

III. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION:

Out of the total area of 1483 sq. kms. of Delhi, 798 sq. kms. are rural and 685 sq. kms. are urban. The entire rural area is divided in five C.D. Blocks namely Alipur Kanjhawala, Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara. The rural population as per 1991 Census was 200 lakh, which accounts for 10% of the total population of Delhi.

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

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

Scheme-wise detailed write up of the Plan Scheme proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is given below:-

I The Mini Master Plan for Development of Rural Villages (Rs300.00 lakhs for 2003-04.)

The then Finance Minister of Delhi in the Plan review meeting of Rural Development Sector held on 18.11.97 expressed his view that all the plan activities related to Rural Development should be integrated into a single scheme. Mini Master Plan for the 'Development of Rural Villages' which is already under implementation. As a follow-up action, a meeting was convened under the chairmanship of Pr. Secretary (Planning) on 26.5.98 wherein it was decided that two schemes namely I) Rural Roads and ii) Development of Rural Villages within Laldora of MCD related to Rural Development should be reflected under the Mini Master Plan with Development Department as the nodal agency.

It was decided that scheme-wise detailed information in respect of development of rural villages and rural roads should be urgently furnished directly by MCD to Development Department/Planning Department and all the proposals of release routed through Development Department instead of Urban Development Department/Transport Department etc. But, this decision was subsequently revised and Urban Development Deptt., continues to function as nodal agency for release of funds to MCD. However, with a view to avoid duplication and overlapping sanctions of rural roads, a Standing Committee was constituted by the Chief Secretary, on the advice of Planning Department, under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner where the information is being exchanged between Rural Development Department and MCD regarding works of rural roads being executed by the two agencies under Mini Master Plan (IDRV works) and plan scheme of rural roads respectively. Officers of Planning Department, Urban Development Deptt., Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt. and MCD were members of this Committee. Now the Development of Rural Villages and Rural Road Schemes of MCD has been transferred to Development Department for releasing funds to MCD and monitoring of the scheme.

The Mini Master Plan for the Planned and Integrated Development of Rural areas of Delhi involving mainly, construction of physical, social economical and ecological infrastructure was conceived in mid eighties. Later in 1992, a draft outline plan (involving an expenditure of Rs 883 crores) was prepared by Delhi Development Authority and was taken up by Govt. of Delhi for implementation. After modification, the scheme was approved by Planning Commission in the year 1994-95, the strategy evolved in the plan has been to develop the entire rural areas a special area. This shall ensure retention of both green character and ecological balance as well as development of area in a planned manner so that the haphazard growth can be checked and encroachment could be reduced to minimum private sector will also be involved in Development Area. For physical planning of the area the existing 195 villages have been divided into three tiers 15 villages to be developed as Growth Centres, 33 to be developed as Growth Points and remaining one hundred and forty seven as Basic villages were identified during Ninth Five Year Plan. The classification was based upon existing and projected components viz., I) Population ii) Growth of population iii) Physical infrastructure iv) available social infrastructure and v) Potentiality for development and transport and communications.

Mini Master Plan recognizes, identified and aims to create long range physical infrastructure for planned development of rural areas and social upliftment of rural masses. The process is subject to multi-issue coalition building. Its rigors are tough and the project authorities are trying to address the critical issues the master plan for Delhi 2001 has provision for Development of Rural Area of Metro poles of has been appredated that households in rural areas of Delhi have higher level of education and income as compared to rural areas in adjoining states. The area, therefore, needs to be provided with reasonable high level of infrastructure and good road linkages with the city.

During the past years, it was revealed that the lay out plan maps for Kanjhawla, Ghoga and Baprola Growth Centres was not cleared by the DDA for further submitting them with NCR Planning Board to seek their clearance. Because of this reason, the expenditure could not incurred during the year 2002-03.

Development of Growth Centres, Growth Points and Basic Villages along with the implementation of schemes under IDRV are the basic component of Mini Master Plan.

i) GROWTH CENTRES (15)

Each growth centre will serve an area between 40 to 50 sq. kms., covering a population of 40 to 50 thousand.

The type of activities proposed to be carried in the Growth Centres would, mainly, be of non-agricultural in character. Large areas will be developed for different types/purposes. Facilities proposed to be provided in Growth Centres are a big shopping complex; building of public and social utilities, (managed by Public and Non Govt. Organisation) ; small industrial estates and other facilities in the fields of educational and vocational, recreational, medical and public health, banks, irrigation, pleasure parks for different age ground; auditorium, restaurants, cafes, sports centre, gymnasium, skating hall, public conveniences, solar energy corners, mini forest; places for religious gatherings and meals, mandi (collection and distribution centre), large community hall/panchayat ghar; post office with telegraph facilities, telephone office, police station or police posts, cinema, library, storage for fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides,

veterinary hospital and dairy colony and bus terminals. All these centres will have the facilities to serve the population in the catchment area as well.

ii) GROWTH POINTS (33)

Each Growth Point will serve, an area of 20 to 25 sq. kmts., covering a population of 15 to 25 thousand. The Growth Point will have facilities:-

- a) Shopping Centre of medium scale.
- b) Primary, middle and senior secondary schools.
- c) Library/club/adult education centre.
- d) Post, telegraph and telephone office.
- e) Cooperative Societies.
- f) Primary health centre.
- g) Sports complex.
- h) Multi-purpose Community Centre.
- i) Public park and
- j) Gathering and religious places.

iii) BASIC VILLAGES (147)

Each basic village will aim to serve existing abadi areas. It will have a multi-purpose community centre with adjoining 8 to 10 shops kiosks, public parks, primary school, sport stadium for rural sports, public conveniences, space for meals and religious cultural gathering, community water hydrants, latrines and electricity, sub-post office.

Preparation of standard design for big and small MPCCs at village level was done by School of Planning and Architecture and MCD's approval for standard Design for MPCCs was obtained on 29.3.95. Delhi Development Authority resolved in June 1996 conveying 'No objection' to setting up of Growth Centres/Growth Points/Semi and Public Utilities at basic villages level in rural areas under Mini Master Plan Scheme.

In the year 1994-95, the Administrative and Financial approval and construction of about 75 MPCCs was issued and now at present 78 MPCCs have already been constructed by different agencies and construction work is in progress of 9 other MPCCs.

The land used for construction of MPCCs has been mostly Gaon Sabha land. Private land would be acquired for construction of MPCCs wherever necessary.

The decline in expenditure during the last four years 1999-2003 has mainly due to policy of NCT of Delhi for new construction of MMP and due legal proceeding in respect of Growth Centre/Growth Points.

The policies and progress approved by the Govt. and Planning Commission already undertaken for implementation are proposed to be intensively pursued in the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07. The highlights of the action plan would be:-

- i) Optimum utilisation of assets already created in rural villages in the form of Multi-purpose Community Centre.
- ii) Construction of a network of approach road/link roads to facilitate better movement of people of rural areas and transportation of goods and services in rural areas.
- iii) Prioritization of development work of Growth Centres/Points in already identified areas.
- iv) Expeditious acquisition of land for Growth Centres at Alipur and Chhawala.
- v) Development of ponds in rural areas with a view to provide better civic and hygienic condition.

The development of Growth Centres/Points is as under:-

A. GROWTH CENTRES

1) KANJHAWALA GROWTH CENTRE

Kanjhawala Growth Centre is going to be developed in 75 hect. of land entirely belonging to Gaon Sabha and allotted to Rural Development Department for the project.

An amount of Rs 10.72 crores was released to Gaon Sabha as lease amount for the land and an amount of Rs 48 lakhs was released for acquisition of private land in the year 1996. An amount of Rs 6.18 crores was also released to DSIDC in the year 1996-97 towards the partial cost of development of the Growth Centre.

Site has already been handed over to DSIDC (Implementing Agency) by the consolidation officer after consolidation of land holdings.

The lay out plan of Kanjhawala Growth Centre has already been approved by the Technical Committee, Delhi Development Authority in the month of Jan. 1998 and copy of the lay out plan has also been sent to NCR Planning Board for their comments. But due to litigation dispute, the work at this centre is held up.

2. BAPROLA GROWTH CENTRE

Baprola Growth Centre is planned to be developed in about 170-180 acres of land. Allotment of about 25 acres of Gaon Sabha land has already been made for the project and also made payment to the Gaon Sabha. Site for Baprola Growth Centre has already been handed over for the first phase to DSIDC (Implementing Agency). The cost component of this Growth Centre so far has been Rs 18.44 crores (Rs 15.60 crores for acquisition of private land and Rs 2.84 crores for Gaon Sabha land).

Total amount of Rs 10.06 crores (Rs 0.06 crores + Rs 10 crores) was released to DSIDC , the Implementing Agency for development of Growth Centre in the year 1996-97 and 1998-99 respectively.

The layout plan of Growth Centre at Village Baprola has already been submitted by the DSIDC to Technical Committee of DDA for the clearance of the project. DDA's approval to the layout plan is awaited.

The land under phase-II has already been identified and under active consideration of Land and Building Deptt. for acquisition. An amount of RS 15.60 crores has been

deposited with Land & Building Deptt., for acquisition of private land. A small patch of land is under Court Stay Order against the acquisition of land.

3. CHHAWALA - KANGANHERI GROWTH CENTRE

Chhawala Kanganheri Growth Centre is proposed to be developed on main Chhawala Kanganheri road on private as well as Gaon Sabha land measuring 170-180 acres.

An amount of Rs 15.60 lakhs was released for acquisition of private land to L&B Deptt. in the year 1996-97 and 1997-98. Also an amount of Rs 150.00 lakhs was released to Director (Panchayat) as lease amount for acquisition of Gaon Sabha land during the year 1996-97. In addition to this, Rs 10.00 lakhs was released to PWD for the development of land of the Growth Centre in the year 1996-97.

The joint survey for the earlier proposed site has been carried out by officials of the Revenue Department, Land & Building Deptt. and Rural Development Deptt. on 30.4.98.

Draft notification under Land Acquisition Act is held up at the Office of SDM/LAC (Najafgarh) due to non-availability of alignment of proposed express highway in the vicinity of the site for the Growth Centre.

4. ALIPUR GROWTH CENTRE

Alipur Growth Centre is also proposed to be developed in private and Gaon Sabha land measuring 170-180 acres between old and new G.T. Road and around Alipur and Bakoli villages. Payment amounting to Rs 14.07 crore to acquire land for the project has already been made to L&B Deptt.

The joint survey of finally decided site by Competent Authority has been conducted on 3.7.1997 along with the officials of Land & Building Department and Revenue Deptt. draft notification is being processed at the Land and Building Deptt. for issuance of notification for acquisition of land.

5. GHOGHA GROWTH CENTRE

Like other Growth Centre, the Ghogha Growth Centre is also proposed to be developed in area measuring 170-180 acres. An amount of Rs 22.14 crores was released to L&B Deptt., for acquisition of private land in the year 1997-98. In addition to this, Rs 36.21 lakh and Rs 7.53 crores in the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively have been released to DSIDC, the Implementing Agency for development of Ghogha Growth Centre.

Land for the Growth Centre has already been handed over to the implementing agency (DSIDC) on 7.7.98. DSIDC has informed that lay out plans have been submitted by them to the Technical Committee of Delhi Development Authority and further action for development shall be taken by them on receipt of DDA's approval.

B. GROWTH POINTS

SMALKHA GROWTH POINT

The first Growth Point under Mini Master Plan is proposed to be developed in 60 to 65 acres of land in Village Smalkha through implementing agency (PWD).

The lay out plan of the Growth Point at Village Smalkha is to be prepared by the PWD for further submission to Technical Committee of Delhi Development Authority for the clearance of the project.

The total amount of Rs 8.17 crores was released for acquisition of private land to Land & Building Deptt. during the year 1997-98 and 1998-99. Besides an amount of Rs 55,900/- was released to PWD on 29.3.98 for preparation of site plan.

The L&B Deptt. has already issued notification under section 4 & 17 of Land Acquisition Act. Substantial portion of notified land had come under the courts stay order before an issuance of notification under section 6 of Land Acquisition Act.

C. BAWANA SPORTS COMPLEX

The proposal to construct a sports complex at Village Bawana has already been approved and financial sanction was granted by SFC/EFC in their meeting held in month of March 1998. Same was communicated to the Implementing Agency (I&FC) to carry out the actual implementation of project. The I&FC Deptt. is in process of finalising detailed design etc., of the complex.

D. MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTRES (MPCCS)

There is a provision of construction of one MPCC in each of 147 rural village of NCT of Delhi under Mini Master Plan and process to construct the MPCC has already been started in 1995 through four Implementing Agencies namely, DSIDC, MCD, PWD & I&FC Deptt. The physical progress report is as follows:-

i) No. of MPCCs completed	78
ii) No. of MPCCs under construction	9
iii) No. of villages where land is proposed to be acquired.	45

	132

All completed MPCCs are being booked for marriages etc. through BDO of the area charging Rs 1000/- per day. Besides, the regular, booking of the central hall for marriage, built up spaces and shops etc. have been allotted to Govt. Deptt. of Social Welfare for Agganwadis, Deptt. of Training for Vocational Training Centres, Delhi Public Library for Libraries, Deptt. of Education for sport facilities, Delhi wholesale consumer cooperative (Apna Bazar) for FPS, Delhi State Cooperative Bank etc.

E. DEVELOPMENT OF TRUNK INFRASTRUCTURE

Only one project under the provision of development of Trunk Infrastructure under Mini Master Plan is taken up to construct a link road from Jharoda Kalan to Kair

Village of length of more than 5 km. At an estimated cost of Rs 68.09 lakhs through I&FC Deptt.

The work under Mini Master Plan is held up for the last two year and INTACT has been assigned the task of carrying out a work study to assess progress, under the scheme etc. and evaluate the MPCC, so far completed.

An outlay of Rs.300.00 Lakhs has been approved to implement various components of the scheme during Annual Plan 2003-04. (Revenue Rs. 200.00 lakh & Capital Rs. 100.00 lakh)

2. Integrated Development of Rural Villages (Rs2700.00 lacs for 2003-04.)

This scheme covers activities of development of infrastructure facilities in the rural areas of Delhi including the construction of link road approach road, development cremation grounds and to provide basic facilities to the people of rural villages.

The works/projects proposed to be undertaken under IDR V scheme are under and will depend upon time to time requirement for the next financial year 2003-04. Delhi Rural Development Board has also been constituted to formulate a unified coordinated area plan for Rural Areas keeping in view the functioning of multiple agencies like DDA, MCD, PWD, Jal Board and I&F Department.

A. Capital

- i) Construction of approach road
- ii) Construction of link roads.
- iii) Development of cremation grounds.
- iv) Repair of IDR V Roads.
- v) Development of parks.
- vi) Development of ponds.
- vii) Development of playgrounds.
- viii) Construction of drainage mainly to protect rural areas from flooding.

An outlay of Rs. 2700.00 Lakhs has been approved for 2003-04.

**3. Strengthening and Modernization of the Panchayat Unit and its function
(Rs.1100.00 Lakh for 2003-04).**

The Panchayat Unit currently functioning under the Divisional Commissioner needs to be strengthened and modernized. Over the past few years, the basic infrastructure of the unit has not received the due attention and as a result its functioning and structure have become ineffective and weak. The primary responsibility of the Panchayat Unit in Delhi is to protect Gaon Sabha Land. With increasing pressure of migrant population from neighbouring states combined with high increase in land prices, the gaon sabha land in Delhi, like any other public and has come direct sabha land in threat of encroachment. Besides removal of encroachment on the original gaon sabha land, the agricultural land veted in the gaon sabha due to non-agricultural use of the agricultural land needs to be retrieved and protected. Besides protection of Gaon Sabha facilities and infrastructure relating to the panchyati Raj institutions. Under this head, construction and repair of chaupals, Panchyat ghars, wells, phirni/inner roads, drainage, street lights, ponds, provision of essential public utilities, development of parks, tree plantations along village roads, and afore station on Gaon Sabha land will be covered. The scheme will have the following components: -

- (i) Computerisation of the Gaon Sabha Land Records: - Under this component it is proposed that to ascertain the exact status of Gaon Sabha land in respect of its location, title, possession and encroachments, the land records relating to Gaon Sabha will be organized/prepared using the latest technology like computers, aerial photography, digital cadastral mapping etc. Specifically, it will be ensured that:
 - a. All the Gaon Sabha land records are computerized by creating their databases and the scabbed images of record documents.
 - b. The aerial photographs are taken of all the rural and urban villages of Delhi shijras (village revenue maps) are aligned to them.

- c. The Cadastral mapping is done in respect of all pockets of Gaon Sabha land.
 - d. The land records are stored on modern IT media for their safe and fool proof storage and easy retrieval.
 - e. All the Gaon Sabha resolutions are scanned and are organized through an electronic document storage and retrieval system.
 - f. All the litigation cases are computerized for their effective monitoring.
 - g. All the basic village data are compiled and computerized for resource, ecological and spatial planning of villages. So far, not much attention has been given to the proper resource ecological and spatial planning of villages while providing various public utilities in them. It is therefore, proposed that such planning is done in respect of all the rural villages of Delhi. This will eliminate waste of resources.
- (ii) Strengthening of the Panchayat Unit : Under this component it is proposed to provide the Panchayat HQ and five block offices with necessary modern office infrastructural equipment and facilities including essential services like security, sanitation, catering etc. and transport facilities. All the services are proposed on a contract basis from professional agencies.
- (iii) Protection of Gaon Sabha Land and its development : For removing existing encroachment from the Gaon Sabha land, it's protection from further encroachment and its development for feasible and requisite uses, it is proposed that all the Gaon Sabha land is identified, properly demarcated and bounded with masonry stone brick wall and steel RCC grill. At present, there is no arrangement what so ever of watch and ward either for the Gaon Sabha land for Panchayat properties like Panchayat Ghars and Chaupals resulting in huge losses to public exchequer by way of encroachments and thefts. In order to secure the Gaon Sabha assets, security arrangements by professional agencies are proposed under this scheme. Besides, every village will be connected through a telephone communication and where ever feasible through internet. This measure will help in the effective security of Gaon

Sabha asses and development works of rural villages by establishing proper communication links between villages and the Panchayat unit.

- (iv) Provision of basic infrastructure for Panchayat Raj institutions Public utilities and Forestation in rural villages :

For strengthening the Panchayat Raj institutions, the construction/ repair of chaupals and Panchayat Ghars will be taken under this scheme. For the development of abadi sites and their maintenance which is one of the major responsibilities entrusted to Panchayats under the Delhi Land Reforms Act and the Panchayat Raj Act, the Panchayat unit in order to provide the basic physical infrastructure/amenities effectively and more efficiently especially within abadi area in rural villages, will undertake the social and development works like the development of parks, well/taps, ponds, cremation grounds, construction/repair of phirani/inner village roads and drainage, provision of essential public utilities including street lights, tree plantation along village roads, and forestation on Gaon Sabha land, development of parks and ponds, used to be covered under IDR V scheme which now have been brought under this scheme. Keeping in view the recent amendments in the constitution devolving direct responsibilities on Panchayats in respect of such social and development works. For executing the above works and especially for their maintenance/management, wherever feasible and efficient, the private sector services will be undertaken. The budget provision will be revised subsequently after conducting the evaluation and survey of socio-economic and physical infrastructure of rural villages.

Total Tenth Five Year Plan approved outlay is Rs. 4000 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 1100.00 Lakh (Rs. 100 Lakh under Revenue Head + Rs.1000 Lakh Capital Head is approved for Annual Plan 2003-04.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL VILLAGES (Rs. 3500.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2003-04.)

The total area of Delhi under the jurisdiction of MCD is 1399 sq.km. (Approx). Out of that 1158 kms. is comprised in the rural belt, while the remaining 241 sq. kms.

fall in the urban area. There were 240 villages in Delhi earlier, some of which are now non-existent, while a few stand merged with the nearby villages. The villages in the capital are generally governed by the provisions of the Delhi Land Reform Act or the Punjab Land Revenue Act, as extended to Delhi unless a village is declared an urban village by the corporation with the previous approval of Delhi Government through a notification in the Official Gazette, as provided vide clause (a) of sections 507 of the DMC Act 1957. Earlier MCD did not have any regular development plan for rural areas due to scarcity of funds. For want of development in such villages there was a large-scale influx of people from rural areas to urban areas.

A commission of Inquiry to augment the finances of MCD and NDMC was set up by the Govt. of India in 1965, which was later on headed by Shri R.R. Murarka. The said commission interalia recommended that a special grant-in-aid might be given on 100% basis to cover the net deficit suffered by the MCD in respect of rural areas. It further stipulated that the said deficit should be determined after deducting from total expenditure net revenues (both tax and non-tax) recovered from rural area and such other grants-in-aid, as may otherwise be admissible in respect of any item of expenditure such as primary education maternity centres etc. Release of such grants-in-aid should be subject to the conditions that: --

- i) That MCD would maintain a separate rural area account both income and expenditure.
- ii) It would defray expenditure only on such schemes/items and upto such limits as are duly approved by the Delhi Administration as part of an annual rural development plan.

As per the policy of the MCD rural villages are not being subjected to levy of property tax. The beneficiaries of the scheme mainly belong to the low income group, harijans and other weaker sections of the society. At the time of preparation of 8th plan, MCD had suggested development for 240 rural villages. A survey was conducted by DDA according of which the villages were classified as under based on population.

a) Population of 100 or less	28 villages
b) Population between 100-999	77 villages
c) Population between 1000-1999	74 villages
d) Population between 2000-2999	25 villages
e) Population more the 3000	36 villages

While drafting the proposals under the National Capital Region, DDA recommended that villages having population of more than 1000 should be developed and as such MCD was utilizing the plan fund for development of rural villages only for those villages where population was more than 1000. A scheme for Rs. 781.30 lacs was sanctioned by the Delhi Administration for development of 135 rural villages by MCD vide letter No. F12(80789-LSG/PT/1710 dated 3-3-81.

The number of 135 villages came up as a result of addition of ©+(d)+(e) above. The development works to be carried out by MCD as proposed at that time of the above said scheme of Rs. 781 .30 lacs were as given below: --

S.No.	ITEMS OF WORK	COST (RS IN LACS)
a)	C/o Roads, paths and lanes	405.90
b)	C/o drains and SW drains	134.00
c)	C/o community latrines	125.00
d)	Providing street lights	116.40
	Total	781.30

DEVELOPMENT WORKS WITHIN RURAL VILLAGES

The development works in these rural villages is a continuous process. Surrounding many of these villages are unauthorized colonies developed in an un-planned manner. While doing so the colonizers intentionally kept the road levels of these unauthorized colonies higher than the general level of the villages so that the sullage of these villages did not enter colonies. As a result the surrounding level has become a source of stagnation for water. This necessitates rising of level of village roads frequently, as per need. Reconstruction of drains to suit the levels is also required.

The development works of the villages were initially carried out to provide immediate comfort as per the availability of funds. As a result all roads, drains, etc, could not be constructed and completed in a village. Only important roads were made pucca or cement concreted or brick paved. With the passage of time, these kuchcha roads are now being made pucca or brick paved. Kuchcha roads where brick pavements were done earlier now require to be metalled and premixed. The metalled and premixed roads in certain cases require to be raised further due to high berms and high plinth level of the houses constructed later on. The drains earlier constructed were of small size in some cases. Due to provision of water supply in these villages the drains are now to be made bigger. Due to more movement of heavy vehicles in these villages through the phirnies, particularly due to industrialization in the nearby states etc. the dust thickness of some of these phirnies requires to be strengthened by BM and AC/Mix seal surfacing including improvement of riding quality of some other important internal roads by dense carpeting. To provide better look and wider phirnies brick pavements on the berms of the phirnies have become a necessity. The work of providing dense carpeting and other improvement works are already in progress, while the same in other villages was taken up in the 9th plan.

Since sewerage system is not available in the villages it is proposed to construct sulabh shauchalays in about 50% of the villages in the first phase so as to make the village environment healthier and free from pollution. Unlike the community latrines, which could not be a successful scheme earlier it is now considered that the construction of sulabh shauchalays will be a successful scheme since out fall drains up to the border have already been constructed in quite a few villages minimizing the chances of health hazard to the villagers. Due to absence of street lighting, some villages remain dark and insecure. To provide proper safety, particularly at night street lighting should be provided.

B. CONSTRUCTION OF OUTFALL DRAINS

Rural drainage works being carried out by MCD were limited to draining sludge water up to village pond from the abadi areas. Responsibility for drainage of sludge water from village pond to an outfall vested with the Irrigation and Flood control Department. There were however many villages where no such outfall was constructed

by the Flood Control Department. MCD provided drinking water supply in villages. Due to absence of outfall drains in villages, stagnation of sludge water often occurred and the sludge ponds overflowed causing health hazard to the villagers. During the monsoon of 1988 heavy drainage congestion was noticed in different villages where as a short term measure, pumps had to be deployed to provide relief to the villagers, but this arrangements could not provide a permanent solution to the problem.

In the meeting held under the chairmanship of Chief secretary, Delhi on 11.11.88 it was decided that henceforth rural drainage besides including internal drainage shall also include connecting the drainage system to the outfall or planning a way out till proper outfall was available. It was decided that rural drainage should henceforth lie within the jurisdiction of MCD. Accordingly an estimate amounting to Rs.217.63 lacs was sent to Delhi administration vide letter NO. D/53/SE(IV)F-94/89 dated 21st April, 1989 for construction of 18 outfall drains covering 22 villages. Subsequently another estimate for construction of 57 outfall drains covering 57 villages amounting to Rs. 715.00 lacs was sent to Delhi Administration vide letter No. D/SE (IV) F-94/509 dated 20.12.89 and letter NO.D/525/SE/SE (IV) f-94-90 dated 10.01.90. The works of construction of outfall drains in quite a few villages have already been completed and in other villages the work is in progress. Construction of outfall drains for other villages was taken up in 9th plan for which separate estimates for each village have been prepared of Rs. 30.28 crore for construction of 154.45 km of drains in 120 villages and submitted to Plg Deptt. for approval. It was decided in the meeting held on 12.01.01 taken by Secy (Plg) that provision of at least Rs. 10.00 crores may be kept in 2001-02 separately for outfall drains in rural area.

In annual Plan 2003-04 , a provision of Rs. 10 crore has been made separately for outfall drains in rural areas.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF RECLAIMED PONDS INTO PARKS

In the 11th meeting of Flood Control Board held under the chairmanship of the chief executive Councilor on 26.05.89 and 29.05.89, it was decided that land reclaimed from ponds after execution of the scheme of construction of outfall drains shall be

developed as parks and immediate fencing/boundary wall shall be provided on that space by MCD. Accordingly an estimate of Rs. 40.43 lacs was sent by MCD to Delhi Administration vide letter NO.D/393/SE/(VI)/F-94B/89 dated 4.10.89 for development of sludge ponds as parks in 5 villages, as a result of construction of 18 outfall drains as stated earlier. Another estimate for development of 53 reclaimed ponds as parks as a result of construction of 57 out fall drains was also sent to Delhi administration vide Letter NO.SEVI/F-94 (B)/393 dated 19.12.90 amounting to Rs. 583.50 lacs. This estimate also included the ponds which can be reclaimed as result of construction of outfall drain in village Kanjhawalas, Karala, Mundka, Nangloi, Siraspur and Kharia.

L.G. Delhi has also approved the transfer of sludge ponds of Goan Sabhas to MCD for the above said purpose vide Director (Panchayat's) letter NO.RP/Misc/P/91 5521 dated 31.7.92 for Tiggipur (1pond), Holambi kalan (1pond), Tajpur (1pond), Barwal (2 pond,) Pooth Khurd (1pond), Bajitpur (1pond), Auchandi (1Pond), Kanjhawala (1pond), Karala (1ponds), Chhawal (2pond), Baprola (1pond), Khaira (1pond), Nangloi (1pond), Kirari (1pond), Qamruddin Nagar (1pond), Mundka (4pond), Mundella Kalan (1pond) Mundella Khurd (1pond), kheradabar (1pond), Kanganheri (1 Pond), Ghummanhera (1pond), Jaffarpurkalan (1pond), Ujwa (1pond), Samaspur (1 pond), Lampur (1pond), Kakrola (2ponds), Palam (1pond), Lampur (1pond) Kakrola (2pond), Vijay Nagar in Bawana (1pond) and Jhaltikara (1pond). In one of the meetings L.G recently decided not to take up; the work of development of ponds into park i.e. filling of ponds only in those cases which are located within abadi area. Other ponds/ Johars will not be filled up as they are the source for ground water recharging.

D. DEVELOPMENT OF PLOTS ALLOTTED TO HARIJANS/LANDLESS PERSONS

Delhi Administration had a scheme to allot plots to landless and other weaker section of the society under 20-point programme. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.250 was to be spent per plot for the development. Initially, in the year 1982-83 MCD was asked to develop plots on the land to be given by Delhi Administration for the landless and other weaker sections of the society. Accordingly layout plans were prepared by the town planner, MCD and some 3000 plots developed as a deposit work on

behalf of Delhi Administration. Subsequently however this work was transferred to Flood Control Wing, Minor irrigation Department and Delhi Administration.

Later a decision was taken by the Delhi Administration that MCD/DDA should provide civic amenities in the allotted plots. It was further decided that layout plans would be sent by the Administration to local bodies for providing the civic amenities. Subsequently in a meeting held in the room of the Executive Councilor (Dev) on 7.6.1985 it was decided that MCD would finance these works from the plan scheme of development of rural villages in which there was an outlay of Rs.200 lacs in 1985-86. Since the plan fund for development of Rural Villages was approved by the Delhi Administration subject to the condition that it shall be treated as 'Loan' MCD has been writing to Administration for converting this "loan" in the form of "Grant" but no decision was taken by the Administration in this regard.

Flood Control Department forwarded layout drawings of 50 sites and accordingly MCD prepared estimates of Rs. 28.10 lacs for providing civic amenities such as road, brick pavements and drains therein and sent the same to Delhi Administration with the request to provide fund in shape of "Grant". The total number of plots at these 50 sites as per the list of Flood Control Deptt. was 15794 only. No work for providing civic amenities there was taken up in hand by MCD for want of the above said decision for providing fund as Grant. Chief Secretary, Delhi, in the plan Review Meeting held on 13/6/91 desired that MCD should go ahead with work at these sites and further assured that the question of providing fund in the shape of "Grant" would be considered by the Administration separately. Accordingly, in the plan meeting held in the room of Secy. (Finance & Planning) on 1.11.91, this matter again came up for discussions, where it was agreed that Delhi Administration would recommend Plan "Grant".

Based on the above said assurance from Delhi Administration to provide funds from plan "Grant", MCD floated tenders for providing civic amenities in the plots allotted to landless persons in villages of Bankner, Pooth Kalan, Amberhai, Kakrola in the first phase, according to the number of plots, as indicated in the earliest of 50 sites. However, before these tenders were finalized, Development Commissioner, Delhi Administration, sent a fresh list of 114 sites in which about 27,300 number of plots were

mentioned and MCD was asked vide letter No.30 (46) ADM (P)/DW/92/4691 dated 18/8/92 to provide civic amenities at the said sites. In the meeting held in the chamber of Commissioner MCD on 1/9/92 it was decided that a survey should be provided in respect of those sites where at least 50% plots had been built up. Director (Panchayat) Delhi further confirmed on 4.9.92 that list of 114 sites superseded the earlier list of 50 sites. Accordingly work of providing civic amenities in the plots allotted to land less harijans was taken up.

(E) **PREPARATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR RURAL VILLAGES**

Delhi Administration decided for afforestation of vacant land in rural areas earmarked for community facilities such as school, community hall, baratghar, park, health centre etc. For this purpose, Development Commissioner, Delhi vide letter NO.30 (44) Admn. (P)/DCF/90/1435 dated 14.4.1991 desired that development plan for rural villages should be prepared by MCD. Survey is thus proposed to be got done for the preparation of development plant.

(F) **PHYSICAL-FINANCIAL TARGETS**

Owing to continuous increase in population of Delhi, village population is increasing rapidly and the old specifications for premixed paved roads do not fulfill the requirements of the increasing traffic demands and as such all the roads to villages and phirnies & main roads are required to be dense carpeted, for which works have been taken up which require funds for the purpose. Moreover, roads/lanes which were earlier brick paved shall be metalled and premixed with in next five years and kachcha lanes/roads shall be brick paved in the 10th plan. These roads/lanes are proposed to be improved in phases as per availability of financial resources. There are (125+66=191) rural villages as per lists attached for which works of M/P, brick flooring, construction of drain, dense carpeting, street lighting, preparation of development plan for villages, outfall drains, cc/kota stone, parks, sulabh shauchalay, community latrine, development of plots for harijan/land less colony works are proposed to be carried out in the 10th plan for which the estimated amount along with the targets are given as under: -

Achievement of 9th Five Year Plan

Phy. Target 9 th Five Year Plan	Achievement for 1997-2001	Target To be achieved during 2001-02	Achievement for 2001-02
i. MP-630 Km	292.72	60	66.42
ii. DR-460 Km	228.75	45	97.51
iii. CC-150 Km	97.11	30	84.66
iv. BP-260 Km	109.85	22	32.57
v. Dense-210 Km	94.70	30	6.22
vi. Recl. Pond 21 Nos	02	2	
vii. Lav. Block-130 seats	25	15	
viii. Imp. Parks----	01	3	
ix. Imp. St. Light-42 Points	-	9	
x. C/of. And full Dr.-21 km	79.95	50	1.7
xi. Dev. Plan-21 Nos.	-	2	
xii. In. Dr. ---Km	29.08	-	
xiii. Earth fil.- ____Km	0.35	-	
xiv. EF.& BP- ____Km	0.20	-	
xv. WBM- ____km	17.10	-	
xvi. AC- ____Km	21.0	-	
xvii. Dev. Plots-42 vill.	-	4	

Physical Targets for 10th Plan & 2003-04.

S.No.	TYPE OF WORKS	UNIT	TARGET FOR 2002-07	TARGET For Annual Plan 2003-04
1.	Path/lane	Km.	300	66
2.	Dense carpeting of rds/phirni	”	150	20
3.	Brick flooring	”	110	20
4.	Drainage	”	224	56
5.	C C/Kota stone	”	150	42

6.	Sulabh Sauchalyas /lavotries	Seats	74	7
7.	St. Lighting	Points	40	21
8.	Outfall drains	Km	250	38
9.	Reclaimed pond into parks	Nos	10	1
10.	Preparation of dev plan	Nos	10	2

LIST OF RURAL VILLAGES

As earlier mentioned, at the time of preparation of plan scheme under the VIth plan MCD had suggested development of 240 rural villages. A survey was conducted by the DDA and villages were classified as under based on population: ---

a) Population of 100 or less	28 villages
b) Population between 100-999	77 villages
c) Population between 1000-1999	74 villages
d) Population between 2000-2999	25 villages
e) Population more than 3000	36 villages

While drafting the proposals under NCR, DDA recommended that villages having population of more than 1000 should be developed and as such MCD was utilizing the plan fund for development of only such rural villages as had the requisite population, i.e. 135 villages (C) + (D)+(E). However with the passage of time the population of 73 more villages also increased to more than 1000. Later on vide MCD's Notification dated 24.10.1994, 17 more villages were declared as urban. Resultantly number of erstwhile 135 villages was reduced to 125 while that of 73 villages got reduced to 66. The development works in villages having population of less than 1000 are being financed by MCD either from non-plan or from Plan resources, depending upon availability of funds. The lists of 125 and 66 rural villages having a population of more than 1000 persons are given below: -

LIST OF 125 RURAL VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION MORE THAN 1000 PERSONS.

S.NO.	ZONE	NAME OF VILLAGE
1.	Civil lines	Burari
2.	”	Bhalswa Jahangirpuri
3.	”	Jagatpur
4.	”	Gopalpur
5.	”	Mukandpur
6.	West	Hastal
7.	”	Tilangpur Kotla
8.	”	Ranholla Shaffipur
9.	Shahadra	Sabepur
10.	”	Samaspur
11.	”	Gokaipur
12.	”	Karawal Nagar
13.	”	Dullupura
14.	Rohini	Prahalapur Bangar
15.	”	Barwala
16.	”	Khera Khurd
17.	”	Libaspur
18.	”	Siraspur
19.	”	Shahbad Daulatpur
20.	South	Aali
21.	”	Aya Nagar
22.	”	Chattarpur
23.	”	Satberi
24.	”	Bhati
25.	”	Gadaipur
26.	”	Dera
27.	”	Fatepur Beri
28.	”	Jaitpur
29.	”	Molar Band

30	”	Ghitorni
31	”	Mitha pur
32	”	Madan Garhi
33	”	Zona pur
34	”	Mandi
35	”	Neb Sarai
36	”	Pahalad pur
37	”	Asola
38	”	Deoil
39	Najafgarh	Khera
40	”	Rajokri
41	”	Mundka
42	”	Baprola
43	”	Ghevra
44	”	Nangloi
45	”	Poth Kalan
46	”	Bindapur
47	”	Dechaon Kalan
48	”	Jharoda Kalan
49	”	Tikri Kalan
50	”	Dhansa
51	”	Chhawla
52	”	Parprawat
53	”	Taj pur
54	Najafgarh	Nangal Dewat
55	”	Sarangpur
56	”	Bakarwala
57	”	Guman Hera
58	”	Issapur
59	”	Kapashera
60	”	Rangpuri
61	”	Qamruddin Nagar
62	”	Sultanpur Majra

63	”	Hiran Kudna
64	”	Neelwal
65	”	Nangli Sakrawlti
66	”	Roshan pura
67	”	Jaffarpur
68	”	Khera Dabar
69	”	Knagan Heri
70	”	Mundela Khurd
71	”	Mundela kalan
72	”	Malikpur (Najafgarh)
73	”	Rawta
74	”	Surehra
75	”	Nilothi
76	”	Samsspur khalsa
77	”	Shikarpur
78	”	Ujwa
79	”	Pindwal kalan
80	”	Samalka
81	”	Kair
82	”	Mitraon
83	”	Bajitpur Thakran
84	”	Pooth Khurd
85	”	Kanjhawal
86	”	Karala
87	”	Singhu
88	”	Tikri Khurd
89	”	Kadipur
90	”	Bhorgarh
91	”	Nithari
92	”	Katewara
93	Narela	Punjab Khore
94	”	Daryapur (Kalan)
95	”	Nangal Thakran

96	”	Auchandi
97	”	Kutab Garh
98	”	Jaunti
99	”	Ladpur
100	”	Nizampur
101	”	Akbarpur Majra
102	”	Bakauli
103	”	Hiran
104	”	Hamidpur
105	”	Holambi Kalan
106	”	Tajpur (Kalan)
107	”	Holambi khurd
108	”	Naya Bans
109	”	Khampur
110	”	Palla
111	”	Ghoga
112	”	Lampur
113	”	Sanoth
114	”	Harevli
115	”	Mungheshpur
116	”	Madanpur Dabas
117	”	Rani Khera
118	”	Mubarkpur Dabas
119	”	Sultanpur Dabas
120	”	Kiranri Suleman Nagar
121	”	Khera Kalan
122	”	Alipur
123	”	Bakhtawarpur
124	”	Tiggipur
125	”	Bankhner

b) ADDITIONAL LIST OF 66 RURAL VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION MORE THAN 1000 PERSONS :--

S.NO.	ZONE	NAME OF VILLAGE
1	Narela	Zindpur
2	”	Ibrahimpur
3	”	Mukhmelpur
4	”	Kadipur Khushak no.- 1
5	”	Kadipur Khushak no-2
6	”	Alipur Garhi
7	”	Jhingola society
8	”	Bakhtawarpur Garhi
9	”	Sungarpura
10	”	Hiranki khushak
11	”	Moh.pur
12	Narela	Ramjanpur
13	”	Singhola
14	”	Shahpur Garhi
15	”	Kurani
16	”	Budhpur
17	”	Tatesar
18	”	Garhi Rindhala
19	”	Sawda
20	”	Rasoolpur
21	”	Jhimarpur
22	”	Jathhore
23	”	Moh. Pur Majra
24	Narela	Majra Dabas
25	”	Chandpur
26	”	Chandpur Khurd
27	South	Sultanpur
28	”	Kusumpur
29	”	Sahurpur

30	”	Saidula Jab
31	”	Tigri
32	”	Hari Nagar
33	”	Rajpur
34	”	Chandan Hola
35	Shahadra	Sadatpur
36	”	Dayalpur
37	”	Joharipur
38	”	Sherpur
39	”	Khajoori Khas
40	”	Mandoli
41	”	Tukmirpur
42	”	Patpar Ganj
43	Shahadra	Gharoli
44	”	Kondli
45	”	Chilla
46	Najafgarh	Hasanpur
47	”	Bakar Garh
48	”	Qazipur
49	”	Galib pur
50	”	Jhul Jhuli
51	”	Kharkhjari Jatmal
52	”	New Roshan pur
53	”	Kherkhari Rhond
54	”	Begampur
55	”	Daulatpur
56	”	Badusarai
57	”	Jhatikra
58	”	Daryapur Khurd
59	Najafagrah	Goela Khurd
60	”	Pindwal Khurd
61	”	Rewla Khanpur
62	Rohini	Nangli Poona

63	”	Razapur Kalan
64	Civil line	Jharoda Majra Burari
65	”	Jharoda
66	”	Nathupura

There are total 191 No. of Rural Villages with Municipal Corporation of Delhi as per the list given above.

7. RURAL ROADS (Annual Plan 2003-04 Rs. 2000.00 lakh)

On account of increase in population, general activities and rapid urbanization of the rural area, traffic is increasing immensely. Therefore, there is urgent need to widen and improve Rural roads, which can be done at comparatively cheaper cost at present than the urban roads because too much shifting of services is not involved. Any delay in executing Rural Roads schemes is bound to cost heavily. Efforts have also been made to provide additional inter-links to these villages, wherever possible.

It is proposed to accord top most priority to the ongoing (spill over schemes) of 9th Five Year Plan in the shortest possible time. Therefore, the proposed outlay to complete ongoing schemes of different major project/schemes are as under: -

S.No.	Item	Amount (in Lakh)
1	Imp. & Wid of rural roads	4788.00
2	C/o ROB/RUB & Gr. Sep.	700.00

Physical target for 9th Five Year Plan 1997-2002 and achievement up to 2000-01

S.No.	Item	Physical Target	Achievement 2000-01 (in Km)
1	WBM	Phy. Tar. During 9 th FYP were jointly fixed with LA Rds.	99.30
2	BM	-do-	247.00

3	FP	-do-	52.67
4	DR	-do-	34.75

Target and achievement for 2001-2002

S.No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	WBM	Km	25	32.56
2	BM	Km	72	143.5
3	FP	Km	28	3.5
4	Drainage	Km	20	28.46
5	Mastic	Km	50	

New Proposals for Xth Plan

On account of abnormal manifold increase in the number of motor vehicles increased in average trip length and changing culture of Delhi on account of affluency, traffic on existing road network is increasing day by day thereby resulting in frequent traffic congestions and chaos, MCD has not been able to undertake periodic resurfacing of roads for the last several years on account of its difficult ways and means position. With the increasing pressure of traffic and enhanced axle load of traffic, Delhi roads get over stressed with the result that their condition deteriorates faster than in the normal wear and tear. As such it requires frequent resurfacing and strengthening.

Apart from DTC buses, State Transport Authority buses, Chartered buses, Private buses and proposed additional fleet of buses on roads, a very heavy additional traffic load is likely to be added on the existing road network, which is virtually going to choke the existing bus routes.

Most of the major arterial roads have already been widened and scope for further widening is now almost exhausted. Therefore, as policy, efforts are now being made to widen and improve the other city roads, main colony roads and peripheral roads, so that these may share the traffic burden to some extent and can act as by passes of major congested roads, including blockage of main roads during various agitations and road

accidents. This is likely to ease the tremendous traffic pressure on major arterial roads and go a long way in checking encroachment on the roads in times to come. Therefore, the following major steps are being proposed.

- a. To widen, improve and strengthen all the major roads and arterial roads.
- b. To widen, improve and strengthen the sub-arterial roads with ROW of 30- foot and above.
- c. To improve geometric of inter-sections by providing slip roads. Medians, traffic Islands etc.
- d. To improve illuminations standard of streets through lighting.
- e. To improve the road drainage system to avoid frequent damage to roads.
- f. To improve road making destination boards, road signs etc and to provide grill, particularly at intersections to check frequent cross joy walking and to regulate the pedestrian traffic.

Physical targets for Xth Plan and Annual Plan 2003-04 is as under: -

S.No	Item	Unit	Physical Target for Xth Plan	Physical Target for Annual Plan 2003-04
1	Improve/Wid of rural roads			
a.	WBM	Km	65	13
b.	BM	Km	186	120
c.	FP	Km	72	6
d.	Drainage	Km	52	12
e.	Mastic	Km	130	6

An outlay of Rs. 11000.00 Lakh has been provided for the 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07. Rs. 2000.00 Lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 2002-03. Rs. 2000 Lakh is approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

5. Consolidation of Land Holdings (Rs.5.00 lakh for 2003-04)

The consolidation of Holdings scheme is undertaken under the provisions of the East Punjab holdings (Consolidation & prevention of Fragmentation), (Amendment)

Act.1948 as extended to Union Territory of Delhi & aims at rationalization of land holdings patterns, promotion of productivity & planned reconstruction of the villages. This scheme envisages wholesome land reforms. The scheme is a solution for development and upliftment of rural areas which is one of the important programme under 20 point programme.

The scheme was approved by Planning Commission on 13th April, 1985 and was actually started during the year 1986-87. The consolidation proceedings were started as per amendment notified in the Delhi Gazette. Out of 79 Villages notified for consolidation, the proceedings have been completed in 10 villages. In 18 villages the consolidation is not feasible/possible due to various reasons and they are under the process of de-notification. Consolidation work is going on in 23 villages. During the 10th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to undertake consolidation work in rest of the 28 villages.

The consolidation proceeding in rural villages of NCT of Delhi is now to be carried out in terms of the provisions of new Amended Rules of which were notified/issued in Sept. 2000. One SDM (HQ), in addition to his duties, has been deputed to monitor this scheme at headquarter level who issues the instructions and directions on the decision taken by the competent authorities to all the districts. All the concerned districts submit the periodical reports on the subject matter regularly.

To implement this scheme, the following staff has been sanctioned in 1986-87 and are proposed to be continued in 10th Five Year Plan also.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Scale	Grade	No. of Posts
1	Settlement Officer	6500-10500	A	1
2	Consolidation Officer	6500-10500	B	1
3	Assistant Consolidation Officer	5000-8000	C	2
4	Kanungo	4500-7000	C	2
5	Patwaris	3050-4900	C	15

For the Annual Plan 2003-04, an allocation of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided.

6. **GRANT IN AID TO DEDA (Rs.100.00 Lakh for 2003-04)**

During the 9th five year plan and 2002 – 03 DEDA has proposed to implement the following three schemes : -

1. Integrated Rural Energy Programme
2. Integrated Urban Energy Programme
3. Battery Bus Scheme

From the last 3-4 years due to not having the sufficient funds the agency has not implemented the various schemes to the desired extent and the targets have not been achieved. Due to discontinuation of various activities the agency has also reduced its staff at various levels. Earlier it has declared 235 regular employees surplus and sent to Services Deptt. for further redeployment. The Services Deptt. has redeployed 220. Further a list of remaining 97 Nos. of officials has been sent to Services/Finance Deptt. for redeployment and seems to be under process. Now, during the 10th Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan 2003 - 04 its overhead expenses will be minimum and it can implement its various schemes in the Union Territory.

For the 10th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2003-04 it has proposed various activities in all the on going three schemes. The details of these schemes will be as follows : -

1. Integrated Rural Energy Programme.
2. Integrated Urban Energy Programme.
3. Batter Bus.

1. **INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME**

Initially this programme was started on pilot basis in Alipur Block in the year 1983-84. On the successful implementation and propagation of this programme, it was extended in the other 4 blocks of Delhi during the 6th, 7th, 8th plan & 9th plan.

The major objective of the programme is to develop planning and institutional capabilities in the State/UTs at the State, District and Block levels for preparing and implementing area based integrated Rural Energy Plans and programme through which the optimum mix of all type of Energy Sources is provided for meeting subsistence and productive needs of the area.

For this purpose the programme envisages setting up Integrated Rural Energy Planning Cells, at the State and District/Blocks levels in the states and UTs consisting of professional staff including Engineers, Economists and field officers and organizing comprehensive training programmes for these professionals so that they can undertake the task of preparing and implementing area bases integrated Rural Energy Plans.

This year, in addition to the existing activities. It is proposed to incorporate a new component of 'Minimum Domestic needs Programme' specifically for poor people of the society and for (SC/ST). The main objectives of the proposed scheme is to meet cooking and lighting needs of the villagers in all the 5 blocks of the NCT of Delhi.

I.R.E.P. CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENT

1. Developing institutional mechanism in the state of planning and implementing IREP Plan & Project in selected blocks.
2. Training of staff.
3. Project Preparation.
4. Project implementation.
5. Provision of Financial Incentives.
6. Monitoring of the Programme.

Delhi Energy Development Agency intends to continue, Integrated Rural Energy Programme for the 2003 – 04.

The following projects are proposed to be taken as approved by the Governing Body in the meeting held on

- a. National project on Biogas Development.
- b. National Programme on Improved Chulha.
- c. Solar Cooker.
- d. Pressure Cooker.
- e. Solar Lantern.

**a) NATIONAL PROJECT ON BIOGAS DEVELOPMENT.
BIOGAS (COMMUNITY TYPE)**

These are large size biogas plants for supplying cheap cooking gas to poor households. These plants are installed on Gram Sabha Land and nearby dairy colonies. Community Biogas plants operations have been commercialized by DEDA for the last 10 years. The initial cost of setting them up is borne by Govt. of India. Central subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lacs per plant of size 85 cum for providing biogas connection to the individual households. The cost of laying pipe work for providing biogas connection to the individual household is funded through State Plan Funds. The cost of purchase of cow dung (Gobar) is off-set by the sale of manure and from the revenue of sale of gas. The subsidy proposed is subject to availability from G.O.I.

For the Xth Plan (2002-2007) a total target of 125 Nos. community biogas plant has been proposed and an allocation of Rs. 250 Lacs has been made. DEDA has proposed to install 25 plants of 85 cum. capacity each and provision of 90 lacs has made for their installation in the rural area of NCT of Delhi. For the annual Plan 2003-04.

This would be in addition to the GOI subsidy.

**2(b) NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON IMPROVED CHULHA.
IMPROVED CHULHA (FIXED/PORTABLE)**

The improved smokeless Chulha is a low cost technology, which can save 700 Kg. Fuel wood per household per year by enhancing the Thermal efficiency of the cook stove by 30 to 40%. These chulhas are smokeless and hence, have health and social

benefits. This Delhi Govt. provides a subsidy over and above the subsidy being given by MNES (Govt. of India) and continue to install/sale of Improved Chulha in the rural Area of NCT of Delhi.

In 2003-2004 it is proposed to fix up a target of 1500 Nos. of (fixed/portable) chulha and for this, an outlay of Rs. 0.90 lacs is envisaged.

During 2003-2004 we propose to subsidize the sale of Improved Chulha as under :-

S.no.	Des. Of item	Cost price	GOI Subsidy	Delhi Govt. Subsidy	Beneficiary sale price
1.	Fixed chulha	Rs.100/- Approx.	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 20/-
2.	Portable	Rs. 180/-	Rs. 50/- (for SC/ST) Gen. 100/-	Rs. 1000/- Rs. 100/-	Rs. 30/- Rs. 80/-

NOTE:MNES had directed to propogate and sale the ISI Improved Chulha from the year (1999-2000). The MNES (Govt. of India) subsidy shall be provided if the GOI will continue in the year 2003-2004.

C. **SOLAR COOKER**

The implementation of solar cooker programme was taken up by DEDA at the instance of Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Planning Commission from 1983-84.Since then about 20000 Nos. of solar cookers have been sold in the Rural and Urban Areas of NCT of Delhi.

Solar cooker is one of the device which not only help in the preparation of our daily meal without the use of any conventional fuel but also helps in preserving the nutrition value of the food.

To generate the awareness in the public, the system of live demonstration and practical display was adopted in addition to the advertisement and publicity.

SUBSIDY PATTERN

Govt. of India, MNES has withdrawn the subsidy from solar cooker during 1993-94. Whereas in adjoining states like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P., Punjab are providing state subsidy of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/- per cooker, on solar cooker to the beneficiary. So, Rs. 400/- as a subsidy per solar cooker has been proposed during 2002-2003 and an amount of Rs. 0.40 Lakh will be required from State Plan Fund.

D. PRESSURE COOKER

Under the, IREP Scheme, the basic concept is to use the various Energy Devices for Energy Saving, Pressure Cooker is also the devices which are helpful for saving energy. It is proposed to introduce the item on subsidy to the rural people.

Pressure Cooker has been proposed to meet energy needs of the rural household and thus fulfill the major objective of the scheme. A state subsidy of Rs. 400/- has been proposed from the State Plan Funds as approved by the Governing Body in the year 1999-2000. A target of 100 nos. pressure cooker has been proposed for 2002-2003 for which Rs. 0.40 Lakh will be required as Delhi Govt. subsidy.

E. SOLAR LANTERN

The solar lantern is basically a portable lighting device, which gives light equivalent to 40W incandescent bulb. It can provide light for 3 to 4 hours per day. In load shedding, it is useful device for lighting.

SPECIFICATION

Lamp 7 w CFL Tube

Light 350 lumens (light is equivalent to 40 W bulb)

Battery sealed, lead acid, 12-v-7 AH (Maintenance free battery).

Charger 1 unit.

SUBSIDY PROPOSAL

Central Subsidy Rs. 1500 per lantern (if approved for 2002-03 by GOI).

(MNES & GOI)

State subsidy Rs. 1000/- per lantern.

This programme is specially for the rural villagers since they do not have reliable sources to electric lighting. The GOI's SPV Lantern programme had a proposal for subsidy of Rs. 1500/- per lantern. The state subsidy Rs. 1000/- per lantern has been proposed as approved by the Governing Body in the year 1999-2000).

The customer has to share an amount of Rs. 2200 approx. For the year 2002-2003, a target of 500 nos. lanterns is envisaged under this programme for which Rs 0.50 Lakh are required.

MAINTENANCE OF ENERGY PARKS

Delhi Energy Development Agency has developed Non-Conventional Energy parks in various villages covering all the 5 Rural Blocks of the NCT of Delhi.

These parks are the show-window of the live demonstration of various non-conventional devices. During 2002-203 Rs. 4.00 Lakh will be required for the maintenance of these parks. The details of the parks is as follows:-

- i. Kanganheri Energy Complex.
- ii. Palam Energy Complex.
- iii. Rewala Khanpur Energy Complex
- iv. Nangli Sakrawati Energy Complex.
- v. Libaspur Energy Complex
- vi. Burari Energy Complex
- vii. Mandoli Energy Complex
- viii. Gazipur Energy Complex
- ix. Gadaiapur Energy Complex
- x. DERA Energy Complex

8) INFORMATION & PUBLICITY OF NRSE DEVICES

Most of the renewable energy devices have been available for several years. Now, their technology has also stabilized. However, they have not yet caught the imagination of the people. So we need to aggressively publicize them and educate the people.

Further, the relatively recent concept of Energy Conservation also needs to be propagated. It is now been realized that Energy Conservation must be viewed from the demand side (or user's end) to being effective. Supply side conservation, which imposes cuts and restrictions, is neither popular with the masses nor useful to the economy.

During 2002-2003, it is proposed to undertake the following activities for the promotion of energy conservation and use of renewable energy, the following activities will be undertaken to popularize the activities.

- i. Seminar and workshops.
 - ii. Distribution of pamphlets, brochures, hand bills.
 - iii. Outdoor publicity through different media's.
 - iv. Organizations of NRSE Exhibition in the Urban and rural areas of NCT of Delhi.
- Rs. 5.00 Lakh will be required for the information & publicity of NRSE devices under IREP Scheme during the year 2002-2003.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATION FOR
VARIOUS DEVICES FOR 2002-2003.**

OUTLAY PROPOSED (State Share)

S. No.	NAME OF ITEM	Target	SUBSIDY REQUIRED AS PER PROPOSAL
1.	Community Biogas	25	Rs. 23.00
2.	Improved Chulha	1500	Rs. 0.70
3.	Solar Cooker	100	Rs. 0.40
4.	Solar Lantern	50	Rs. 0.50
5.	Pressure Cooker	100	Rs. 0.40
Total Rs.			Rs. 25.00

(Rs. in Lakh)

TOTAL OUTLAY APPROVED FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04(Rs in Lakh)

S.NO.	ITEM	AMOUNT
1.	Salary of staff	60.00
2.	Subsidy of various item	25.00
3.	Maintenance of Energy Parks	4.00
4.	Publicity & Exhibition	5.00
5.	Office expenses including repair & maintenance of staff vehicle & fuel.	6.00
Total Rs.		100.00

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs has been approved for 2003-04.

7. Grant-in-Aid to MGI (Rs.100.00 Lakhs for 2003-04).

Energy is a crucial input not only for development but also for subsistence. Depleting conventional energy sources like fossil fuels cannot ensure the growth that is sustainable. Energy use in the developing countries has been increasing at a faster rate

and it is expected to increase even faster now, driven by rising populations, urbanization and ambition for modernization with growing desire for improved quality of life.

Like in most of the developing countries, the fuel mix in the rural areas in India is characterised by the pre-dominance of traditional / biofuels. As per some studies in this regard, the trends in biomass fuels like firewood, agricultural and animal wastes, show that about 250 million Metric tones a year, fulfill about 1/3 of the total energy needs and over $\frac{3}{4}$ of all household energy needs. As regards consumption of commercial energy, rural areas constituting around $\frac{3}{4}$ population of the country consume only $\frac{1}{4}$ of commercial energy while with only $\frac{1}{4}$ population of urban areas consume $\frac{3}{4}$ of commercial energy.

The indiscriminate use of non-commercial /traditional sources of energy including firewood, animal dung and crop waste has resulted in the shortage of these resources leading to energy crisis and also resulted in large scale degradation of environment. However, the rural population demand and deserve a better living standards. Rural areas are not only worst effected from poor availability of commercial energy but also suffer from inability in use of non-commercial energy.

A vast majority of Indian rural population rely extensively on traditional and conventional fuels which are available at zero cost, for all purposes. Main reason attributed in this respect is low paying capacities of these rural populations. But, due to the depletion and scarcity of traditional energy resources and also due to low paying capacities of rural masses they had been further subjected to energy crisis.

Against this background some measures were taken by the Government of India to meet the growing rural energy demand by improving the existing sources of energy and harnessing new and renewable sources of energy.

In view of the need for planned energy supply for overall economic development of the rural sector, the Planning Commission has initiated the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) aiming at developing capabilities in the States/UTs for developing area based plans and implementing the same (The Programme has been transferred to the

Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, MNES w.e.f. 01/04/1994). Professional approach for result oriented planning and programme implementation needs trained manpower and keeping this in view Planning Commission in collaboration with Delhi Administration had set-up Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Planning and Development (MGIIREPD) at Bakoli, Alipur, Delhi. It started functioning in March 1990. The institute was dedicated to the Nation by Sh. P.V. Narsimha Rao, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on October 2, 1992. The Institute has been registered as a society under Delhi Societies Registration Act from June 1992.

OBJECTIVE OF THE INSTITUTE:

Some of the major objectives of the Institute are stated below:

- i. To promote the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi for holistic and human approach to rural development and in that context to promote the integrated approach for sustainable energy planning projects and programme for rural development.
- ii. To provide training and research and development facilities for the planning and implementation for the integrated rural energy planning programme.
- iii. To undertake as well as to organize and coordinate research and development facilities for hardware and software activities for integrated rural energy planning, projects and programmes and other related activities of rural development.
- iv. To impart training in the planning and implementation of integrated rural energy programme to trainers as well as to administrators, experts, specialists, field and operational personnel, non-official groups, bodies and individuals working at different levels including national, state, district, block and village levels.

- v. To organize training courses in rural energy for students and trainees of various categories, coordination and participation with various academic and other institutions working in this and related areas.
- vi. To design and develop educational programmes in the areas of integrated rural energy and rural development, and rural planning and management, and for this purpose coordinating with suitable universities.
- vii. To develop as a “Centre of excellence” in the field of integrated rural energy planning and development in that context develop and carry out such other activities as are in keeping with the broad objectives of the Society as outlined above.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives the following activities have been undertaken during IX Plan.

ACTION PLAN OF MGIIRPED, BAKOLI, DELHI FOR ANNUAL PLAN (2003-04)

1. **TRAINING**

Organising National Training/Orientation Programme for IREP Programmes personnel and persons who are involve directly / or indirectly in the implementation of rural / renewable energy programme has been major activities of the Institute. Among the target groups IREP Programmes personnel NGO’s actually engaged in energy programmes schools, colleges, teachers, bank and other financial institutions. Entrepreneures and manufacturers or the prominent groups. The physical target energy training programmes during the Annual Plan is as stated below:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-------------|
| i. | Training Programme for IREP personnel and others | - | 15 (Target) |
| ii. | Workshop and Seminar | - | 02 (Target) |

2. **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Even though Research and Development is one of the areas of prominent among the institute activities it is entirely dependent on the receipt of the Grant-in-aid from the

MNES. The following R&D programmes were proposed to the Ministry during the year 2000-01 could not be carried out due to the non receipt of sanction from the Ministry (MNES).

Research Projects Proposed - 01 (Target)

3. **DATA BASE**

Institute envisages to create/develop IREP Data Base on incorporate function on energy consumption patron, energy observations available, energy demand supply situation in IREP and non IREP blocks. However, as this programme is also exclusively reliant upon the receipt of Grant-in-aid from (MNES). The schemes shall be undertaking if Grant-in-aid is received from MNES, Govt. of India.

4. **MASS COMMUNICATION AND EXTENSION**

Education and motivation the rural people especially, women for the adoption of new technologies and new projects is one of the pre-requisites for their acceptability and breaking the barriers in their adoption. This part has to play greater and successful implementation at the grass root level. Apart from this the college/school children who are expected to influence energy consumption pattern / habits of future India have to be enlightened about the potential of the renewable energy technologies and the advances taken placed in this field and need for energy conservation.

In order to achieve the aforesaid objectives extension education becomes very important. Keeping this needs in view institute organizes regular community training and participation programmes (twice in a week) involving participation of school / college students and rural women, farmers and youth for awareness generation. Apart from this programmes most contact programmes like demonstration programmes, exhibitions and organization has been the major activities.

a. Community Participation Programme - 40

b. As a part of Mass Communication Programme Institute is expected to documents and dissemination information in the field of energy planning, technology, environment protection and on various activities and achievement of the institute and of the organizes of seminars nature through quarterly New Lectures and Journal of Rural Energy.

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|------------------|
| i. | News Letters (Quarterly) | - | 04 Ed (Target) |
| ii. | Journal of Rural Energy | - | 02 Ed (Target) |
| iii. | Mannual on Energy Devices | - | 03 Nos. (Target) |
| iv. | Material in Hindi for Community Participation Programme | - | 03 Nos. (Target) |
| v. | Annual Report | - | 01 Nos. (Target) |

5. **ONE YEAR POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA N INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES.**

As IREP Programmes and other renewable energy programmes being implemented in the country for and deployment of the systems and devices based on various new and renewable sources of energy technologies for renewable oriented and meaningful implementation of these programmes it is important that trained man power is made available in this sector to harness the human resources in this sector man had started a Post Graduate Diploma of One Year duration in Integrated Rural Energy Technologies (Approved of All India Council Technology Education) from the year 1994-95.

This programme will be continued in the coming years and institute is starting to get the course up graded to M.Tech. Programme. It is under consideration of the AICTE, New Delhi.

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|----|-----------------------|---|---------|
| i. | Post Graduate Diploma | - | 1 Batch |
|----|-----------------------|---|---------|
- An outlay of Rs.100.0 Lakh is approved for 2003-04.