

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Science and Technology has made a phenomenal impact world over in shaping the life style of the common man. In order to give greater impetus to Science & Technology and environment programmes, a separate Department of Environment, Forest and Wildlife was created in the Government of Delhi in 1985. State Council for Science and Technology was set up to advise and promote Science and Technology activities and oversee the implementation of various schemes/programmes under Science & Technology sector.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee had been set up in June 1991 so that environment problems of Delhi can be tackled effectively and efficiently.

Approved outlay for 10th Five year Plan, expr. during 2002-03. Revised estimate 2003-04 and approved outlay 2004-05 under the sector are given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Agency	10 th Five Year Plan approved outlay	Annual Plan 2002-03 Expenditure	RE 2003-04	Approved outlay 2004-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Environment Department	4760.00	350.00	296.00	530.00
2.	DPCC	500.00	25.00	5.00	5.00
3.	Industries Deptt.	240.00	50.00	-	5.00
	Total	5500.00	-	301.00	540.00

Scheme wise write up of Annual Plan 2004-05 is as under :

A. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME

I. INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

1. SETTING UP OF BIO-TECH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (Rs. 50.00 lakh)

Over the last two decades, in many developed Countries, the concept of Technology parks was introduced for seminal discoveries in Electronics and

Biology. In India also, considerable efforts have gone into supporting research in Bio-technology that have been rapidly used for genetic engineering of microbes, plants and live stock. A special department of Bio-Technology was created by the Govt. Of India to support research on genetic engineering of organisms for industrial and agricultural use. At a number of Universities, post-graduate teaching for master's degree in bio-technology has been initiated for developing manpower for research in this area. All these efforts have led to adequate research. Potential and activity in the area of bio-technology, which can now be exploited for industrial and agricultural applications.

OBJECTIVES: -

The proposed Bio-tech Centre would be promoting the following three facilities: -

- (i) Pilot scale production of industrial important microbial enzymes.
- (ii) Development of a repository of DNA probes for the diagnosis of genetic disease/dis-orders and counselling.
- (iii) Genetic Engineering of crop plants for hybrid seed production.

LOCATION: -

The Bio-tech Centre is proposed to be built in close proximity to the new life Science Building at the University of Delhi, South Campus. The land about 2 acre for the Centre will be provided by the University. A covered Area of 2250 Sq. mtr. will be required for facilitating this Centre. The total power requirement is worked out as 200 KVA for air Conditioning of the building and laboratories, individual air conditioners for tissue culture rooms and green house for growth of transgenic plants, Auto Claves, pilot Scale fermentor and Servo stabilizers. The external design of the building has to conform to the building plan of the Campus.

MEANS OF FINANCING: -

This project will be joint venture of Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Delhi University, South Campus. The estimated Cost of the project is Rs. 8.0 crore. Out of the total cost, it is estimated that expenditure of Rs.4.0 Crore will be incurred on the

construction the building and its furnishing with air conditioning system including cost of Electric Sub Station of 220 KVA. This component of the cost is to be borne out by Govt. of NCT of Delhi from plan Funds. Thereafter Rs.3.0 Crore is likely to be spent on purchasing of equipment for microbial Enzyme production, Transgenic and development of molecular Diagnostics Facilities/ Laboratories. This Component will be provided partly by the Department of bio-technology, Govt. of India and partly by Industries/ Clinicians/ Hospital. The land and core research staff will be provided by the University. The operational cost/functional cost will be met from sponsored projects from industries, training programmes conducted by the Centre and Patent/Royalties realised from the Research/Development work. In this direction, a number of organisations and companies like N.D.D.B., and MAHYCO have sponsored projects on hybrid seed production. The microbial enzyme group/research staff has interaction with many industries like Dabur and East India Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Numerous clinicians at Delhi State and Central hospital are already interacting with the university on characterization of genetic diseases. Extensive funding for interaction between clinicians/ Hospitals and the University has already been provided by Department of Bio-technology. The proposed facility will help both the private and public Hospitals in genetic counselling based on the latest developments in the area of human genetics.

An MOU has been signed among Delhi University Industries Department, Govt. of Delhi and the DSIDC. It has been mentioned in the MOU that GNCTD is total commitment will be limited to Rs.5.39 crore and no additional funds will be provided in any circumstances. GNCTD will provide 50% as grant and 50% as loan. The project will be executed by DSIDC in collaboration with Delhi University.

Brief description :-

a. Microbial Enzymes for Indl. Applications :-

The Indian industry mainly relies on imported enzymes. As till date, no industry in India except "Biocon Industries" in Bangalore (Producer of Papcoin) produces enzymes at commercial Level.

Amongst living Organisms, microbes are the most useful for production of useful enzymes and metabolites as these can be grown in sufficient volumes in fermentors. Looking at the immense demand of various enzymes in Food, Pharmaceutical, detergent, beverage and chemical industries, the indigenous production of Enzymes have good market prospects. One of the major projects to be undertaken in the microbial unit will be scaling up of production of Lipase for industries applications. This will be followed by the production of useful analyses and xy-lanases.

b. **DNA diagnostics for Genetic Diseases: -**

Of all the biomedical revolutions that have so far been witnessed, the human genome project is going to have the most far reaching applications. There are three aspects of the humangenome project i.e. Gene Mapping, Genetic Screening and Gene Therapy. The most relevant aspect for India is genetic screening for prevention of Genetic disorders/ Genetic diseases. The Techniques of gene mapping are too expensive and the technology for gene therapy are still in its infancy, but a large number of probes are available for discerning genetic disorders. Therefore this must be tapped and deployed for genetic screening and genetic counselling to save the society from emotional despair and enormous costs of looking after genetically impaired individuals. The Centre, will undertake awareness programmes, towards genetic diseases, counselling and prevention.

c. **Genetic Engineering of Crop Plants :-**

Most of the technologies in the field of genetic engineering have been developed in US and Europe by very close interaction of the Universities and the MNCs specializing in the production of agro chemicals and hybrid seeds. But agriculture research has to be location specific depending on soil nature and climate variations. Therefore, while the industrial technologies can be imported or set up on turn key basis, but no profound changes can be brought in Indian Agriculture by import of transgenic cultivars developed abroad. The world trade Agreement allows non-patenting of genetically engineered plants providing an opportunity to combine frontier technologies of genetic

Engg. with well established methods of Crop. plant breeding in order to provide a major boost to Indian Agriculture. Hybrids tend to out perform pure lines in Yield. A large number of Seed Companies and Fertilizer companies have shown interest in hybrid seed technologies.

Construction of the building is in progress, which is likely to be completed by Aug. 2004. The expenditure for the infrastructure facilities including construction of project building, servo stablizer and working capital for first three years of operation works out to Rs.5.39 crore, The land is to be provided by Delhi University in the South Campus compound. An amount of Rs.300.00 lacs was provided during 2001-02. An outlay of Rs.240.00 lacs is approved for the Tenth Five Year Plan(2002-2007). Out of which Rs.50.00 lacs were released in the Annual Plan 2002-03. Keeping in view unspent balance with DSIDC, no funds were released during 2003-04. A token procession of Rs. 5.00 lac is approved in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

B. ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME:

II. ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

1. PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES (Rs. 160.00 lakh)

Objectives of the Scheme :

To create public environmental awareness by educating public in general and different segments of the city such as school students, residential associations, Market Traders Associations, women groups etc. through various means.

Need and Justification of the Scheme :

Ever increasing population in Delhi has resulted in significant increase in environmental pollution thereby affecting the health of public resulting in loss of avoidable man-days. To meet need of increasing population, more resources are required resulting in increased industrialization, urbanization, besides becoming commercial center. These activities require huge infrastructure and other civic amenities to cope with solid waste generation, treatment of sewerage

etc. Such unattended problems lead to various diseases due to unhygienic conditions. It is realized that such problems can be tackled more effectively with co-operation of the public for which emphasis to be given to public environmental awareness activities. For this purpose, various publicity media such as newspapers, T.V., theatre shows, AIR, distributing publicity materials to the public are used. In order to inculcate and motivate the children to take part in the environmental related activities like tree plantation, campaigns such as 'Children Against Crackers'; 'Say No to Plastic bags' and 'Khelo Holi Naturally' etc. are also conducted.

Programme Contents:

- Preparation of Environmental related video films and it's telecasting in T.V. Channels,
- Issuing of advertisement in newspapers, magazines and other electronic media/display systems, FM radio, AIR etc.
- Participation in Exhibitions, Fairs/Melas.
- Preparation and distribution of brochures, booklets, posters and other publicity materials.
- Purchasing of awareness materials, books and mobile van.
- Displaying Models, charts etc. on environmental issues.
- Organizing street plays, theatre shows, seminars/conferences/workshops, Human chain, Human rallies, and other related awareness functions etc.
- Training programmes will be arranged to sensitize the general public especially women's organizations, Industrial workers, RWAs, MTAs on waste minimization.
- For creating more awareness on environmental issues, Campaigns will be launched. Print and Electronic media will be used without any financial hindrance.

Starting Date of the Scheme :

The scheme is being implemented from the 8th Five Year Plan and will be continued throughout the 10th Five Year Plan.

Any Evaluation Study Made :

No evaluation study has been made since the nature of the scheme is educative and publicity oriented.

An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh is approved for the 10th F.Y.P. 2002-07. The department spent Rs. 118.04 lakh during 2002-03. A provision of Rs. 120 lakh has been made in R.E 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

**2. POLLUTION DISASTER AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
(Rs. 100.00 lakh)**

Objective of the scheme :

- Acquisition of Hazardous Waste disposal site.
- Making available technical expertise for maintenance of Hazardous Waste.

Need & Justification of the Scheme :

The wastes generated from the industrial units, which are hazardous in nature, pose a serious threat to the environment in Delhi. There are many kinds of waste generating units such as Cyanide waste, metal finishing waste, hydro-carbon waste, waste from dyeing industries etc. The Total quantum of hazardous wastes generated in Delhi is approximately around 60,000 tones per annum, which needs to be disposed off properly as per the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also insisted that all the State Governments and Pollution Control Boards to ensure safe disposal of hazardous wastes generated by different units.

In Delhi, the waste generating units are distributed in the industrial areas whereby the construction of 15 CETPs are in progress. However, field inspections are being carried out by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee to inventories hazardous waste generating units, which is a continuous process. The Ministry of Environment & Forests. Govt. of India has also clearly mentioned that the sludge generated from the CETPs (Common Effluent Treatment Plants) has to be treated as hazardous waste and needs to be properly disposed off. This scheme is facilitating the work related to Hazardous waste disposal.

Programme content:

- Acquisition of Hazardous Waste disposal site as per Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989.
- Making available technical expertise for maintenance of Hazardous Waste.
- Organizing seminar, workshop and conferences in order to sensitize the industrialists, industrial workers on Hazardous waste management.
- Creating necessary awareness among the industries and also to educate them for proper handling, transportation and disposal of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes.
- Hazardous waste industries will be surveyed in every two years.
- Apart from the E.I.A. study, a Technical feasibility study will be conducted on Hazardous waste disposal through a reputed organizations and this study will appraise the fact of Hazardous waste collection, Transportations, disposal and related aspects.

Starting Date of the Scheme :

The Scheme is in implementation from 1998-1999.

Target Date of the Completion of the Scheme :

The Scheme is being implemented from the commencement of the 8th Five Year Plan and will be continued throughout the 10th Five Year Plan. Completion of scheme depends on the policy decisions of Govt. no specific date of completion can be given.

No. of posts:

No post has been proposed in this Scheme.

Pattern of Assistance:

An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is approved for the 10th F.Y.P. 2002-07. an expenditure of Rs. 1.60 lakh was incurred for study during 2002-03. site is yet to be finalized.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is approved for the Annual Plan 2004-05.

3. STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL SET UP IN THE ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT (Rs. 50.00 lac)

Objective of the Scheme :

- To provide infrastructure facility in the Department of Environment, Govt. of NCT of Delhi to handle the increasing workload on pollution issues.
- To coordinate pollution control measures undertaken by various Departments in NCT of Delhi to control pollution.
- To implement the Govt. policies and various schemes for conservation of Environment and control of pollution in Delhi

Need and Justification of the Scheme :

The rapid growth of Delhi has resulted in significant increase in environmental pollution. The situation is causing serious concern as has been expressed in parliament, in Delhi assembly and by citizens of Delhi. Highly urbanized set up of Delhi with rapid pace of development need priority treatment of Delhi in terms of Environment management. Govt. of Delhi has stressed for steps taken for checking pollution and improving the environment. Department of Environment, Govt. of Delhi is taking effective and coordinated measures for controlling pollution with limited facilities. The overall workload of this department has increased manifold during last few years particularly for implementation of various Environmental Acts and Rules, implementation of policies on behalf of Govt. of Delhi for improvement of environment and control of pollution on the basis of National environmental policies of Govt. of India. In addition, to function as a nodal Department for interaction and co-ordination with other Departments on Environmental issues.

In view of the increased level of work, separate Secretary (Environment, Forests & Wild life) has been posted. At present, this Department does not have required technical resources/staff and lacking personnel branches like Administrative, Planning, Accounts without which Environment Department cannot perform its functions as per allocation of Business rules. In addition, infrastructure, communication and mobility, facilities like vehicles, computers, photocopier and other related materials would be required for staff. Hence, this scheme is of

great relevance for strengthening the Department to perform its functions in a better way.

Programme contents

Under this scheme, the important contents are infrastructure, mobility with four new vehicles, computers, library, salary for proposed staff.

Presently, the existing staff of this Department are getting salary under the Central sponsored scheme "Assistance for Abatement of Pollution in Delhi" funded by Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of India since 1987. Provision has been made for timely payment of salary of existing staff of Environment Deptt. and posts to be created under the scheme. 'Flexible Complementary Scheme will be adopted on the Technical posts of Environment Department as implemented in Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India'.

Further, Environment Department after its separation from Development Department, is functioning as a new Department since June 1997. The allotment of quarters to the existing staff as per seniority and on turn basis seems to be almost impossible at least for 20 years based on present circumstances. So, the required accommodations for the staffs of Environment Department shall be purchased by utilizing the allotted budget of the Plan scheme "Strengthening of Environment Department"

Starting date of the Scheme

This scheme is being implemented from the commencement of the 8th Five Year Plan and it will be continued throughout the 10th Five Year Plan.

No. of posts proposed

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. Posts
1	Secretary (Environment)	18400- 22400	01
2	Principle Scientific Officer	12000- 18000	03
3	Deputy Secretary	10000-15200	01

4	Senior Scientific Officer	10000-15200	04
5	Scientist	6500-10500	04
6	Jr. Accounts Officer	5500-9000	01
7	Head Clerk	5000-8000	01
8	Stenographer, Gr. III	4000-6000	03
9	L.D.C	3050-4590	03
10	Driver	3050-4590	03
11	Peon	2550-3200	03

Justification

For implementing the Environmental Policies, Schemes, Acts & Rules, in N.C.T, of Delhi in efficient and effective manner, the environmental issues will be looked after in area wise by three Principal Scientific Officers under the supervision of Secretary (Environment). These Principal Scientific Officers will be assisted by Sr. Scientific Officers in the areas of Public Environmental Awareness, Eco-Club activities in schools & Colleges, Development of Environmental Data for GIS/MIS system, Computerization of Data & Records, Air & Noise Pollution from industrial, vehicular, Thermal Power Stations, Domestic sources, Surface & Ground Water management, Global warming & Ozone depletion and overall plan scheme implementation etc. The other Staff will be required for assisting senior staffs and for setting of various Personnel branches in the Department.

An outlay of 600.00 lakh is approved in the 10th F.Y.P. 200207. An expenditure of Rs. 9.53 lakh was incurred during 2002-03. Approved outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been reduced to Rs. 10.00 lakh in R.E. 2003-04.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lac is approved in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

4. ENVIRONMENT DATA GENERATION, SURVEY, RESEARCH PROJECT AND OTHER ACTIVITIES. (Rs. 70.00 lakh)

Objective of the Scheme

To conduct need based environment surveys, and data generation on continuous basis on Quantum of pollutants generated from sources such as industries,

vehicles, thermal power stations and effect of hazardous, toxic waste on ground water and other water bodies.

Need & Justification of the Scheme

Rise in population and growth in economic activity has led to overall increase in pollution in Delhi though rate of pollution has shown decline. To assess impact of pollution on human health and for the overall environmental up-gradation in Delhi, it is essential to update the environmental status through need-based survey on various aspect of pollution. This scheme will support such type of activities to generate environmental data from time to time, so as to formulate plans for control of pollution in Delhi.

Programme Contents

Need based projects on Environment will be identified and implemented. Environment related studies on Delhi's Environmental issues would be carried out through NGOs, reputed consultancy organizations, Research, Academic institutions. etc. by providing them necessary financial assistance.

Starting Date of the Scheme

The scheme is in implementation from 1998-1999,

Target Date of the completion of the Scheme

The scheme is being implemented from this financial year 1998-99 and it will be continued throughout the 10th Five Year Plan. Since, this activity is of informative and educative in nature, no specific date of completion can be given.

An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakh is approved in the 10th F.Y.P. 2002-07. Against which and expenditure of Rs. 14.96 lakh was incurred during 2002-03. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh has made in R.E. 2003-04.

An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

5. SETTING UP OF ECO-CLUB IN SCHOOLS/ COLLEGES (Rs. 100.00 lakh)

Objective of the scheme

To create environmental awareness among the school and college students for environmental improvement and to inculcate the culture of Eco-friendliness among them.

Need and Justification of the Scheme

Protection of environment and control of pollution are so important and they cannot be left to Governmental action alone. Students are important vehicles for which they must be educated to make them Eco-friendly. Any plan to control pollution can succeed only if the people feel initiated and involved in its working and are able to participate in its implementation. School children are an important target group and they can act as the carriers of the messages i.e., 'PARYAVARAN VAHINIS' in the upgradation of environmental quality. For this purpose, an action oriented environmental awareness programme among school & college students is proposed in way of setting up of Eco-clubs in schools & 100 colleges during the financial year 2001-2002 with emphasis on following activities.

- To motivate the students to keep their surrounding green and clean by undertaking plantation of trees by students.
- To promote ethos of conservation of water by minimizing the use of water.
- To motivate the students to imbibe habits and life style for minimum waste generation, source separation of waste, disposing off the waste to the nearest storage point.
- To compost horticulture waste to use it as a manure for school gardens.
- To induce the students to create awareness among public and sanitary workers to stop the indiscriminate burning of waste which causes respiratory diseases.
- To sensitize the students to minimize the use of plastics/polythene bags. Not to throw them in public places as they choke drains and sewers. Being non-biodegradable they cause water logging and provide breeding ground for mosquitoes.
- To organize Tree plantation programmes in schools for which Delhi forest Department provides saplings free.

- To create awareness on harmful effect of noise and air pollution caused by bursting of crackers on Diwali, which are manufactured basically by engaging child labour, exploitation young children.
- To arrange other awareness programmes such as Quiz, Essays, Painting competitions etc. aiming at various environmental aspects.
- To educate the children about re-use of waste material & preparation of products out of waste.

Programme Contents

More number of Eco-clubs will be set up in addition to the existing Eco-Clubs during Tenth Five Year Plan. Financial assistance would be increased depends upon the performance of the schools. Apart from Schools, Colleges also will be included in the Eco-Club activities. The implementation and monitoring of Eco-club activities in schools will be done in 11 educational districts as per the analogy of Education Department, Govt. of Delhi. Besides, the financial assistance to schools and colleges, this scheme will cover prize money, organizing related functions for Eco-Clubs, mobility with vehicles and communication network based on computers with related accessories. Various programmes like Annual Eco Meet, awareness material for students like Caps, T-Shirts, badges, tokens, I-Cards, posters, pamphlets, handouts depicting environmental messages, production of films, audio cassettes for FM radio, Nukad Natakas, environmental learning facility for eco club teachers and students, teacher training work shops etc. will be covered under the scheme. Action oriented projects like installation of paper recycling machines, rain water harvesting structures in lead eco club schools on pilot basis.

Starting date of the Scheme

The scheme is in implementation from Ninth Five Year plan

Target Date of the Completion of the Scheme

The Scheme is being implemented from Ninth Five Year plan and it will be continued throughout the 10th Five Year Plan. Since the activity is of informative and educative in nature, no specific date of completion can be given.

Any Evaluation Study Made

Evaluation study has been conducted by the Planning Department, Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi in 2002-03. Recommendations of the study report are as under: -

1. Intensive publicity should be undertaken by the Environment Department through audio-visual and print media to create awareness about environmental improvement activities amongst students and public. The study reveals that the awareness about 'Citizen Chartes' and Slogans i.e. 'No to plastic bags' and 'No to firecrackers' are not to the desired extent among the students and the public.
2. In some schools, garbage / waste material was burnt in the open. It is suggested that this garbage may be collected regularly by local bodies concerned from the schools.
3. Waste papers are found in many schools. These papers should be stored in schools and collected from the schools by Recycling Agency for further use.
4. Environment Department should not constitute Eco-Club in those schools where adequate land is not available for plantation. Schools heads should motivate the students and teachers for contribution towards environmental improvement by organizing different types of competitions in schools regarding environmental issues.
5. Early disposal of waste material such as broken furniture etc. particularly in govt. schools should be ensured.
6. For awareness among the students regarding environmental improvement, special programme on environmental issues may be arranged by involving all students and teachers.
7. Some NGOs/industrial houses may be involved in the eco clubs activities. These agencies can help in Eco-Club activities in cash and/or in kind like free supply of plants, trees, seeds and equipments. For example Pollution Control Department may be contacted to give equipment kit for eco-club activities.
8. In the morning assembly of the students the findings/activities of eco-clubs should be shared to motivate the students for the cause of eco-concerns.
9. Water, harvesting scheme may be introduced to recharge/increase the ground water where it is feasible. The eco-club in charge should submit the feasibility of

water-harvesting in their schools to the Environment Deptt, GNCTD. The Environment Deptt. Should explore the possibility of special assistance to schools etc. for water harvesting.

10. Some regular field visits to the areas in and around the schools should be organized so that students can be aware about environment issues. These areas may me water supply plant, landfill areas, compost plant etc.
11. Every year Department of Environment should organize an annual presentation in which clubs may present their activities/difficulties and suggestions for future plan.
12. It is suggested that Department of Environment should physically visit eco-club once in a year and interact with teachers/eco-club in charge and students as a follow-up to ensure the fulfillment of objectives of Eco-Club.
13. A calendar of activities/programmes under Eco-Club should be formulated right from beginning the academic session and progress of the activities should be reviewed/monitored by the principal/eco-club in charge.
14. Nomination of a leader/monitor from the eco club members to coordinate the eco club activities.
15. Department of Environment should specify the programmes/ activities/ items on which funds should be utilized by the eco clubs at the time of release of funds. Funds for the next year should be released only on receipt of utilization certificate on the specified activities.

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lac is approved in the 10th F.Y.P. 2002-07. Against which an expenditure of Rs. 62.85 lac was incurred during 2002-03. A procession of Rs. 95.00 lac has been made in R.E. 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lac is approved in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

6. ASSISTANCE TO NGOs IN THE PROMOTION CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT (Rs. 50.00 lakh)

Objective of the Scheme

To promote and assist various Non-Governmental Organization in the conservation, preservation of environment and pollution control activities and to implement various programmes of Environment Department through NGOs.

Need and justification of the scheme

The capital city of Delhi has been earmarked as the fourth most polluted city in the world in terms of the Suspended Particulate Matter(SPM) level by the WHO Report, 1989. The growing influx of population into the urban city from the neighbouring states and also from other parts has resulted in growing air pollution, water pollution and also pollution due to solid waste. In recent years, many public interest litigation cases have also been filed before various courts for want of specific measures for preservation of environment from pollution angle.

The Non-Governmental Organizations play a vital role in the popularization of Government policies and various measures being taken by the Government Department for controlling the degradation of environment. The NGOs also play an important role in the identification of local problems such as pollution caused due to industries in any particular area, illegal functioning of industries in specific areas etc., The NGOs will also play a key role in educating the industrialist , the workers involved in the various industrial activities about the nature of the job in which they are involved and also to advise the necessary protective measures which have to be taken.

For this purpose, the NGOs will prepare informative, educative handbills and distribute to the various industrial areas and will organize 1-2 days pollution control camps in the various industrial areas. Hence, the scheme of providing financial assistance to NGOs will be great importance and the need of the hour in controlling environment degradation.

Programme contents

- Preparation of publicity materials and other necessary informative and educative material for distribution including video films, models exhibits etc.,
- Preparation of various guidelines and other safety measures to be taken by the industrialist for the protection of the workers.
- Organizing dramas/street plays etc., for educating general public, school children and industrial workers including pollution camp.
- Need based activities especially in the field of waste minimization; Rainwater harvesting will be supported. The existing gaps on Delhi's Environmental issues will be identified through this scheme.

Starting date of the scheme

This scheme is being implemented from the financial year 1998-99.

Target date of completion of the scheme

This scheme is being implemented from the financial year 1998-99 and will be continued throughout the 10th FYP. Since this activity is of informative and educative nature, no specific date of completion can be given.

Any Evaluation Study Made

No evaluation study has been made so far.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is approved in the 10th FYP against which an expenditure of Rs. 10.17 lakh was incurred during 2002-03. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh has made in RE 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2004-05.