waste generated by the city. But at the same time, up to how long this kind of service will be given to the citizens free of cost in the form of subsidies? Either the polluters have to pay

this cost or the Govt. is to provide funds for its management. There are various contentions pertaining to labour laws, directions issued by the courts from time to time and availability of land for disposal of solid waste. Presently, Delhi city does not have adequate land for disposal of municipal waste. Although the disposal of waste by land-filling is the cheapest option world wide, no option is left except to opt for modern processing technologies for managing the solid waste of Delhi City. On account of non-availability of appropriate and proven technologies in the field of waste management, this option is also lagging behind, for the present.

Existing Scenario :

The National Capital Territory of Delhi is spread over in an area of 1483 Sq, Kms. surrounded by Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The division of geographical area amongst the local bodies is as under:-

Municipal Corporation of Delhi	1397.29 Sq. Km.
N.D.M.C.	42.74 “”
Delhi Cantonment	42.97 “”

About 94.3% area of Delhi falls within the control of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The present population of the city is estimated around 13.8 Millions which is likely to increase to 22.4 by 2021. Presently, the average generation of garbage in the area of MCD is about 6500 M.T. to 7000 M.T. per day and is likely to increase to about 18,000 M.T. per day by the year 2021. The functions of the sanitation department of M.C.D. can be broadly divided into two parts:-

- (A) Solid Waste Management;
- (B) Management of Storm Water Drainage System.

As per provisions of the Garbage Handling Rules, 2000, only engineered S.L.F. sites are supposed to come up and the existing S.L.F. sites are to be re-mediated by the year 2003. The management of S.L.F. sites in respect of operation and management of day to day garbage with capital innovative machinery involves huge investment. The

modernization of fleet size, handling system and improvement of over all Solid Waste Management system have to be taken up in one go.

As per recommendations of the NEERI, investment for managing solid waste of this city requires Rs. 329.76 crores per annum including capital and recurring cost based on the current price. The availability of funds in the 9th Five Years Plan has been quite unreasonable, i.e. Rs.90 Crores per year only. Since availability of grant-in-aid for management of solid waste does not match with the requirement of funds projected by the NEERI, the required level of services was not met out and have added additional burden on the existing infrastructure, which factor led to deterioration. Therefore, the existing infrastructure is to be strengthened simultaneously; and new infrastructure is to be created to meet the requirement of this city.

Objective and strategies for 10th Five Year Plan(2002-2007) :

- i. Enhancing the environmental quality by improving sanitation standards including promotion of the culture of “No littering” and optimum utilization of resources.
- ii. Re-organization of Sweeping, collection, transportation and disposal system by using modern techniques and technologies including segregation at source and by launching the concept of Re-Use and Re-Cycle.
- iii. Implementation of Solid Waste Management Handling Rules, 2000, Plastic Bill and orders passed by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and Delhi High Court from time to time in various P.I.Ls.
- iv. Minimization of Green House Gas Emission by adopting proven technologies.
- v. Community and Public partnership and participation of private entrepreneurs and N.G.Os to create awareness programmes also in some core services.
- vi. Welfare Schemes for Safai Karamchaires and other Sanitation Staff;
- vii. The implementation of ‘E’ Governance in the field of Solid Waste Management including Management Information System(M.I.S.) and

Geographical Information System(G.I.S.), Public Grievances Redressal System; and

- viii. Training Programmes, Consultancy and Setting up R.&D, in House Programmes for various functionaries of sanitation department and also setting up facilities for assessment of environmental problems relating to Solid Waste Management System.

2. COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

A. Components of Solid Waste Management System and Requirement of Funds:

A-1 Collection of municipal solid waste: To improve the collection system of municipal garbage, the sweeping and collection system is being strengthened by group sweeping and simultaneous lifting of garbage and its transportation to the nearest collection centres/receptacles by means of primary collection vehicles. The existing dalaos/dustbins are not very close to the residential houses, the dumping of garbage is bound to take place in the nearby vicinity. Various methodologies are required to be added for collection system, which are as follows:-

A-1-i Provision of bins of different sizes: The residents and owners of establishments should deposit their solid waste in the nearest bins, from where Safai Karamcharies remove the garbage through hand-carts/tricycles to primary collection centres/receptacles.

A-1-ii House to house collection system: The group sweeping and collection system also includes door to door collection of municipal garbage with the help of slow moving vehicles including tricycles by manual operation directly from the households. The vehicles can proceed directly to the disposal sites, whereas the manual vehicles can dump the garbage in the dumper-placers or in other collection points.

A-1-iii Providing source collection system for residential areas: The residents shall keep small bins in their houses, which are to be collected by Safai Karamcharies in their carts; and subsequently, the Safai Karamcharies will transfer the same to the nearest

collection center wherefrom the garbage shall be transported by the dumper-placers. However, the split level type transfer stations shall be provided in the system for transportation of garbage through dumper-placers/Tipper bulk refuse carriers.

Requirement:

1. Hand Carts:	20,000
2. Litter-bins:	20,000
3. Masonry Bins:	2,000
4. Try-cycles:	15,000
5. Brooms:	25,00,000
6.Cane-Baskets:	10,00,000
7. Other satellite vehicles:	25,000

A-2 Segregation of Municipal Solid Waste as per Garbage Handling Rules, 2000 and Delhi Plastic Bill: Segregation of municipal solid waste is to be done at source only. But on account of various cultural interface problems, we are not getting segregated garbage, in spite of our best efforts. Mobilization of various Communities, Residents Welfare Associations are to be requested in the first instance and participation of NGOs is required at source level and also at the receptacle level as facilitator to organize rag-pickers, so that segregation, if not done at source level, can be carried out at the receptacle point. The non-biodegradable portion can be recycled; and hence, the load at SLF site can be drastically minimized. Separate bins are to be created for non-biodegradable also.

3. STORAGE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

A-3 STORAGE OF M.S.W.

Construction and maintenance of Dalaos/Dustbins: With the change-over to house to house collection, the storage system/bins are to be matched with the primary collection satellite vehicles, i. e. bins, in phased manner. However, the existing dalaos/bustbins are to

be kept in satisfactory condition and also wherever new Dalas are required depending upon the requirement of the area to have optimum use of the existing infrastructure.

A-4 Complaint Centres-cum-Attendance Offices for Safai Karamcharies:

At present, there are no complaint centres/ attendance offices for the ASIs/SIs for the purpose of taking attendance of Safai Karamchaires. In order to have proper and effective control and to create transparency in the system, proper boards are to be put at complaint offices as to how many Safai Karamcharies are present; and their deployment at various locations. There are about 1300 attendance beats, for which two room set offices are to be provided at different locations.

A-5 Night cleaning operations:

Night cleaning is required in some of the areas as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. This night cleaning shall be required, in addition to the day cleaning, in commercial areas and other crowded places. At present, night cleaning has been proposed in about 30% of the Municipal areas requiring 11,000 Safai Karamcharies with the requisite supervisory staff.

A-6 Procurement and hiring of Mechanical Road Sweepers: On account of rapid urbanization and tremendous increase of vehicular traffic on main roads, it is not possible to carry out sweeping operation during the morning hours and that too by manual labour. It is necessary to acquire/hire mechanical road sweepers for sweeping the main arterial roads. In some of the Metro cities, this kind of arrangement is on implementation stage. It is very necessary for this city to adopt this mechanical sweeping system in near future.

A-7 Cleaning of PWD Roads: It has been decided that henceforth MCD shall also clean PWD roads, which is already being done since 1997. For this purpose, 2267 Safai Karamcharies, along with supervisory staff shall be required.

A-8 Procurement of equipments, insecticides and disinfectants: To maintain proper sanitation, it is necessary that adequate number of essential T.&Ps, namely drain phawaries, buckets, bamboos, belchas, trishul, insecticides, acid, selrich, tatpallies etc. are

provided to sanitation staff for day to day removal of blockades. Adequate quantity of disinfectants and insecticides are required for up-keeping the sanitation/toilets/urinals and other plans of utmost requirement.

A-9 **Sanitation in un-authorized colonies**: It is proposed to provide sanitation services in about 1300 unauthorized/regularized colonies. As per orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, presently, regular sweeping services are not being given in these colonies. However, group sweeping is being carried out in these colonies in order to prevent any epidemics in these areas.

4. **Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste**

A-2 **Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste**: The waste collected from Community Bin is transported to the processing and disposal sites by fleet of vehicles; and loading is partly manual and partly by means of mechanical loaders. On account of uncontrolled development, narrow lanes, walled city, urbanized villages and re-settlement colonies, the transportation of garbage has posed a problem for refuse removal vehicles resulting in unsatisfactory sanitation services. In order to optimize the transportation system, it is very necessary to synchronize the system with men and machinery; and devising of special type of vehicles is required in specialized areas. Presently, the size of fleet contains about 600 trucks, out of which 50% of the vehicles have outlived their lives as on date. If phasing out of these vehicles is not done in proper way, it is likely to create additional problem. The NEERI was appointed as Consultant in order to work out the modalities and improvement in sanitation services. The requirement of vehicles and procurement plan starting from 2002 to 2011 is reproduced as under:-

Year	No. of Tipper available	No. of Tipper required	No. of Tipper to be written off	No. of Tipper to be purchased	Capital cost
2002	580	618	238	238	1547.00
2003	618	675	57	57	370.50
2004	765	740	65	65	422.50
2005	740	805	111	111	721.50

2006	805	880	224	224	1456.00
2007	880	960	112	112	728.00
2008	960	1035	105	105	682.50
2009	1035	1110	313	313	2034.50
2010	1110	1200	147	147	942.50
2011	1200	1280	145	145	942.50

It is evident from the report of NEERI that the requirement of vehicles and loaders for the year 2002 to 2007 will be enormous. The requirement of funds for up grading the fleet size for purchase of new R.R.Trucks and Loaders of appropriate design during the 10th five year plan works out to Rs. 200 Crores.

A-2-i Operation, running and maintenance of vehicles and up gradation of existing workshops: The vehicles used for transportation of waste are mainly Tipper Trucks and Front end Loaders and are being maintained in 9 Auto Workshops of MCD situated in 12 zones. The existing workshops are not fully equipped for repair of these advanced machineries on account of non- availability of adequate man-power and appropriate inventory control system. In order to streamline and up grade the maintenance system in efficient way, the up gradation of workshops is very necessary. Besides, supply of P.O.L. at various workshops, spare parts, salary of drivers and supervisory staff, repair and maintenance cost of vehicles etc. is required. It is planned to have present efficiency of specific vehicles enhanced; AMC contract can be considered, if found essentially viable.

A-2-ii Construction of New Workshop Building & Public Parking, Garrage and Store: The proposal envisages setting up of new workshops in certain zones so as to obviate dead mileage and waste of petrol/diesel, which is presently being consumed avoidably in the process. Further the parking spaces presently available for the existing fleet of vehicles of Municipal Corporation of Delhi are quite inadequate apart from poor safety and pilferage of petrol/diesel, which is inherent in the system in any organization. To overcome the existing scenario, it is contemplated to go in for new parking spaces to be provided for various types of vehicles of CSE Department. The requirement of funds during the 10th Five Year Plan works out to Rs. 20 Crores.

A-2-iii Involvement of Private Entrepreneurs in transportation of garbage or through some innovative appropriate techniques: The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has planned privatization of some of the parts of sanitation services by private entrepreneurs. The quality of services given by private entrepreneurs will be efficient and reasonable by adopting technologies appropriate to local conditions. The services can be optimized partly by privatization and partly by the Govt. itself. Some of the municipalities of Metro cities have followed this kind of system and are getting tremendous results. Initially, it has been planned for two zones of M.C.D., which is likely to be extended in many more zones.

5. Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste

A-3 Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste: Presently, the major chunk of municipal waste is taken directly to Sanitary Land Fill sites located at Bhalswa, Ghazipur and Okhla by R.R.Trucks, where the municipal garbage is levelled and dressed up with the help of Bulldozers and other allied machineries and got it covered with Malba and earth in different layers. These S.L.F. sites are likely to last within a period of 2 years time only. Since land in Delhi is the biggest crunch, it may not be possible to have adequate land within the jurisdiction of Delhi city. The only alternative left is to go for adopting processing technologies for disposal of the waste. As per the Garbage Handling Rules, 2000, new engineered S.L.F. sites are to come up with modern facilities, such as proper lining to avoid contamination of underground water with latest technologies, leachets, proper construction of Cells, compaction and levelling of garbage with compactors and other heavy equipments either by purchasing or by leasing of necessary equipments. The MCD is in process of developing one engineered S.L.F. site at Tajpur near Badarpur on an area of 65 acres of land, which is likely to last for about 5 years.; and recently, an another site measuring 150 acres has been given by the Delhi Govt. near Bawana for setting up a Processing Plant. The Delhi Govt. has got a study carried out from Delhi Environment and Infrastructure Project - 2021, for which the fund was made available by the World Bank, wherein it has been recommended that the abandoned quarry of Bhati Mines are most suitable for disposal of municipal solid waste for the next 20 years. It is forming part of the reserve forest and the issue has been taken up with various authorities in the Govt. for allotment of this land to MCD and development of engineered S.L.F.sites for the said purpose. To up keep the existing S.L.F. sites and construction of new engineered S.L.F.

sites having facilities of proper lining as per codal requirement, management of leachet and its processing and disposal, gas collection system, heavy earth moving equipments such as Bulldozers, excavators, Weigh Bridges, Workshops, Compactors, Fire Fighters, water sprinklers, proper lighting, site office and other development works including roads etc. will be required. Since this is mandatory on the part of municipalities to remediate the existing S.L.F. sites as per provisions of the Garbage Handling Rules, 2000 and development including S.L.F.sites huge investment will be required for the said purpose. Various alternatives can be worked out by involving private entrepreneurs for developing S.L.F. sites and paying Tipping Charges to them OR the MCD should take up the development works by its own and train their staff by adopting consultancy services for the said purpose.

A-3-i Development and Maintenance of Existing and New S.L.F. sites:

A-3-ii Processing Plants: As mentioned in the above, there is crunch on the availability of land in Delhi city, it would be appropriate to adopt costly processing technology for disposal of the waste. The MCD has been working out various technologies, as per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India wherein they have directed for setting up of 8 processing plants.

A-3-ii (a) Compost Plants: The MCD has entrusted work of installation of Compost Plant to private entrepreneurs with 500 TPD capacity of municipal solid waste, namely M/s. Excel Industries India, wherein the land measuring 10 acres has been provided by the MCD at Bhalswa. Although, it has been consuming garbage upto certain extent, but on account of higher productive cost of Compost manure, they are unable to sale it in the market in comparison to the chemical fertilizers, a request has been made for giving some kind of subsidy and marketing support to the owner of this Plant, so that the disposal of garbage could not suffer any further. The Compost manure generated by the garbage contains higher nutritious value and does not damage the fertility of the land, while the trend in the chemical fertilizers is reverse. It would be appropriate to give considerable amount of subsidy and marketing support to the owners of the Compost Plant. The MCD intends to set up many more Compost Plants and it can not succeed in its mission of disposal of garbage without giving subsidy and marketing support to such Plants.

A-3-ii(b) Specialized Processing Plants:

Treatment/Disposal of Slaughter House Waste/ Dead Animals: The MCD has been working out on this technology for disposal of Slaughter House Waste and other dead animals waste on B.O.O. basis. The land for this project will be provided by the MCD and investment for the project will be done by private entrepreneurs; and this project is likely to come up within a year time.

Waste to energy and pelletization plants; The MCD has been working out with various private entrepreneurs for adoption of technologies, namely gasification and bio-methanization out of which electricity and pellets can be produced from municipal waste.

A-3-iii Green House Gas Emission: Emission of green house gas is a today's concern relating to the damage to the environment. As per recommendations of the Kyoto protocol, the green house gas emission is a political concern among Asian countries. The MCD intends to study and taking consultancy services and providing remedial measures, such as collection system of gas from various S.L.F. sites existing as well as new ones. This kind of technology is found to be new; and several cities including visit of officials to foreign countries will be required.

6. Financial Incentive to Private Entrepreneurs for Investment in Solid Waste Disposal Projects:

A-3-iv Financial Incentive to Private Entrepreneurs Investing in Solid Waste Disposal Projects: The disposal of Municipal Solid Waste is real concern of the day; and Delhi city has no alternative except to opt for latest processing technology for disposal of the waste. Since these projects of processing of Solid Waste are higher capital intensive and break-even level, the financial incentive can be considered in the form of subsidy/incentive of sale of finish product, incentive in terms of operational input cost, namely subsidy of electricity etc. and also subsidy and tax exemptions, plant and machinery to be procured for processing plants. It will help the MCD to participate more and more private entrepreneurs in the processing of solid waste.

7. **JANSUVIDHA COMPLEXES**

A-3-v Construction and maintenance of Jan Suvidha Complexes including public conveniences in various colonies: There are a large number of Jan Suvidha Complexes located in various colonies, for which the MCD has given contract for 30 years for their operation and maintenance and an amount of Rs. 1000 per seat is given to the concerned NGO. New public conveniences are also to be constructed at the required locations depending upon the requirement and availability of the space.

A-3-vi Desilting of SepticTanks of Jan Suvidha Complexes: Since the Delhi city is connected with the sewerage system in about 50% areas only and the rest of the areas still dispose off its sewage effluents in Storm Water Drains and through other means, it is very necessary to de-silt the septic tanks at least twice in a year, for which procurement of Suction-cum-Jetting Machines is required.

8. **E-GOVERNANCE BY INTRODUCTION OF GIS/MIS SYSTEM AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM**

A-3-vii E Governance by introducing GIS/ MIS System in sanitation services: In order to have efficient and transparent sanitation services, it is very essential to opt modern information technology in sanitation services. If a sub-component fails somewhere, part of the system in specific areas gets undeclared results and finally the public suffers. It is very necessary to have geographical information system for deployment of manpower, deployment and re-routing of transport system and also monitoring of disposal on daily basis. Development of software for particular zone in respect of above activities, in addition to attendance system, electronic par roll system are to be adopted by engaging consultants and producing hardware for the said purpose. Since this is most important in rationalization of the existing system, the monitoring of workshops and their inventory control system, out shedding of vehicles will also be monitored.

A-3-viii Strengthening of communication and public grievances redressal system: The communication system plays important role in delivering the quality of services. It would be necessary to provide effective system to the field staff right up to the level of Sanitary

Inspectors and Assistant Engineers with pagers, walky-talkies and mobile phones to senior officers to have effective control on men and machinery and exchange of information between the field staff and H.Qs level. Various presentations are required to be given to dignatories and foreigners in adoption of technologies and existing system of solid waste management system in Delhi City. Lop-Top and multi-media projectors and other allied equipments namely digital Cameras are required. It is also necessary to set up centralized control system for getting complaints and feed back from zones at regular intervals. The complaints received from public can be redressed adopting modern technology and deploying private entrepreneurs and consultancy in this field.

A-3-ix Procurement and hiring of vehicles for official use including mobile control rooms. To have effective control system on the filed officials, it is necessary to provide municipal vehicles upto the rank of Executive Engineers and also to the level of Sanitation Supdts. The complaints can be disposed off within little time, if they are provided with official vehicles. The vehicles at the disposal of Sanitation Supdt will also work as mobile control rooms of the zone for disposal of grievances and redressal of complaints made by public.

A-3-x Community participation and public awareness programmes: The municipalities can not survive without active community participation in solid waste management system. Experiments have shown that public/community participation in this kind of activities have given encouraging results from time to time. It would be mandatory on the part of MCD to give proper support and educate and create awareness amongst school going children, community as a whole and Residents Welfare Associations. These programmes can be organized by various means, namely electronic medial, films, seminars, conferences, short-movies and also displaying cartoons at the public places.

9. Management of Storm Water Drainage System

B. Management of Storm Water Drainage System : Consequent upon transfer of big nallas including S.W.Drains having discharge less than 1000 Qusecs from Delhi Jal Board to Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the construction, maintenance, re-modelling, improvement and augmentation of the existing Pumping Stations and Anti-flood measures are presently the responsibility of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Most of the big

nallas carry sewerage effluent through out the year, on account of non-functioning and settlement of sewerage system and also pumping out sewage in Storm Water Drains in various localities. The Hon'ble Court has constantly been pursuing for clearance of river Yamuna and also not to allow flow of any sewage effluent from the S.W. Drains into the river. There are about 1300 Nallas under the jurisdiction of MCD passing through various wards and finally discharging in the river Yamuna, list of which is attached as Annexure-A. There are 80 permanent S.W. Pumping stations with electrical and mechanical pump-sets and generating units, of adequate capacity. The augmentation and up gradation of Pumping Stations are required from time to time in order to meet out requirement of optimum pumping capacity during rainy season. The following Components of works will be carried out under this sub-sector:

B-1 Remodelling of existing nallas, construction of peripheral drains and improvement of existing nallahs by providing pitching, fencing, projection walls, gratings and re-charging of under ground water through drains: The disposal of S.W. Drainage effluent is one of the important functionaries of MCD. It is required to have efficient S.W. Disposal system for the city. Some of the big nallas are presently kachcha and require remodeling and other civil works and also provision of re-charging of water in the ground through these S.W. Drains. Since the B.O.D. level of sewerage effluent in most of the drains is very high, it is necessary to reduce its level by certain conventional means, such as by de-silting, baffle-walls, gratings, aerators etc. in the drains.

B-2 De-silting of existing Nallas: It is pointed out in the above paras that most of the big nallas carry sewerage effluent and consequently get silted up very frequently. Before onset of every Monsoon, the de-silting operation is required to be taken up at least once a year by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for proper disposal of storm water.

B-3 Relocation of Jhuggies coming in the right way of drains: On account of migration of labour from other states and lack of housing in the city, Jhuggi clusters have come up within the right way of the drains since long. It is very necessary to shift these JJ Clusters from human point of view and operational point of view to avoid any accident in rainy season.

B-4 Operation, maintenance, augmentation and procurement of machinery for SW Pumping Stations and construction of new Pumping Stations: The S.W. Pumping

Stations located in various parts of the city play very important role during heavy showers and also take care of stagnation of water in low lying areas. In case of power failure, it is necessary for the MCD to have adequate number of diesel generating sets to run the pumping stations at their designed capacity. The construction of new Pumping Stations are also to be taken up depending upon the requirement, development and colonization of the city. Mobile pumping units of high rating could also be required for disposal of storm water from low lying areas.

An outlay of Rs. 60000.00 Lakh is approved for 10th Five Year Plan and Rs. 9200.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03 to undertake all the activities mentioned above.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS (Rs.4000.00 lacs)

Horticulture Department of MCD is making all efforts to improve the environment of Delhi by providing a green cover-over Delhi. And these efforts showing the desired results thereby increasing the greenery through out Delhi. The Greenery will be get established by developing new parks, improving existing parks, regourous tree plantation drives, providing adequate irrigation facilities etc. There are more than 13 thousands garden/green areas under the Horticulture Department. of MCD, some of which are still not covered through boundary walls, fencing etc. to protect these spaces from encroachments and the greenery from damages.

It is proposed to continue the on-going greening process by Tree Plantation drives in more colonies, central verges, road-sites etc. irrigation facilities in more parks by boring tubewells and extending the existing pipe lines, providing submerssible pump sets etc. and providing water tankers for watering the plants on road-sides, strategic points and central verges, by providing vehicles for refuse removals for cleanliness and through mechanisation of the department by acquiring the latest machineries and equipments.

So to establish greenery and maximum horticulture developmental works to improve the environment of Delhi, the following works are proposed during the 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07.

1. DEVELOPMENT OF PARKS & GARDENS :-

It is proposed to develop some small and medium sized parks numbering around 150, by providing good earth, manure, fertilizer etc., by constructing boundary walls, path ways, providing children play apparatus, fountains, water falls & by plantation of trees, shrubs and other plants.

IRRIGATION :-

There are around 1250 tubewells under Hort. Department of MCD covering over 2500-3000 parks/green areas. There are more 13000 parks & green areas under the Hort. Department. of MCD. So to overcome the dependency on the irrigation front, this department. required atleast 1000 more tubewells alongwith necessary infrastructures such as submerssible pump sets, laying of pipe lines, electric connections etc. There is also a need of water tankers for road-sides and central verges irrigation. Some old vehicles should also be discarded during this period due to strict emission norms and so on. So 20-25 water tankers to be procured during the 10th Five Year Plan.

NURSERY & HERBAL GARDEN :

There are 27 nurseries under Hort. Department. of MCD. These are to be upgarded by adopting hi-tech methods. Preservation and propogation of some plans is to be done thoguh hi-tech methods by errecting proper green houses and glass houses. The optimum utilisation of irrigation facilities through tubewells and other resources is to be done through modern techniques like sprinklers, fountains etc. alongwith micro-irrigation system. Glass houses and green houses should be provided in each and every nursery during the 10th Five Year Plan. Some more Herbal gardens and herbal corners to be developed at various parks of Delhi.

CONSTRUCTION OF BOUNDARY WALL, FENCING ETC :

The parks, gardens and open spaces under MCD were often got encroached due to non-covering of these areas by way of boundary walls and through fencing. To avoid such circumstances, the department needs to cover the parks and open spaces by constructing boundary walls and through fencing around. As a deterrent for encroachers construction of boundary walls and fencing is a must. Moreover, most of the parks near residential colonies are used by residents for walking, sitting etc.. So to protect the greenery from damages, the construction of walk ways and path ways becomes a necessity/. There is a need for further development of some important parks by constructing fountains, water-falls etc. for the recreation and enjoyment of the nearby residents and also for keeping the environment clean and fresh. For proper up-keeping of parks and to avoid misuse of parks by miscreants, lights in parks is a necessity. For providing these facilities a target of 500 parks during 10th five year plan has been fixed.

PURCHASE OF CAR/GYPSY :

The work load of this department increased manifold during the last ten years. It increased more than six times and the work stressed from city to rural areas. Now the total parks and green areas are 13140 covering an area of 5200 acres of land. Additional area is being transferred from DDA and other Coop-Housing Societies in whole Delhi. The department was being managed with the help of nine divisions and one land scape division and headed by Director(Hort.). So the department immediately need staff cars (Gypsy) for keeping proper supervision in the newly developed areas as there are only six vehicles with us and the department needs 5 nos. more Gypsies/Cars for Sr. Officers for coordinating inspections and attending meetings etc. Some old vehicles are also to be replaced during this period.

PURCHASE OF VARIOUS VEHICLES :-

Consequen upon the Supreme Court's directions on removal of out dated vehicles from Delhi Roads, the department got a set back by reducing the existing fleet of vehicles. Further there is a proposal to reduce the life span of vehicles to 12 years in the near future in Delhi. So more vehicleles will be removed out of roads and there must be a shortage of vehicles in this department. To over come the deficiency, 25 more LMVs/Tippers are to be purchased during the 10th Five Year Plan. Apart from this 30 Loader-cum-Excavator

are also to be purchased during this period for removal of malba and other refuses from Mpl. Parks and gardens. This loader-cum-excavator can be additionally used for creating compost pits as well as for removal of manure from this pits. This is a multi-purpose machine which has many uses in Hort. Department.

There is a regular danger from fallen trees on the roads though-out the year particularly during rains, storms and tornado. In order to avoid danger to life of people and facilitates for smooth running of traffic, a fool proof mechanism is to be involved to clear the roads within the shortest possible time. So a flying-squad is to be established with fast moving vehicles equipped with sophisticated equipments like wireless and other tools and staff round the clock, under the management of control from of Hort. Department. A proposal for purchase of 10 specific type of machine like (Sky-top) which can be put to use for safe cutting/pruning of tree branches even at the height of 25 to 30 feet on busy roads.

A proposal for purchase of 2 specific loader type machine known as 'SKID STEAR' is under consideration of the department. The machine is of multi purpose use. This machine is useful as a general loader as well as with 10 different devises with a cutter for grown-up trees, its mechanical lifting arrangement and several other attachments for lifting/relanting grown-up trees and with an attachment of auger for making holes for plantation. The machine is also having attachment for pulling roller for maintenance of lawns as well as ploughing grading and inter-cutting operations in the Hort. Field. This machine with all these attachment will cost approx. 25 lacs each. The proposal is to get 12 sets of machine through Larsen & Tubro with a proper service and spare parts back-up. For utilising these above said vehicles necessary staff (Drivers, Vehicle attendant etc.) are also to be provided.

RE-DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR PARKS :-

Considering the historical importance, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi intents to re-develop the Netaji Subhash park at an estimated cost of about Rs.150 lacs. There is also a proposal to re-develop and renovation of Roshanara Garden and Qudsia Garden. Considering its historical importance this should be done in a priority basis. There is also a proposal to renovate & rejuvenate some important big parks such as Ajmal Khan Park,

Agrassain Park at Kashmiri Gate, Shalimar Bagh Park at Model Town etc. The land scaping and development of Red fort ground & Ram Lila Ground are also to be taken-up during the 10th Five Year Plan.

COMPUTERISATION:-

There is a need to computerised the accounts for monitoring and upkeepment of data/records of Plan Funds its expenses, physical targets, achievements, sensus of trees and other datas of parks and lands with the department. There is also a proposal to computerise all Zonal Offices during the 10th Five Year Plan.

2. SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS:-

There is a proposal to utilise the treated water from the Sewage Treatment Plants for irrigation of Hort. Works, which is to be implemented. It will reduce the demand of ground water and surface water, for which there is an acute shortage in Delhi. The areas proposed to be covered under this scheme are, Green Areas along Yamuna River, Trans-Yamuna areas adjoining to effluent plants, Najafgarh Zone & West Zone particularly Sultan Puri, Mangol Puri etc. where ground water is completely unfit even for irrigation, the areas in Vasant Kunj, East of Kailash, Okhla, Chhattar Pur & South Delhi, where there is an extreme scarcity of ground water.

3. TREE PLANTATION:-

Under the Green Action Plan of Delhi, the Tree plantation drives to be continued by planting more trees, shrubs in road sides, central verges, open spaces, re-settlement colonies and other needy areas, so that more areas is covered by greenery. Conservation of greenery by providing necessary infrastructure development of new sites and by way of land scaping & plantation.

BEAUTIFICATION OF ENTRY POINTS:-

There is a proposal to beautify the main enterances of Delhi and strategic points during the 10th Five Year Plan. Special Action Plan has been chacked-out for Horticulturally developing these points by way of land-scaping & plantation of trees and shrubs an road

sides as well as central verges and providing other necessary infrastructure to look Delhi more green and beautiful.

4. GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, STORES ETC.:-

For mechanisation of the department and to attend more efficiency, the department must have to purchase JCBs, Loader cum Excavator, Tractors, Power Trillors, Ladders other equipments such as pumps for irrigation, electric power lawn movers grass cutting machines other relevant man and material including T&Ps. For pumping out storm water and rainy water during the rainy season from parks and other open spaces, the department proposes to purchase diesel Pump sets also.

An amount of Rs.4000.00 lacs is approved for 10th five year plan2002-07 and Rs.800.00 lacs is approved for Annual Plan 2002-03.

5. **CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRES/BARAT GHARS
(Rs. 3500.00 lakh)**

1. On account of tremendous increase in the population of Delhi, it is becoming more and more congested and resultantly, land prices are sky-rocketing. In the changed scenario, the social and religious institutions are finding it extremely difficult to construct public meeting halls like barat ghars etc. unlike in the past. Existing facilities for public on this score are quite inadequate vis a vis to the requirements of the society. As such, public at large is per force invariable using roads for conducting marriages and other social functions. This in turn creates lot of difficulties in the movement of traffic etc. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a recent judgement has refrained the civic body from allowing municipal parks for marriages etc. after June 97 in a phased manner. It has, therefore, become imperative for the civic body to come forward and discharge its discretionary functions in an effective manner.
2. The Community hall/community centers have become extremely popular in all the settlements in different parts of Delhi and there is a heavy demand from the public for construction of more community centers.

3. these Community centers shall be multipurpose and are intended to be designed in such a way so as to cater to the needs of the society as Barat Ghars, while the Ist floors thereof shall be used as eading rooms and for meeting other social activities and requirements of the community services deptt. like holding of classes for sewing, knitting, indoor games etc. These centers shall be made independent units with boundary wall, parking space and chowkidars quarters. This is an ongoing scheme of 8th Plan.

During the 9th Plan community centers have been completed at 9 places and work on 15 community centers was in progress.

4. 39 sites have been identified for construction of community centers/barat ghars spread all over Delhi.

S.No	ITEM	UNIT	TARGET FOR 10 TH PLAN 2002-07	TARGET FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03
1	To complete	Number	40	13
2	Inprogress	Number	--	2
3	To start	Number	40	--

An outlay of Rs.3500 lakh has been approved for 10th Plan. An outlay of Rs.700 lakh has been approved for the annual plan 2002-03.

7. **Sanitation in JJ Clusters (Rs. 12500.00 Lakh)**

As per survey conducted by the MCD through its Slum Wing, there were 1080 JJ Clusters containing around 6.00 lakh Jhuggies. Of that, over 800 clusters are situated in MCD's area. In order to guard against unhygienic environment in the said areas, which are prone to various infectious diseases, it is necessary to undertake sanitation therein as well. It shall also require provision of small sized bins within the cluster's dustbin, Dalaos outise the clusters, etc. the existing infrastructure available with the Department is not sufficient to cope up with the additionally of work so generated. In order that the work in question could be taken up in the right earnest, it is imperative that requisite number of

safai karamcharies, supervisory staff and other attendant sanitation facilities be additionally made available. Taking into consideration the above, it is estimated that an amount of Rs.12500.00 lakh is required for the 10th Plan (2002-07).

Salary of Staff working in JJ Clusters

At present, 2975 SKs along with supervisory staff have been developed for maintaining sanitation in JJ Clusters. This was based on the augmentation on 1080 JJ clusters in Delhi containing around 4.80 lakh Jhuggies, as per the survey carried out by Slum Wing of MCD on 31.3.94. This figure is now expected to have crossed around 6 lakh. It is thus necessary to provide requisite number of maintenance staff according to the increased number of Jhuggies. Considering one SK for 200 jhuggies, about 4000 SKs shall be required for sweeping. Besides, for cleaning of drains and loading of garbage into tippers additional SKs shall also be required.

An amount of Rs.12500.00 lakh is approved for the 10th Plan 2002-07 which includes Rs.2500.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

8. Provision of essential services in Unauthorised Colonies (Rs.7500.00 lakh).

There are about 1071 unauthorised colonies, which are proposed to be regularised in the coming years. In accordance to High Court in the PIL CWP NO.4771, HD Shourie Vs. UOI on hearing dt. 17.8.98, Delhi Government has granted permission for carrying out works relating to the construction of roads and drainage in the colonies which has come up by 31.3.93 on private lands or land now vested in Gram Sabha. Accordingly, the Corporation has taken up these development works in the 295 unauthorised colonies on private land or land now vested in Gram Sabha. Out of these 295 colonies, the DSIDC has taken up development works in 11 colonies (2 colonies in Narela Zone and 9 colonies in Shahdara (North Zone) in Ist Phase.

After adjusting the duplicate name of the colonies and the colonies which do not find place in the list of 1071 colonies and the colonies falling in the development area of

DDA, the number of 295 colonies stands as 248. As such Corporation is to undertake the work presently in these 248 colonies.

Under phase (I) MCD has provided one central road, filling of low lying area and drainage work of the area.

Under phase (II) the work of const. of second road has been taken up in these colonies along with its drainage.

Under phase (III) the work of const. of third road was to be undertaken in 259 colonies along with its drainage. The number of colonies where development works to be under taken are increasing from 259 numbers since MCD is getting layout plan of some more colonies from Delhi Government to under take development works.

The physical targets and achievement during IX Five Year Plan 1997-2002 is as given below:

S N	Item	Unit	9 th FYP 1997-2002	
			Physical target	Physical achievement
1	WBM	KM	NA	79.50
2	M/P	KM	NA	236.29
3	Drain	KM	NA	419.25
4	Earth Filling	1 lac Cu.m	NA	1.74
5	OFD	No.	NA	1

Physical target for Xth FYP 2002-07 and Annual Plan 2002-03 is as below:

S N	Item	Unit	Physical target for 10 th plan 2002-07	Physical target for annual plan 2002-03
1	WBM	KM	200	19
2	M/P	KM	250	38
3	Drain	KM	400	55
4	Earth Filling	1 lac Cu.m	8	2
5	OFD	No.	8	1

An amount of Rs.7500.00 lakhs is approved for 10th FYP 2002-07 and Rs.1500.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2002-03.

9. Development Works in Approved Colonies (Rs.17500.00 lakhs)

The population of Delhi has reached over 14 million mark and number of vehicles in the city has reached 3 million mark. The density of population in most of these colonies/areas has crossed the limit for which these colonies/areas were planned. As a result the existing civic services are over stressed and there is an eminent need of improvement of services in these colonies.

In the approved colonies under the jurisdiction of MCD. MCD has not been able to under take development works such as improvement/up-gradation of roads. Strom water drains road side berms/lanes, st. lighting, parks etc upto 1998 due to scarcity of funds as such as corporation has started to under take development works in these colonies during 1998 under 9th FYP. Since work under this scheme started during the financial year 1998-99 therefore, initially no physical targets were fixed for IXth FYP.

Physical & target and achievement for 9th Five Year plan 1997-02 is as under :

S.No.	Item	Unit	9 th FYP 1997-2002	
			Physical target	Physical achievement
1	WBM	KM	NA	4.85
2	M/P	KM	NA	83.01
3	BM/AC/DENSE	KM	NA	97.24
4	Drain	KM	NA	96.84
5	CC Kota	KM	NA	144.73
6	Parks	Nos.	NA	60

Physical target for Xth FYP 2002-07 and Annual Plan 2002-03 is as below:

SNO.	Item	Unit	Physical target 2002-07	Physical target 2002-03
1	WBM	KM	80	25
2	M/P	KM	160	50
3	BM/AC/DENSE	KM	240	76
4	Drain	KM	200	64
5	CC Kota	KM	220	70
6.	Parks	Nos.	200	60

An amount of Rs.17500.00 lakhs is approved for 10th FYP 2002-07 and Rs.3500.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2002-03.

10. Development Works in Najafgarh, Narela & Mehrauli Townships (Rs.1500 lakh) :

Originally the Najafgarh, Narela & Mehrauli were having a low population and were falling in the category of rural villages, due to the low population in these villages the population related activities were also limited. But with the passage of time, due to their prime location, and (access ability) from the surrounding villages, the population related activities have increased tremendously, which has changed these villages into

Township, it is worth to the note here that the infrastructure facility in these town ships are not sufficient to cope up with the changing scenario as much as commercial and socio economic activities, especially in respect of Chara Mandi and Agriculture project market etc. So there is a urgent demand of prompt action on this front. Due to improper road net work there is always a traffic jam/congestion. So the road net work in these town ships should be augmented and strengthened further to cope up with the increased vehicular traffic, footpath for pedestrians & drainage system with proper outfall are also to be provided, so as to avoid the damage to the roads during rainy season. Street lights is to be provided on important roads and intersections to cope up and upgrade these infrastructure facilities upto required standard, the civic body has no source of funding.

Physical targets & achievement during IXth FYP is as under :

Sno.	ITEM	Unit	9 th FYP 1997-2002	
			Physical target	Physical achievement
1	WBM	KM	NA	10.58
2	F/Path	KM	NA	4.45
3	Drain	KM	NA	19.45
4	MP	KM	NA	8.99
5	CC Kota	KM	NA	17.47
6	Dense	KM	NA	11.90

Physical target for Xth FYP 2002-07 and Annual Plan 2002-03 is as below:

Sno.	Item	Unit	Physical target 2002-07	Physical target 2002-03
1	WBM	KM	20	5
2	F/Path	KM	8	1.5
3	Drain	KM	20	5
4	MP	KM	20	5
5	CC Kota	KM	20	5
6	Dense	KM	28	5

An amount of Rs.1500.00 lakhs is approved for 10th FYP 2002-07 and Rs.300.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2002-03.

11. Trans Yamuna Area Development Board (Rs.20000.00 lakh)

The total area of Delhi is 1483 sq. kms. out of which 1397.29 kms area falls within MCD's jurisdiction. The present population projections of the Capital of India exceed 100 million. Of that, roughly ¼th populations resides in even less than 6% of NCT of Delhi's total area. This undoubtedly goes to show beyond any doubt that apart from phenomenal density of population in this sub-standard segment, there is haphazard growth in an unplanned manner vis-à-vis other areas of Delhi. There is immense pressure on the existing infrastructure facilities, which are otherwise quite meager and inadequate to cope up with the increasing demand for civic amenities. From the topography point of view, Trans Yamuna area is sandwiched between Yamuna and Hindon rivers. On account of its situation in a low-lying area, it is prone to water logging even with the slightest rainfall in as much as natural drainage is non-existent. The situation, therefore, calls for emergent measures to take care of the existing scenario on account of improper gradient in the drainage of Trans Yamuna area.

The Board provides additional funds to various agencies, including MCD, after identifying the issues connected with planned growth of the area with a view to reducing wide disparity in the existing infrastructure are enumerated and guidelines issued by the board for not only bringing about improvement in services, but also quicker redressal of public grievances. Apart from reviewing and evaluation from time to time the performance of various schemes under execution, it decides future priorities depending upon availability of funds. The various works relating to improvement and strengthening of the existing infrastructure, in addition to the on-going schemes in the Trans Yamuna area. Development works are recommended by TYADB shall be taken up by MCD during 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 besides completion of all going works. An outlay of Rs. 20000.00 lakh is approved for 10th Plan which includes Rs.4000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

NDMC

**1. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ALONG ROADS AND NALLAHS
(Rs.100.00 lakh)**

New Delhi Municipal Council area is famous as a green city and for the maintenance of existing system, park, roundabouts road berms, parks etc. require proper irrigation system in NDMC along roads & nallahs. NDMC is already facing difficulties to meet the requirement of un-filtered water supply for irrigation purposes. The only way to meet the requirement of unfiltered water supply to parks & trees is to develop and lay lines alongside of roads & nallahs. The works of sprinkler system for irrigation of gardens for Nehru Park, Talkatora & Lodhi Garden is proposed in the Tenth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to improve the areas along roads and nallahs by providing more trees and plantation and it is imperative to protect these plants and trees by providing tree-guards and railings.

An outlay of Rs.100 lac is approved for the Tenth Five-Year Plan 2002-07 and Rs.20 lacs is approved for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

2. Construction of Barat Ghar/ Community Centers (Rs.50.00 lakh)

There is pressing demand from public for construction of Community Centres in NDMC area. Apex Court has also issued directions to civic bodies for providing such type of amenities for celebrating marriages and other social functions. Already there exist 27 Community Centres/Barat Ghar in NDMC area, out of which two have been constructed during 9th Five Year Plan. Two more Community Centres/Barat Ghars are proposed to be constructed during Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07. One Community Centre / Barat Ghar is proposed to be constructed in DIZ Area and another one at Moti Bagh, depending on availability of the land.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is approved for the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07 and Rs.10.00 Lacs for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

3. Mechanisation of Sanitation & Garbage Removal Scheme(Rs.1500.00 lakh)

Since the onset of the new millennium and the population explosion with half million people migrating to Delhi every year, the situation of garbage in the city has reached alarming level. Various agencies have estimated that there will be a generation of solid waste upto the tune of almost 17000 to 25000 metric tones a day by the year 2021. With depleting resources and paucity of land within Delhi, it will be a great problem for disposal of solid waste (garbage). In view of it, the population within NDMC area will have to be sensitised for reducing recycling and reuse of solid waste in full force as well as the same be implemented, so that minimal garbage is to be sent to the land fill site.

The Delhi government has also formulated the waste management and handling rules i.e. the Delhi Plastic bag (manufactures, sale and usage) and non bio-degradable garbage (control) Act, 2000 which strictly directs for segregation of bio-degradable and non bio-degradable. They have already notified that a facility for segregation of garbage has to be provided in 7 colonies of NDMC on an urgent basis and within a time frame work these facilities has to be created all over in NDMC area. Hence, in view of the above Act, NDMC has to plan and implement the same as early as possible.

1. For proper solid waste management, the main components are cleaning, sweeping and collection of garbage.
2. Transportation of garbage
3. Disposal of garbage.

A) CLEANING, SWEEPING AND COLLECTION OF GARBAGE:

a) INTRODUCTION OF MECHANISATION IN ROAD SWEEPING

The roads of NDMC areas are wide and systematically formed. Moreover, the VVIP reside in this area and they are in active movement. The various high dignitaries from abroad also visit this area regularly and hence the VVIP has to be cleaned and swept everyday. To show its image it is proposed to introduce mechanical road sweeper for

cleaning and sweeping of all the main VVIP roads especially around Parliament house, President House, PM house, India gate, Rajpath, Janpath and adjacent roads.

b) DOOR TO DOOR COLLECTION OF GARBAGE:

It is proposed to involve Resident Welfare Association and market associations through non-governmental organizations to strengthen door to door garbage collection. For this proper coordination with the NDMC and the residents has to be built up. Moreover, the unorganized sector, which is already working in the community i.e., the rag pickers have to be organized through NGO. An experiment has already been done in NDMC through an NGO named CHINTAN, which has been found to be quite successful. Accordingly, the scheme has to be replicated by involving different NGOs for which some monetary benefit has to be given to the working NGOs.

c) CONSTRUCTION OF ECO-FRIENDLY GARBAGE STATIONS

NDMC has already started constructing garbage stations on BOT basis by involvement of NGOs/entrepreneur. Five such garbage stations have already been made by the NGO without any expenditure of NDMC. The NGO/entrepreneur will construct, man and maintain the garbage station and they will bear their financial implications through advertisements on the garbage stations. Approx. 100 such garbage stations are proposed to be constructed through NGO on BOT basis.

NDMC has approx. 400 dustbins in various lanes, bye-lanes and streets. The remaining 300 dustbins which are having little or advertisement potential will have to be constructed by NDMC itself. These eco-friendly dustbins will have the facilities for segregation of garbage and will be manned through NGO/entrepreneur with washing facilities also.

PURCHASE OF CONTAINERS FOR SUM (BIO DEGRADABLE AND NON BIO DEGRADABLE)

At present there are approx. 500 such bins where the space is inadequate as well as the public is used to dump garbage at these places. NDMC has kept iron bin trolleys of

one cubic capacity at various sites. At present only one iron bin trolley is kept where the public as well as various establishments dump the whole mixed garbage and hence the garbage is not segregated.

Keeping in view of the new rules quoted above, NDMC has to provide different containers for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. Accordingly, the number of trolleys at each site has to be made doubled and hence NDMC will require approx. 600 iron bin trolleys in the next plan.

B STRENGTHENING OF TRANSPORTATION OF GARBAGE

a) PURCHASE OF COVERED TIPPER TRUCKS

The present fleet of garbage tipper trucks is not in consistent with the orders of hon'ble Supreme court that the garbage should be transported in such a manner that it should not visible to the passers, should not spill over and should not emit any foul smell, it should to be transported in a perfect, hygienic and aesthetic manner to the site of the final disposal. For transportation NDMC has to replace the old vehicles fleet by 10% every year for the next five years. It is proposed to purchase 50 new tata tipper trucks with covered body.

b) PURCHASE OF COMPACTORS

As the garbage generated in NDMC area is voluminous then weighty, to save the mileage as well as the time the garbage has to be transported in a compact manner. The type of garbage such as horticulture waste, paper waste from various ministries and offices, the plastic waste etc.has to be compacted and then to be transported to compactors and mechanically as well as least handling of waste is there and also involve quick mechanical loading and unloading of garbage is one of the method even in Western and the most modern countries. It is proposed to purchase 20 compactors in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

C) DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE

At present, the disposal of garbage is being done by Sanitary Land Fill and composting. Municipal Corporation of Delhi is maintaining the sanitary landfill. The compost plant is owned by NDMC. In addition the following is proposed:

1. Construction of compost pits. It is proposed to construct compost pits in various gardens in view of the huge generation of horticulture waste. This will not only produce compost for the horticulture department as well as will also relieve burden of transportation as well as disposal of horticulture waste. In all the big five gardens of NDMC compost pits have to be constructed scientifically.

The above work shall be done in consultation with the horticulture department and the Engineering Department. The other methods of recycling of garbage such as palletization of biodegradable garbage to be used as fuel and other recycling measure through Engineering Deptt.

2. RE-CYCLING STATIONS FOR GARBAGE AND CLOSING THE LOOP OF RE-CYCLING

The NDMC is likely to build re-cycling garbage stations numbering 4, which will segregate garbage and re-cycle the garbage so that recyclable garbage does not reach the landfill site. This would aim at reducing the transportation of solid waste by 10% every year and thus improving efficiency and saving land, which is precious in Delhi. The NDMC also would envisage itself as a 0% garbage municipality. The transportation from the NDMC circles to the garbage station would be in tippers and the transportation from re-cycling station to the landfill site would be using compactors. This kind of recycle stations also would be using compactors. This kind of recycle stations also would provide mechanization in the garbage handling and would greatly improve efficiency of the NDMC.

D. Construction of Auto Workshop at Sarai Kale Khan, Ring Road.

NDMC was having its Auto Workshop at Mandir Marg, which was got vacated by Govt./L&DO for the Development of Balmiki Mandir Complex in the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. For shifting the workshop, three acres of land was allotted by DDA to NDMC at Ring Road near Sarai Kale Khan at a cost of Rs.60.00 lacs approximately. This was a low lying plot and earth/ fly ash filling of about 4 to 5 meters had to be done for leveling the plot at a cost of Rs.40.00 lacs approximately. Another expenditure of about Rs.50.00 lacs has been incurred on this plot for construction of boundary wall, approach road and parking etc. Thus, total expenditure of about 1.5 Crores has already been incurred on this project. The Architectural Drawings have been prepared for the Construction of the Workshop and a further expenditure of about Rs.4.5 Crores shall be incurred on the construction work for the workshop.

An outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakh is approved for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07, and Rs.300.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2002-03 for the plan scheme.

4. ENV. IMPROVEMENT TO J.J. CLUSTERS IN NDMC AREA (Rs.25.00 lakh)

To improve the sanitary and environmental conditions of existing JJ clusters in NDMC area, following works are to be carried out:-

- i) Providing public hydrant
- ii) Deep well hand pumps.
- iii) Tube-wells.
- iv) Sulabh Shauchalayas.
- v) Brick flooring.
- vi) Improvement to toilets, drainage system and parks.
- vii) Providing mobile toilets.

An amount of Rs.25.00 lacs has been approved for the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07 and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is approved for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1. URBAN BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMME (750 LAKH)

The Urban Basic Services Programme being implemented by Deptt. of Urban Development, Govt.of Delhi was initiated in Delhi as per Ministry of Urban Development guidelines issued in May 1985. Most of the activities incorporated under the programme are already under implementation through various schemes of the State Govt.UBS is an approach, a strategy, to the programme. It is based on assessing the needs of the community at large, through community participation.

As per the past experience, it is evident that mere supply of “Services” to reach the urban poor is not a sufficient condition. For these services to reach the urban poor, it needs to be accompanied by such measures so that an equitable distribution and effective utilization in terms of improving the quality of life of urban poor is possible. It is a project with a multi sectoral approach, therefore, it calls for integrating the work of different agencies i.e.the community, the Govt.and other organizations.

The programme involves planning for the betterment of the individual basties at the grass roots level with RCVs as the key members from the community. The ultimate aim of the Programme is making the basties self reliant, in phased, manner. U.B.S. provides in puts like organizing the groups of RCVs (Resident Community Volunteers) and motivating them into action, educating them on aspects like health, hygiene and sanitation, diarrhoea Management, first Aid, safe drinking water etc., so that at the end of a particular period, some qualitative change could be seen in these basties. Ubs, also acquaints the basties with the facilities of Govt. and non-Govt. Deptts., available in the vicinity e.g.medical services, education etc. from where they can seek assistance in times of need. Women empowerment activities are also planned. Convergence providing facilities which are lacking in these basties with the Deptt. both Govt. and non Govt.which are already on the job is the crux of the programme.

The objectives of the urban basic service programme are as follow :-

- To reduce substantially morbidity and mortality rates of children.
- Develop potential of children through improved access of learning opportunities and other basic services.

- Enhance the awareness and ability of the urban Low income community to meet its own needs particularly those of children and women.
- Provide for physical infrastructure development through sites and services and housing programme and provision of essential services like safe drinking water and low cost sanitation.
- To enhance capacity building efforts of Delhi Govt. and local agencies and to train manpower as skilled and specialized resources.

Shelf of activities under the scheme are given below :-

Pre school learning opportunities.

Nutritional supplementation

Immunization

Health check-up

Personal Hygiene and community sanitation

Non-formal education

Adult education

Assistance to the handicapped

Assistance for sports, cultural activities and promotion of civic consciousness

Pulse-Polio Immunisation Programme

Leprosy eradication programme

1. SALARY

Some higher scales/posts have been suggested in the plan in order to enable the PO's/APO's of UBS of seek promotions. Almost 100% of the present staff has completed more than 12 years, therefore it becomes imperative for them to rise to atleast one position. Moreover, with the Area Volunteers no longer on the scene of UBS, most of the JJ clusters are lying unattended. Therefore, there is also a need to take on some staff of the rolls of UBS. This has been suggested in the plan also. The existing number of posts is proposed to be increased to 119 by creating 67 new posts in 10th Five Year Plan i.e.2002-2007 as per details given below:-

The post are as under :

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
S.No.	Name of Post	No. of Existing Posts	No. of proposed Post	Total Post	Pay Scales (In Rs.)
1.	Project Director	01	--	01	15100-18300
2.	Asst. Project Director	--	05	05	8000-13500
3.	Project Officer	05	04	09	6500-105000
4.	Deputy Project officer	--	18	18	5500-90000
5.	Asstt. Project Officer	23	13	36	5000-8000
6.	Stenographer	01	--	01	4000-6000
7.	U.D.C.	01	--	01	4000-6000
8.	Enumerator	09	--	09	3050-4590
9.	D.E.O.	04	--	04	3050-4590
10.	L.D.C.	--	09	09	3050-4590
11.	Driver	06	09	15	3050-4590
12.	Attendant	01	--	01	2550-3200
13.	Peon	01	09	10	2550-3200
	Total	52	67	119	

2. OTA

A provision has been kept for the payment of OTA to the staff car drivers, steno and peons attached to the Sr.Officers of the Department.

3. TRAVEL EXPENSES

The areas under UBS are scattered all over Delhi. They are far flung and therefore require much traveling by the staff. A provision has been made for TA.

4. OFFICE EXPENDITURE

Provision has also been made for contingencies including purchase of nine four wheeler vehicles.

I. Child Survival and Development

(a) Immunization

The activity involves immunization of all children in the age group of 0-5 years and pregnant women in all the JJ Clusters under UBS for which specialists are called to deliver talks on its importance, the schedule etc. motivating mothers/parents to immunize their children. Apart from this, national level drives e.g. pulse polio etc. are also conducted from time to time. The activity is carried out in coordination with Health Department ICDs and Delhi Govt. as well as other NGOs etc. The honorarium to doctors/specialist at the rate of Rs.150/per session and refreshment @ 3.50 per beneficiary is given.

(b) Diarrhoea management

ORS packets and chlorine tablets are given to JJ dwellers. ORT is propagated in the JJ Clusters. The motivation and awareness camps through publicity are conducted in the clusters.

(c) Family planning/Health checkup

This activity is implemented by the Health Deptt. But however, the motivation education as well as awareness creation sessions are conducted by the UBS staff. Hon. To Doctor's @ Rs.15/- per session and refreshment @ Rs.3.50 per beneficiary is kept under this head, also health check ups of women and children are taken care of in coordination with the MCH centers including.

- Natal care of expectant mothers.
- Post Natal Care of nursing mothers and care of new born infants.
- Care of children under six years of age as well as conducting baby shows.

(d) Nutrition & Food preparation

These sessions are conducted to propagate the importance of low cost and nutritious food. Hon.To resource person @ Rs.150/- session and provision for raw material for demonstration @ Rs.100/- per session is included under this head.

II. Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary Nutrition is provided in the pre-school education centers as per the norms laid down in the scheme @ Rs.2/- per child per day. There has been no provision in financial year 2002-2003 where as from 2003 onwards it is proposed to re-start the scheme.

III. Pre-School Learning Oppurnity

A total of 210, pre-schools are functioning in the JJ Clusters for children below 6 years of age are proposed. The education at this level is intended for stimulation and preparing them the entry to formal school. Low Cost play material like toys, blackboards, colour, pencil etc. are provided. One preschool teacher/creche worker is appointed in each center from within the cluster or nearby area. The worker is being paid @ Rs.250/- p.m.presently. The centers are functioning in the rented rooms and are being paid between Rs.250-350/- per month. It is proposed that the honorarium of creche worker should be enhanced, at per with Angadwadi workers.

IV. Personal Hygine, Environment and Community Sanitation

Education session, awareness creation, shows competitions etc. are to be organized in the JJ clusters. Safai Abhiyans in order to create awareness are also to be conducted, Honorarium to two sweepers @ Rs.100/- during safai Abhiyans @ Rs.100 for prizes sanitation education per camp and Rs.250/- per camp is kept, including miscellaneous expenses.

V. Assistant for conducting Sports & Cultural activities and promoting civic consciousness

Such activities are organised in the Pre school for promoting creating civic consciousness communal harmony and national integration.

An outlay of Rs.750.00 lakh is approved for 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07 and Rs.150.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03.

2 SWARAN JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (Rs.500.00 lakh)

The Govt of India had formulated the plan scheme “Swaran Jayanti Shahri RozgarYojana (SJSRY)”, from 1.12.97 to provide gainful employment to the Urban Unemployed or Under Employed Poor through encouraging the setting up of Self Employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This programme envisaged creation of suitable community structures based on the UBS (P) pattern and delivery of inputs under the programme through the medium of Urban Local Bodies and such community structures.

The scheme rests on a foundation of community empowerment rather than relying on the traditional method of top down implementation and depends on establishing and promoting community organization and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development.

The community organizations like Neighborhood Groups (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are be set up in the target point for purpose of identification of beneficiaries, preparation of application, monitoring of recovery and generally providing whatever other support is necessary to implement the programme. These societies may also set themselves up as thrift and credit societies to encourage community saving as also other group activities. These thrifts and credit societies may be set up separately from the CDS as well and are supposed to link local resource generation efforts with under institutional finance. These bodies are required to be registered under the Societies Registration Act.

The scheme is funded on a 71:25 basis between the Centre and the State and consist of two special schemes namely:-

1. The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
2. The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

The Urban Self Employment has three distinct parts :-

1. Assistance to individual Urban Poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures.
2. Assistance to groups of Urban Poor Women for setting up gainful self employment venture. This sub scheme may be called ' the scheme for development of women and children in the Urban Areas '(DWCUA)
3. Training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other persons associated with the Urban Employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocation and entrepreneurial skills.

The programme is implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on Urban Poor Clusters and shall target the Urban Poor living below the poverty line. Special attention is given to women (not less than 30%), SCs and STs (proportion to their local population), disabled (3%) under this programme. There will be no minimum educational qualification, but not educated beyond ix th standard. However under wage employment programme, there will be no restrictions of educational qualification. Priority will be accorded to house hold & headed by women. A house to house survey of beneficiaries identification can be got done by the State nodal agency through any identified body at the ULB/Community Level specially empowered in this behalf.

The maximum cost will be Rs. 50,000/- per unit and the maximum subsidy is permissible at the rate of 15% of the project costs, subject to a maximum limit of Rs.7500/- and contribution of beneficiaries is mandatory at the rate of 15% of the project cost as margin money. The skill development through appropriate training is another element of this programme. The unit cost allowed for training will be Rs.2000/- per trainee and training period may vary from two to six months subject to a maximum of 300 hours. The cost of tool kit should not exceed Rs.600/- special incentive extended to Urban Poor women for setting up self-employment ventures in a group. The DWCUA group society should consist of at least 10 Urban Poor women. This society shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs.1,25,000/- or 50% of the cost of the project whichever is less. Where the DWCUA group sets itself up as a thrift and credit society shall also be entitled to a lump sum grant of Rs.25,000/- as revolving fund at a rate of Rs.1000/- per member after one year of its formation.

The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) shall seek to provide wage employment to the beneficiaries living below the poverty line by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. This programme shall apply to urban local bodies the population of which was less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census. The CDS shall survey and draw up a list of mission services in list "A" and other remarks shall forward the list to the town poverty eradication cell and in turn this cell will get detailed technical estimates prepared. The state shall delegate the power to issue administrative sanctions to Dy. Commissioner/Project Officer.

A number of 180 CDS were formed in 180 JJ clusters, 1400 boys and girls trained in different trades from ITI/Polytechnics, a total of 8091 Loan applications have been recommended and forwarded to various Nationalised Banks by District Task Forces formed in 9 districts. Under DWCUA component 22 groups have been formed for financial assistance from banks and 12 Thrift and Credit Societies have also been formed upto 1997 to 2000-01. During the year 2001-02 the physical achievement is likely to be

- a) Formation of 72 CDSs.
- b) Training to 900 beneficiaries
- c) 6000 Loan applications to Banks.
- d) 9 DWCUA groups.
- e) 9 Thrift and Credit Societies in the targeted JJ clusters.

In the physical segment the following activities are proposed to be covered during the 10th Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 :-

	10 th Plan 2002-07	Annual Plan 2002-03
a) Formation of CDSs JJ clusters.	250	50
b) Training to beneficiaries.	4500	900
c) Forwarding of loan applications under USEP.15000		3000
d) DWCUA groups.	45	9
e) T&C Societies.	72	14

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

At the state level UPA Cell creative in Urban Development Department for the implementation of SJSRY Scheme. This cell will remain under the direct control of a Spl. Secy./Addl. Secy./or other nominated by Principle Secretary (UD) with supporting staff. Since the SJSRY Programme has been launched by Govt. of India with the replacement of UBSP and NRY (DUDA) the existing staff of these schemes totaling 38, out of which 16 of UBSP & 22 of NRY should be absorbed in the UPA Cell.

At the District level the scheme will be implemented through the Deputy Commissioner of the District supported by one Assistant /Project Officer /UDC/LDC/Peon. The sanctioning and implementing authority of the programme is Pr. Secy. (UD). The Assistant Project Officers will also perform the functions of UPA Cell. At the community level 45 area volunteers services has been taken from UBS for identifying urban poorer.

The existing administrative set-up for the SJSRY Scheme is as follows-

STATE LEVEL
URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
(Nodal Deptt.)
SJSRY CELL
(IN U.D. DEPARTMENT)

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO. OF POSTS	PAY SCALE
1.	Spl./Addl. Secretary	01	Rs.15100-18300/- /12500-16500/-
2.	Project Officer	01	Rs. 6500-10500/-
3.	Statistical Investigator	01	Rs. 4000-6000/-
4.	Stenographer	03	Rs. 4000-6000/-
5.	UDC	01	Rs. 4000-6000/-
6.	Driver	02	Rs. 3050-4950/-
7.	Peon/Chowkidar/Sweeper	03	Rs. 2550-3200/-

DISTRICT LEVEL

1.	Dy. Commissioner	09	
2.	Assistant Project Officer	09	Rs. 5000-8000/-
3.	UDC/LDC	09	Rs. 4000-6000/- /Rs.3050-4950/-
4.	Peon/Chowkidar	09	Rs. 2550-3200/-

The above posts will remain continue during the 10th Five Year Plan.

The state whenever consider necessary any administrative or other changes will made in the interest of the effective implementation of the scheme.

The coverage of aforesaid targets requires the support of the scheme some officers level and some field functionaries. Therefore it is proposed to create the following posts during the year 2002-2007:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale
1.	Jt. Director (Plg.)	01	12000-16500/-
2.	Asstt. Director	01	8000-13500/-
3.	Project Officer	09	6500-10500/-
4.	Asstt. Project Officer	01	5000-8000/-
5.	Community Organizer	45	4000-6000/-

From the above approve funds the salary expenditure, printing charges, training, seminar, purchase of books, computer, vehicles, telephones and other expenditure will be meet out.

This scheme is being implemented in Delhi from July1998. In comparison to other states Delhi has a complex kind of clusters and people often migrated from their native places which is causing a sense of insecurity amongst Bank. Resultantly Banks are not concentrating on the component of financial assistance to these Jhuggi Dwellers which is reflecting on other components of the scheme also. Secondly the loan beneficiaries has to share something towards the loan amount i.e. margin money which is 5% of the project cost. Sometime the beneficiary is too poor to share this amount subsidy which is 15% of

the project cost may also be enhanced so that the poor people residing below the poverty line could avail the benefits of the scheme for whom the scheme is meant for.

An amount of Rs. 500.00 lacs is approved for 10th five year plan and Rs. 100.00 lacs for Annual Plan 2002-03.

3. DIGITAL MAPPING PROJECT IN COLLABORATION WITH NIC.(Rs.375.00 lakhs)

This project was initiated during the 9th Five year Plan at a cost of Rs.4.81 crores. The project was to be implemented by National Informatics Centre. The objective was to map all the man made structures above the ground and with the help of utility organisations. Superimpose utility network and related data to water, sewage, electricity and Gas. It was also envisaged that, once the whole exercise is completed the data would be transferred to Delhi Administration in Urban Development Department where it was proposed to set up a control room for management of the utility network. It was also proposed that this mechanism would be used for coordinating the interdepartmental issues.

Status of the project

The salient features of the progress made so far are summarized here. NIC has completed 12 base maps zones out of 13 zones. However, the toponomic survey has not commenced in a systematic manner due to the lack of manpower, which was to come from Delhi Administration. Delhi Jal Board has completed 7 out of 12 zones and the data for Water lines for these zones have already been entered in the system. Currently data collection is going on in two more zones. Delhi Jal Board is expected to complete data collection by December 2002. Delhi Vidyut Board has completed HT lines in 60% of the total area and HT lines in two districts across the river. Other circles and districts have been sensitized and they have also started work to collect HT network data in the respective districts. The work related to sewage and Gas has not yet started.

Targets for the 10th Five Year Plan

In the beginning of X Five Year Plan, new aerial photography will be available. It is proposed to revise the base map during the 5 years of Xth Five Year Plan and carry out toponomic survey for a fresh verification.

During this period it is also planned to install analysis software for water, electricity and sewage network. This would help in better planning and maintenance of utility networks. This would eventually lead us to better citizen services.

It is also proposed to initiate mapping of Gas and Telephone lines in collaboration with Indraprastha Gas Ltd. and MTNL respectively. The detailed completion schedule for various activities during the Xth Five Year Plan is given below.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE ACTIVITY	COMMENCEMENT	COMPLETION	REMARKS
A	<u>Map and Attribute data</u>			
1.	<u>Aerial Photography</u>	March 2002	April 2002	If weather condition is favorable and necessary approval to fly the area is granted.
2.	<u>Processing and acquisition of aerial Photographs and Diapositives.</u>	May 2002	July 2002	
3.	<u>IMT observation and Adjustment</u>	Aug.2002	Oct.2002	
4.	<u>Map updation</u>	Nov.2002	March 2007	
5.	<u>Map verification</u>	Dec.2002	Dec.2007	
6.	<u>Attribute data collection and its entry into the system.</u> - Road network - Residential house - Govt.Property	March 2002	Dec.2004	With the cooperation of all agencies of Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and additional manpower is to be recruited for field data

	- Communication - Police, Fire etc. - Land Parcels info. - Many other info.etc.			collection.
B.	<u>Utility & related info.</u>			
1.	Water network	In progress	Dec.2002	
2.	Water verification	In progress	July, 2003	
3.	Sewage network	March 2002	Oct.2005	
4.	Electricity EHT network	In progress	Dec.2002	
5.	Electricity HT network	In progress	March 2006	
C.	<u>Application Building</u>			
1.	Analysis software for water	March 2002	Dec.2003	
2.	Analysis software for Elec.	In progress	Dec.2003	

An outlay of Rs.375.00 lakhs is approved for 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) for the Plan Scheme “Digital Mapping Project in collaboration with NIC”. For the Annual Plan 2002-03, an outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs has been approved to undertake the above notes activities under the scheme.

4 PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY, SURVEYS, SEMINAR AND EVALUATION (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

The Urban Development Department is entrusted with the job of plan formulation, coordination and its implementation of various plan scheme of MCD, NDMC, DVB, DJB which involves release of funds at quarterly intervals and monitoring and evaluation of schemes. The scheme implemented by local bodies are very important because it relates with the development of the area and welfare of its citizens. The success of every schemes depends upon the awareness of the citizens and their participation in full capacity. There are certain schemes considered to be very vital for the citizens but due to lack of its publicity, they debarred from accruing the gains. Apart from this in so many schemes the govt. is investing regularly from a long time but no cost benefit analysis has been done so far.

Therefore it was decided to introduce a new plan scheme for creating public awareness among peoples, about new schemes and technologies, holding of seminars conducting of surveys, cost benefit analysis, evaluation & monitoring studies, appointment of consultant, conduction of social audit and other things which are deemed necessary for creating awareness among public. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is approved for the 10th five year plan 2002-07 and Rs.10.00 lakhs for the year 2002-03.

5. STRENGTHENING AND AUGMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE I.E.ROADS,STREETS.LOCAL PARKS, STREET LIGHTS ETC. IN EACH ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY (Rs.70000.00 lakhs)

The Delhi Govt. has formulated this scheme for the MLA's who are being approached by their constituents for carrying out small developmental works relating to the development of roads, footpaths, parks and gardens on land belonging to local bodies i.e.street lights, drainage systems of capital nature in the respective constituency on the pattern of MP's local area development scheme of the Govt.of India. Each MLA can suggest small works of capital nature to be done in his constituency upto the amount of Rs.2.00 crore in a year with each individual work not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs.

SALIENT FEATURES :

The works recommended under this scheme should from the general pattern of programme and projects being implemented by MCD & NDMC. These works will be sanctioned and implemented in the same manner, as other works of these local bodies are being sanctioned and implemented. When ever, required technical and administrative sanctions of the work falling within the scope of this scheme, for which the MLA's have exercised their consent in writing, shall be given after following normal developmental procedure applicable to the local bodies. The work under this scheme shall primarily be asset creation work and no purchase of inventory equipment etc. or revenue expenditure can be allowed. Only such works shall be executed which can complete in one or two working season and which shall lead to the creation of durable assets. Each individual work should not exceed Rs.Five lacs. This is a specific project/location scheme where the expenditure on each project/location is not going to exceed the said ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs under the guidelines issued by the Delhi Govt. from time to time. The works that can be taken up under this scheme broadly fall under the following categories :-

- ii) Construction/Development of roads and streets including village roads, Or approach roads, footpaths and pathways.
- iii) Construction/Development of Parks and gardens on land belonging to the local bodies, including social forestry, farm forestry and horticulture work.
- iv) Provision of Street Lights.
- v) Construction/Development of draining system.

The following works in particular, shall not be allowed under this scheme :

- i) Works, which do not conform to the general pattern of programmes and projects being implemented by the local bodies i.e.MCD & NDMC.
- ii) Works costing more than Rs.5 lakhs.
- iii) Repairs and maintenance of any type.
- iv) Construction of memorials and ceremonial buildings.
- v) Places for religious worship.
- vi) Purchase of inventory of shop of any type.
- vii) Acquisition of land or any compensation of land acquired.
- viii) Completion of incomplete schemes.
- ix) Payment of advances of any type to contractors/suppliers under any works falling within this scheme shall not be allowed. The engagement of contractors or sponsor is prohibited, wherever this scheme does not permit the use of contractors/sponsors.

The guidelines for implementation of the scheme were revised in 2000-01 by enlarging the scope of works which could be taken up under this scheme. The upper limit for each work was also enhanced to Rs.7.00 lakh per year. This limit can also be exceeded in special cases but not more than Rs.7.00 lakh can be utilised in a year. Bigger projects can however, spill over to next year. The revised guidelines are as under:-

The works that can be taken up under this scheme fall under the following broad categories:-

Construction of School Building.

Construction of community halls/barat ghars/chaupals.

Construction of subways wherever found technical feasible.

Hostels specially for working women or girl schools.

Public Libraries.

Construction of foot bridges/bridges.

Public toilet at different locations.

Sports complexes.

Crematoriums or development of burial grounds.

Construction of tube-wells and water tanks for providing drinking water to the people in villages, towns or cities, or execution of other works which may help in this respect.

Construction of roads and drains including part roads, approach roads, link road as per approved layouts.

Sanitation

Parks

Computers to Schools

Street lighting

Grid station upto 11 KVA

2.5 The following works in particular will not be allowed under the scheme:-

- (1) Office Building, residential buildings and other buildings relating to Central or State Governments, Departments, Agencies and Organisations.
- (2) Works including to commercial organisations, trusts, registered societies, private institutions or co-operative institutions.
- (3) Repairs and maintenance works of any type other than special repairs for restoration/upgradation of any durable asset.
- (4) Grants and loans
- (5) Memorials or memorial buildings
- (6) Purchase of inventory or stock of any type.
- (7) Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.
- (8) Assets for an individual benefit except those which are part of approved schemes.
- (9) Places for religious worship

3. MAINTENANCE

Before any work is taken up it should be ensured that there is a provision for maintenance and up keep of the said work by the concerned local body/department.

4. SELECTION OF EXECUTING AGENCY, SANCTION AND EXECUTION OF WORK:-

This scheme envisages that MLA's would submit written requests to MCD/NDMC for works amounting to Rs. 70.00 lakh and to UD department for works amounting to rest Rs. 70.00 for getting works done through other department/agencies, individual constituencies.

4.1 UD Department would select the implementing agency for the scheme in consultation with the MLA Normally the agency would be selected from the following:

- 1 MCD/NDMC
- 2 I&F Department
3. PWD
4. DVB
5. DJB
6. DDA
7. DSIDC
8. Any other Government Department/Agency.

Thereafter the implementing agency should prepare the estimate and submit to UD department for Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction. Funds would be placed at the disposal of the implementing agency/department by UD department after A.A. and Expenditure Sanction is issued.

It is to be ensured that the works pertains to the conceded MLA's constituency and are to be executed in/on the property belonging to local body. The works to be executed should have a public purpose only and not for a private purpose.

4.2 The local bodies/depts are to certify that the works to be executed under this scheme are not covered and implemented under any of their approved plan schemes and

also the “MP’s Local Area Development Scheme” to avoid any duplication both in physical and financial terms.

4.3 If for any reason the concerned local body/department is unable to take up any work suggested by MLA, a report in this regard is to be sent to the Pr. Secretary (UD), Delhi.

4.4 Normal financial and audit procedure will apply to all the actions taken under this scheme.

4.5 When there is a change in the MLA for whatever reason it may be the following principles should be followed as far as possible in executing works

If the work identified by the predecessor MLA is under execution, it should be completed.

If the work identified by the predecessor MLA is pending sanction due to administrative reasons beyond a period of 45 days from the date on which advice was received for taking up the work it should also be executed provided the work is otherwise as per norms.

If the predecessor MLA had identified the work, but it was not taken up for execution because of reasons other than those mentioned in the preceding sub-para, it can be executed subject to the confirmation by the successor MLA.

5. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS A Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Pr. Secretary (UD) will be constituted to regularly monitor the progress of works under this scheme. Senior Officers of implementing agencies should regularly inspect the works being undertaken through field visits.

5.1 A report on the physical and financial progress made in respect of each work is to be submitted to the UD Department at the time of request for release of funds.

- 5.2 In execution of works, MLAs may face special problems/situations not envisaged to be covered under these guidelines. Such cases may be taken up with the Pr. Secretary, Urban Development Department for suitable classification.
- 5.3 When there is a change of a Member of Legislative Assembly for whatever reason it may be, if the predecessor MLA has not identified any works at all, allocation or releases of funds to such predecessor MLA will not be additionally given to the successor/MLA and above Rupees one Crore and forty lakh being the entitlement of the latter MLA for the year concerned.
- 5.4 The funds based on the estimates of the works assigned to each agency would be released to them by Urban Development Department. The funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable. The funds therefore, released in particular year if not fully utilised due to some unavoidable circumstances can be carried over its subsequent year after due approval.

An outlay of Rs. 70000.00 lakh is approved for 10th five year plan and Rs. 13300.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

6. GARBAGE REMOVAL & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (Rs.100.00 Lakh)

The generation of garbage is approximately 6000 metric ton per day of which 350 metric generally in NDMC area. The garbage generated is collected from dhalaos, dustbins by sanitation staff and then transported to the nearest SLF site.

The Govt. of Delhi has taken several initiatives along with local bodies for improving through constructing the dhalaos etc.

The Supreme Court is also monitoring the activities of local bodies in the matter relating to solid waste management. Two committees have been constituted viz “State Level Empowered Committee” and “District Level Empowered Committee” on 31st Aug, 1999 to ensure speedy allotment of Govt. land for solid waste management Projects and recommend acquisition of private land when required and examine other related matters.

Infect public awareness is required to be created for segregating biodegradable solid waste, and for assisting the local bodies in SWM, Govt. is providing financial assistance for strengthening and mechanisation of sanitation services to the local bodies for ensuring that garbage generated is removed and properly disposed off.

Only by making public aware about the consequences of insanitary conditions and total participation and cooperation in the sanitation drive through motivation, training which be carried out with the involvement of NGOs, Resident Welfare Association Cooperation Societies, Association of Industries or Commercial Establishment and financial assistance Govt. then there be a meaningful change. A pattern is required to be developed in which segregation of biodegradable and non bio-degradable waste collected from house by NGOs/RWAs then and there is required.

The Scheme has been formulated with the objective of providing financial support to NGOs, RWAs, Co-operative Societies & other Institutions for organizing training programme and to motivate the public for participation's in improvement of SWM Some areas will also be selected for door-to-door garbage collection through voluntary organization.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lacs has been approved for 10th Plan (2002-2007) which includes Rs. 20.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 2002-03 for providing assistance to NGOs and for creating public awareness.

7. BEAUTIFICATION OF ENTRY POINTS OF DELHI (Rs.25.00 lakhs)

Delhi is the nerve centre of all major activities in the country including, social, political commercial activities etc. This attracted large number of people including national and international tourists, businessmen from far and near places. Delhi being the National Capital has an important role for the foreign dignitaries and the area developments.

All three major modes of transport i.e. air, rail and road are used by the persons coming to or going from Delhi. Even then the most important of these remains the road. There are 14 major entry points of which 9 are under the charges of MCD where as the other five are under the charge of PWD. While the PWD already has a scheme of

beautifying their entry points the MCD has no such project due to its inability to finance such improvement due to resource crunch.

It has been decided that the Govt. would provide earmarked funds to the MCD for this purpose. The entry points leave the first impression on the tourist/commuters coming to Delhi. Generally these points are given the least importance being at the periphery and thus these present a very shabby picture. A number of vehicles have to stop at these points for paying Tax, Security checking etc.

It is therefore proposed to beautify the area around the entry points so as to create proper infrastructure. The area would be developed through horticulture modern computerized check plants and shrubs would be planted by the road side and the area around these points would developed with small structures to give a pleasant look for those entering the capital. In addition other conveniences like toilets, restaurants, parking spaces, petrol pumps etc. would be ended at these entry points. The idea is to provide beautiful surroundings as per changing scenario. Specially designed street would be intensively landscaped, the entry points would be designed to reflect the mood of the city.

To achieve the above objectives this scheme had been formulated for inclusion in the Annual Plan 2000-2001. The extent would be used for providing funds to the MCD for beautifying the entry points under the control.

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been approved for 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), for this plan scheme. A sum of Rs.5.00 lacs is approved for Annual Plan 2002-2003.

8. EQUITY CAPITAL TO INDRAPRASTHA GAS LTD.(Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Indraprastha Gas Ltd.,is a joint venture company formed with participation of BPCL and GAIL. The Govt.of India has offered 5% equity to the Govt.of Delhi & this offer has been accepted with the Cabinet's approval. The main objective of the company are to carry on the business of storage, suppliers, distributors, sellers and dealers in natural gas and its derivatives, including LPG, CNG, PROPANE and any conventional and non-conventional type of energy, and to carry out works in respect of pipe lines and equipment's and automotive sectors, and to set up separate outlets for CNG dispensing to automobiles. The company has already started the supply of piped gas for domestic use in some areas of Delhi.

There are a number of other ancillary objectives also, the important ones are to open retail stores and act as whole-sellers for selling the goods manufactured for imported or procured by the company, to develop electricity and gas works and power plants, markets, reservoirs, water tanks, etc. to act as technical consultant and to develop all types of telecommunications and electronic systems, equipment's and software's. At present, the authorised capital of the company for achieving these objectives is Rs.100 crore divided into 10 crore, equity share of Rs.10 each.

The company shall be making beginning with an authorised capital of Rs.40 crores. The equity capital would be shared by BPCL 22.5%, GAIL 22.5%, Govt.of NCT of Delhi 5% and the rest 50% to be raised from financial institutions and public issue. During the year 2000-01, Govt.of Delhi had already released its share amounting to Rs.700.00 lakhs for equity capital.

This plan scheme has been formulated to meet out the share of NCT of Delhi in equity formation of the company. To meet out this and other unexpected exigencies that may arise an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been approved for the Xth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and an allocation of Rs.10 lakhs has been approved for A.P.2002-2003

9. RENOVATION/IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN CHAUPAL (Rs.800.00 lakh)

There are 135 urban villages in Delhi. In Delhi the urbanisation is moving on with highest pace leading to conversion of Rural Villages into Urban Villages. Due to rapid flow and concentration of people in urban villages, causing deterioration of Infrastructure facilities in these areas. In the urban villages for the development of Roads, drains, improvement of parks, street light community halls, enough financial provision was made from plan budget and development works also carried out. However the chaupals which were the center of all the social activities in rural villages were remained neglected after conversion into urban villages. Keeping in view the dilapidated and deteriorating conditions a meeting was held in Feb.2000 in the chamber of Hon'ble M/o Finance which was attended by Hon'ble M/o U.D., Pr.Secretary(Finance), Secretary(Plg), Commissioner(MCD) wherein it was decided to initiate Renovation/Improvement works of chaupals located in urban villages to Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt. and funds for the above purpose will be provided from the budget of plan scheme "Development of Urban Villages". During the year 2001-2002. 30 Urban chaupals with an estimated cost of

Rs.300.00 lakhs sanctioned. Still there are many chaupals remained uncovered which will be taken up for repairs in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs.800 lakh is approved for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and Rs.300 lakh for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

10. MICROZONATION OF DELHI (Rs.2050 lakh)

Following the occurrence of the devastating earthquake in Bhuj in Gujarat on 26th January, 2001 and further receipt of information from the Building Material and Technology Development Council in the Ministry of Urban Development, that Delhi was located in Zone-IV in so far as the intensity of earthquake measurement under the richter scale was concerned. The matter taken up with the Ministry of Science & Technology in March 2001 seeking their help in the microzonation of the city. Microzonation involved sub-division of seismic zone into smaller zones that have relatively smaller exposure to various earthquake related effects. The objective is to estimate the location, reoccurrence interval and relative severity of future seismic events in the area so that seismic hazardous could be assessed and effects can be mitigated or avoided. This involves the creation of a seismotectonic map of the area identifying possible seismogenic sources, both near the Delhi area as well as distant sources, the motion of which could affect Delhi. This would facilitate various decisions involving spatial planning, future population settlement schemes, nature of buildings to be constructed and pre-occasion if any to be taken given soil characteristics determine areas to be avoided in so far as future construction programmes are concerned and so on. The Ministry of Science & Technology have reacted favorably to our proposal and have not only come up with the project for a seismic microzonation of Delhi region to be done over three phases but also for the evolution of GIS based disaster management solution of Delhi region. The entire project is to be completed over a three year period and work on the seismic microzonation involving a budget of Rs.21.52 crores of which Rs.17.4 crores is to be assigned to the three phases of the seismic microzonation scheme while the GIS based disaster management solution would involve a budget of Rs.4.12 crores. A detailed presentation on the project proposal was made by the Secretary in the Department of Ocean Development, Ministry of Science & Technology, Dr.Harsh Gupta on the 20th September, 2001 at Raj Niwas before Hon.Lt.Governor, Hon.Chief Minister, Hon.Minister(UD) as also the the Hon.Minister

PWD. Both the Hon.Lt.Governor and the Hon.Chief Minister had expressed their appreciation for the project proposal and stated that these studies would greatly facilitate the assessment of the risk and vulnerability of the Delhi Area, and further that this would help in the planning of new construction, strengthening of existing structures and also evolving of earthquake disaster mechanism. The Urban Development Department was asked to proceed further and process the Ministry's proposal for obtaining necessary clearances and approvals. It would also be relevant to mention here that this entire exercise involving microzonation and GIS based disaster management solution is nearly a prelude for the establishment of a high tech centres of the nature already in existence in Japan, Russia and the United States. These centres facilitate the nature and responses required in the event of an earthquake related disaster on the basis of the location of the same. It is possible to calibrate the nature of responses because the exist event of damage based on a host of input already available regarding various characteristics pertinent to the region. However, the microzonation and GIS based solution projects would have to be initiated first and in this context perhaps we are already a little late in the day in promoting the same given the extent of urbanization that is already occurred in the Union Territory.

In the course of further detailed discussions held with the Ministry of Science & Technology, that have now sent to us a detailed proposal on the mechanism required to get the project go in. There will be two High Powered Committees who has seen this work, the Apex Committee being a project Steering Committee chaired and co-chaired by Secretary, Department of Science and Technology and Secretary, Deptt. of Ocean Development respectively and having on Board representatives of the Geological Survey of India, Indian Meteorological Department, Surveyor General, as also the Government of Delhi. There will also be a project Implementation Committee headed by the Director General of the Geological Survey of India and having representatives of the Indian Meteorological Department, National Physical Research Institute, Surveyor of India, IIT Delhi, IIT Roorkee, Department of Science & Technology and the Government of Delhi.

The Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) which is an autonomous body under DST is proposed to be an principal agency of the DST for implementing this programme TIFAC figures in both the Steering Committee and the Implementation Committee, and the well known Scientist Dr.Chitambaram is the Chairman of its Governing Body,. TIFAC is entrusted with the task of managing all

mission mode organization and programmes of the Ministry and have already been handling important missions such as sugar mission, fly ash mission and certain UNDP projects concerning application of information technology in the sustainable agricultural development of Punjab and implementing the Vision-2001 project. It is a multi institutional project functioning vehicle. Once this mechanism is accepted, the Ministry will nominate a Project Director for a scheme. The Secretary, Deptt. of Science & Technology is himself the Chairman of the Executive Committee of TIFAC. Each mission will have its own Project Director.

In so far as our project is concerned, the Implementation Committee will a TIFAC Project Director, a Convenor of the Steering Committee and assigned our task as Member Secretary and he will function as Chief Executive Officer.

The release of funds by the Govt.of Delhi would be directly to TIFAC and empowered as the two Apex Committees are, a certain autonomy in its functioning is envisaged with a view to facilitating expeditious execution of the project within the planned time frame.

An amount of Rs.2050 lakh is approved for the Tenth Five Year Plan(2002-2007) and Rs.600 lakh for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 for the aforesaid works.

11. SKILL UPGRADATION AND IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AND PLANNING MANAGEMENT IN KEY SERVICES SECTORS. (Rs.400.00 lakh)

Delhi has been facing unprecedented growth, which has been a cause of serious concern to all. In fact, Delhi has emerged as a gigantic magnet attracting people from not only the neighbouring States but also from the far off regions of the country. It is due to the fact that the capital offers scope for large-scale employment and diverse opportunities. The increase in population over the last five decades has been phenomenal. From 14.5 lakhs in 1951, Delhi reached the population of 94 lakhs by 1991. Presently its population is estimated at 137 lakhs. This population increase has also taken place in the neighbouring towns of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, etc. However, the point to notice is that the sharp increase in population in Delhi has not mainly been due to natural growth,

but because of heavy influx and immigration into Delhi. As per an estimate 12.3 lakhs had migrated to Delhi during the year 1971-81 and more than 20 lakhs during the year 1981-91. Besides, migratory labour population there is a huge floating population during day times in Delhi. All this is putting a heavy strain on the civic amenities. The need for transport, water, electricity, sanitation and solid waste management, etc. has not kept pace with such increase in population.

(ii) In view of the above, various agencies like Urban Dev.Deptt., Govt.of Delhi, MCD, NDMC and DJB etc. are working in this field and for providing basic civic amenities. Different agencies have their own schemes in relation to these aspects of urban planning and development. However, due to sharp increase in population, most of the schemes remain short of fulfilling the basic needs of the population. It is also possible that there are certain major bottlenecks due to lack of innovative schemes/skills on the part of persons involved in planning/monitoring and implementation of these schemes. That is why these days there is a lot of emphasis on skill upgradation and also orienting concerned employees to the work they are handling through training programmes.

(iii) It is therefore proposed that the officers who are actively involved in formulation/implementation/monitoring of such schemes, be given specialized training for skill upgradation as adopted in other developed countries. This will greatly facilitate skill development for the major tasks ahead and thus strengthen the public delivery system.

(iv) There are certain important spheres of urban planning and development in the context of NCT of Delhi, which calls for specialised training's. There are as under :

1. Liquid and solid waste management.
2. Water management.
3. Environment Pollution, water pollution, night pollution.
4. Housing and slum upgradation.
5. Traffic management, transport facilities.

(v) There are many international agencies, which offer training programmes to different countries on reciprocal basis or by way of mutual agreements. In the year 2000 the Govt.of India and the Govt. of Netherlands had entered into a bilateral agreement and under this pilot project negotiated 5 officers each involved in the management of a few

key services as mentioned above were sent for training to Netherlands. The training period had ranged between 3 weeks to 4 weeks. This pilot project was finalized entirely by the Govt.of Netherlands. At that time the Govt.of Delhi had also expressed that it would be willing to fund future programmes for training in Netherlands once the course under the pilot project is conducted and its utility to the services is evaluated after getting the feed back from the trainee officers. The contents of the programme were evaluated in an experience sharing session with the trainee officers, who indicated that all of them have been able to acquire some knowledge during the short duration of course, which may benefit their organizations increasing the level of efficiency in the services being provided. The Govt.of Delhi would greatly benefit if such opportunities are tapped by deputing its officers for such training and since such plate-form is available at Netherlands, therefore, regular training programmes should continue in future also and these could be funded by the Govt.of Delhi. Thus, it is proposed that every year 25 officers in 5 batches of 5 officers should be drawn from MCD, NDMC, DJB,,Transport Sector, Forest & Environment Sector, Housing and Slum Upgradation Sector, particularly those looking after the utility services in the City and the contingent should also include at least one officer from the Administrative Department(Urban Development Department), one each from Planning Department and Finance Department to facilitate the implementation of various schemes and ideas which the trainee officers may suggest in future. Overall representation of the officers of the Govt.of Delhi and its client departments would remain restricted to 25 only.

(vi) It is further proposed to include this in the plans scheme of the Govt. for the 10th Five Year Plan i.e.2002-07. Accordingly, Rs.400 lakh is approved for the 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07 and Rs. 70.00 lakh for the annual plan 2002-03.

12. TRANS YAMUNA AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD (Rs.2500.00 lakhs)

(URBAN DEVELOPMENT)

(i) SOCIO-CULTURAL CENTRE AT LAXMI NAGAR & CBD SHADARA

It is proposed to undertake construction of two socio cultural centres at Laxmi Nagar and CBC Shahdara. As per recommendations of the Trans Yamuna Area Board, complexes are to be developed for providing recreational cultural and other facilities to the population living in the Trans Yamuna Area.

(a) East Delhi does not have good auditoriums, art galleries, library and conferencing facilities. People wanting to enjoy cultural shows or take part in conferencing facilities, have to travel to other parts of Delhi. Further, as existing auditorium, art galleries, conferencing facilities are booked through out the year and have reasonably good occupancy levels it can be inferred that there exists demand for these development components at the site.

(b) The Govt. of Delhi is committed for Socio-Economic and Cultural Development of the whole Delhi with Special emphasis on Trans Yamuna Area where most of the peoples are either from middle income group or lower income group. Their contribution in the economic growth is more however their economic condition is not good. Therefore it is the responsibility of the Govt. to provide a suitable platform for performing necessary Socio-Economic, cultural activities. Keeping in views Govt.'s objective financial investment is indispensable.

(C) A suitable plot of land measuring 6900 sq.m.including mandatory green belt measuring 1633 sq. has been identified and has been handed over to the Department of Urban Development by DDA.

(g) The brief proposal of the project is :

- Primary activities
- Food Court
- Revenue generating
- Restaurants
- Revenue generating
- Retail (Bookshop & Toys/Banking etc.)
- Revenue generating
- ATM(Three)
- Revenue generating
- Auditorium
- Non revenue generating
- Conference/Business Centre

- Non Revenue generating
- Art Gallery
- Non revenue generating
- Video Arcade and Kids Entertainment
- Revenue generating
- Skating Rink
- Revenue generating
- Bonsai garden
- Non Revenue generating
- Support activities

Parking (Revenue generating)

Electrical services

Plumbing, water supply, sewerage and drainage

Air-conditioning

Acoustics

Landscaping

Construction of Socio Cultural Centre at Laxmi Nagar at a cost of Rs. 14.28 crores has already been started by DSIDC.

An outlay of Rs.2500.00 lakhs has been approved for the 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07 for the construction of Socio-Cultural Centres at Laxmi Nagar and CBD Shahdara. An amount of Rs.700.00 lakhs is approved under the scheme for Annual Plan 2002-03.

LAND & BUILDING DEPARTMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO NCR DEVELOPMENT FUND (Rs. 25000.00 lakhs)

In order to sustain the pressure of population in Delhi, the Regional Plan envisages harmonious development of National Capital Region. Development of new integrated township will also ensure availability of developed industrial and economic activities being dispersed from Delhi. The Development/Projects are required to be financed

through the state budgetary resources and through joint financing by the NCR towns through public sector jointly NCR Planning and State Govts.

The financing of integrated township industrial schemes/projects in the Sub-Region of NCR will go a long way in meeting the demand of those Industrial units which are not permitted to continue their operations in Delhi as per the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and are to be re-located out side Delhi in NCR, thereby ceasing congestion and pollution in Delhi. Efforts are also being made to make NCR transportation system efficient by funding the projects like National Highway, Expressway, Commuters Rail Project etc. to divert the traffic movement and avoid congestion and pollution in city area.

The NCR Planning Board has projected an investment of Rs. 6682 crores for the 10th Five Year period in the working group on Urban Development including Urban Transport, Urban Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Environment, constituted by the Planning Commission under the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. Out of this, the requirement of funds through Budgetary resources is Rs. 3160 crores and through Internal and Extra Budgetary resources (IEBR) is Rs. 3722 crores. The total loan requirement from NCR Planning Board has been projected as 5317 crores.

The projected IEBR figures include:-

a)	Internal accruals	Rs. 750.00 crores
b)	Market borrowings	Rs. 2392.00 crores
c)	Contribution from Govt. of NCT Delhi	Rs. 580.00 crores
Total		Rs. 3722.00 crores

An outlay of Rs. 25000.00 lakh has been approved for the 10th Five Year Plan. and Rs. 3000.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2002-2003 from GNCT of Delhi as NCR Planning Board is expected to take-up large infrastructure projects like Regional Rail Transit System, Western Peripheral Expressway and Eastern Peripheral Expressway etc. in the region in addition to continue financing of spill over NCR development schemes like Industrial Development Schemes and Infrastructure Development Schemes.