

## **URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

As per 2001 census, out of the total population 138.51 lakhs of this Territory, 129.06 lakhs is urban and 9.45 lakhs is rural. Thus 93.01 % of the total population is Urban. In Delhi, the density of population is 9340 per sq. km. In 2001 which is highest in the country. The decennial population growth rate 1991-2001 is 47.02 % which is also an indicator of rate of increase of population and pressure on civic services and infrastructure in Delhi.

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

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

For effective and purposeful participation of Public Representatives in the process of development of this city, a number of steps have been taken by Delhi Government during 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Involvements of all MLA have been started with the introduction of a new scheme for infrastructure development in each constituency on the advice of concerned MLA. Similarly, in order to accelerate the development process in Trans-Yamuna area, a Board has been set up to guide and frame suitable programmes on the advice of concerned 16 MLAs from Trans Yamuna area. In addition to this schemes for the development works in approved colonies, development of Narela, Najafgarh and Mehrauli Towns, Scheme for the provision of essential services in unauthorized colonies was taken up in 9<sup>th</sup> Plan and continued in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. All these steps have brought a significant change in the development process of Delhi and its results are visible on the ground.

### **M.C.D (SLUM & JJ DEPARTMENT)**

#### **1. RELOCATION OF JJ SQUATTERS (Rs.7350.00 lakh)**

The main objective of the scheme is to provide residential space to JJ household at properly planned and developed cities. Delhi continues to face the problem of mushrooming growth of JJ Clusters on land pockets belonging to various land owning Agencies i.e. DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board, Railways, Govt. Departments, CPWD, L&DO, Departments of Delhi Govt. and other Autonomous Organisations.

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

As per latest policy being followed for Relocation of Squatters, the families possessing Ration Cards with the cut-of date 31<sup>st</sup> January, 1990 are allocated plots of size measuring 18.5 sq.mtr. while those possessing Ration Cards post-1990 upto December, 1998 are given plot size measuring 12.5 sq.mtrs.

The cost of development of a relocation plot is Rs. 44,000/-. The pattern of funding for the scheme, envisaged as follows:

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

During 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.5005.50 lakh had been released and the same had been utilised. 33590 squatters families had been relocated from various JJ clusters during that period.

During the period from 2002-03 to 2005-06, 23142 families have been relocated and in the year 2006-07 4875 families have been relocated at Savadha Ghevra.

An outlay of Rs. 7350.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2007-08 to develop 2000 plots. However, the actual translation of these targets into reality entirely depends on the availability of land, sufficient resources and clear-cut directions from Government.

## **2. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY HALLS/BASTI VIKAS KENDRAS (Rs.300.00 lakh)**

Slum & JJ Department, MCD is supposed to meet shelter requirement of more than 30 lakh Jhuggie dwellers residing in about 6 lakh Jhuggies in about 1100 Jhuggies clusters. The squatter settlements have now been recognized as informal arrangement for shelters.

S&JJ Department MCD is providing the facility of multi-purpose community facilities complexes in relocation colonies and that of Basti Vikas Kendras in JJ Clusters and in-situ upgraded Slums.

During the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.437.50 lakh was released out of which an expenditure of Rs.431.30 lakh has been incurred on construction of 141 units of Basti Vikas Kendra's in various JJ Clusters.

During the preceding four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2002-03) to 2005-2006) 12Community Halls, 36 BVKs & 14 Addl. Floors had been constructed in addition to large number of repair of C.Halls/BVKs with an expenditure of Rs.421.00 lakh.

During Annual Plan (2006-07), 7 BVKs/CFC and 8 additional floors on existing BVKs had been completed where as work for 8 C. Halls/BVKs and 7 additional floors remained in progress.

An outlay of Rs.300.00 is approved for Annual Plan 2007-08, for the implementation of this Scheme. In physical terms, it is proposed to initiate work for construction of 12 BVKs/Community Halls and to complete the on going works.

### **3. IN-SITU UPGRADATION OF JJ CLUSTERS (Rs 10.00 lakh)**

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

The JJ dwelling unit has to pay a license fee of Rs. 180/- at the rate of Rs. 15 p.m. for a year in advance for the in-situ Upgradation. Under this strategy, since its inception, 672 families have been covered in the two demonstrative projects known as EKTA VIHAR in South Delhi, R.K. Puram, and PRAYOG VIHAR in Hari Nagar, West Delhi. In the third project at Madras Basti, Moti Bagh, 112 families have been covered under this strategy. Another project of the same nature at Shahbad daultapur covering about 4800 squatter families in the first phase has been also completed.

During the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Shahbad Daultapur Project Ph. I covering about 4800 squatter families remained in progress. An amount of Rs.475.00 lakh had been released by Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi against which an expenditure of Rs.427.36 lakh had been incurred.

During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the remaining work of Shahbad Daultapur Project had been completed.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh as token amount has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08. In Physical terms one project of insitu Upgradation is proposed to be taken subject to available of No Objection Certificate from land owing agency.

### **4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN URBAN SLUMS [Rs. 400.00 Lakh]**

Urban Slums are the areas which have been notified under Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act, 1956. These areas are mostly concentrated in walled city and its extensions and as per 1991 census a population of about 9.51 lakh is living in these areas. Apart from this as per order's of Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi large number of JJ Clusters having population of about 20 lakh have to be covered under the purview of this scheme.

The basic amenities to be covered to improve the standard of living of the Slum dwellers are as follows:-

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

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

During 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.1300.00 lakh had been released to S& JJ Department. However, with an expenditure of Rs.1303.14 lakh, the Department had covered 1.63 lakh Jhuggies/Slum Dwellers @ Rs.800/- per capita for provision basic civic amenities.

During the first four year of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs.1143.51 lakh had been incurred and 80689 S/JJ dwellers had been covered.

During the financial year 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs.597.70 lakh has been incurred and 74681 Slum & JJ Dwellers has been covered.

An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08 to cover 50,000.00 Slum/JJ dwellers under the scheme of EIUS.

#### **5. CONSTRUCTION OF PAY & USE JANSUVIDHA COMPLEXES (Rs.400.00 lakh)**

The scheme in question basically intends to take care of the environmental problems generated through mass defecation in open by the jhuggi dwellers/slum dwellers. It is a continuing scheme of the 7th Five Year Plan. The scheme was supposed to cover 9.51 lakh slum dwellers staying in notified slum areas and 13 lakh jhuggi dwellers then staying in squatter settlements by encroaching public land. The population of jhuggi dwellers is based on the survey carried out by the Food & Civil Supplies Deptt as on 31st Jan.,1990.

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

The Jan Suvidha Complexed are of different capacities (varying from 10 seaters to 100 seaters) to serve basically the population in jhuggi clusters/slum areas at different locations. These complexes are run on 'Pay & Use Concept' and maintained by such NGOs/Agencies who are also assigned the responsibility of Planning & Construction.

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

The expenditure on the Operation & Maintenance of Decentralized Sewage Treatment Plants (4 Mini & 10 Micro STPs) in Squatter Resettlement Colonies of Delhi will also be met out of the provisions made under the scheme.

During the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.325.14 lakh had been incurred against the release of Rs.345.00 lakh. Slum & JJ Department had constructed 885 WC seats and 170 baths apart from repairing 70 MTVs and a large number of PreFab. Jan Suidha Complexes containing 1030 WC seats during that period.

During 2002-03 to 2005-06, an expenditure of Rs.326.70 lakh had been incurred on construction of 885 WC seats and 170 baths and on repair of large number of JSCs and MTVs.

In the financial year 2006-07, 3 JSC containing 65 WC seats has been constructed and work for 6 JSC containing 320 WC seats is in progress with an expenditure of Rs.149.43 lakh.

An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08 for implementation of this scheme. In physical terms work for about 600 W.C. Seats will be initiated apart from completing the works in hand during the previous year and to undertake operation & management of 4 Mini & 10 Micro STPS in squatter settlement colonies of Delhi constructed under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I.

## **6. STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF SLUM KATRAS (Rs. 200.00 lakh)**

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

At present, Slum & JJ Department has 2898 properties/Katras with it which are located in worked city and its extenuous. Since inception of the Scheme, the approach had been to provide repairs for structural safety in those properties which were repairable within certain yardstick and norm for carrying out repairs.

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

Further, in one of the meeting chaired by Chief Secretary, Delhi to discuss various issues pertaining to Plan Scheme of "Structural Improvement and Rehabilitation of Katras

being implemented through Slum & JJ Department, it was decided that Slum & JJ Department shall have a detailed micro level survey carried out of the Slum Katras to generate information for preparing the policy paper for conferring ownership right on katra dwellers for submission for Govt. of India. Accordingly the preliminary exercise to undertake comprehensive survey by inviting applications from Govt. agencies has been initiated and Delhi School of Social Works has been selected to undertake this survey.

During the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, 243 Katras/Properties had been repaired and an expenditure of Rs.950.39 lakh had been incurred against the release of Rs.1100.00 lakh.

During the first four year of 10<sup>th</sup> FYP from 2002-03 to 2005-06, 243 Katras/properties had been repaired and an expenditure of Rs.949.95 lakh had been incurred during this period.

In the financial year 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs.185.53 lakh has been incurred on repair of 75 katras/properties.

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08 for providing repair in about 50 Properties / Katras which are under the management and control of Slum & JJ Deptt. and to meet the regular expenditure of repair and maintenance stores of Slum properties/katras.

## **7. SHISHU VATIKAS / COMMON SPACES IN JJ CLUSTERS [Rs. 200.00 lakh]**

### **Objective of the Scheme:-**

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

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

### **PROGRAMME CONTENTS**

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

During the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, 211 units of Shishu Vatikas had been developed and an expenditure of Rs.116.62 lakh had been incurred against the release of Rs.168.75 lakh.

66 Shishu Vatika's and 8 parks had been developed during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 and an expenditure of Rs.253.90 lakh had been incurred on extension of this facility and on maintenance and repair of a large number of Shishu Vatikas.

During the year 2006-07, work for development of 14 Vatikas has been completed where as work for 10 Shishu Vatikas remained in progress with an expenditure of Rs.175.78 lakh.

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08. In physical terms, with the approved outlay and with the resources available under CASDP for this component, it is proposed to initiate the work for development of 30 of Shishu Vatikas and complete the on-going works which were initiated in previous year and for maintenance and horticulture development during 2007-08. It may incidentally be mentioned here that the cost of development of Shishu Vatikas varies from JJ Clusters to JJ Clusters depending upon the size of vacant spaces / plots available in the clusters.

## **8. CENTRALLY ASSISTED SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (Rs.300.00 lakh)**

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

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

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

The components of this scheme would include :-

- (i) Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights etc.
- (ii) Community infrastructure : Provision of Community Centres to be used for Pre-School education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities etc.
- (iii) Community Primary Health care Centres Buildings can be provided (It is proposed that after creation of infrastructure facilities the concerned Municipalities will seek the support of Registered Medical Practitioners / Govt. Doctors in the State/NGOs/CBOs/Philanthropic Associations to man these Centres.

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

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

- (v) Provision for Shelter : The scheme must have a component of shelter upgradation or construction of new houses (including EWS) as may be required. This is a necessity if genuine slum improvement is to be done. Not less than 10 % of the allocation to States under this assistance shall be utilized for construction and/or upgradation of houses for the urban poor.
- (vi) States may work out State specific schemes for housing construction/Upgradation under this component subject to the proviso that the scheme shall not be an entirely subsidy based system but the funding shall contain a loan component as well. The State scheme shall be first got sanctioned in a state level project committee which shall be set up for this purpose by the state Govt. concerned and which shall have one representative from the Department of UEPA, which is the nodal Department for this scheme in the Govt of India.
- (vii) The scheme must made adequate provision for achieving convergence between sectoral and Departmental programmes relating to achieving social sector goals similar to those in this scheme.

The aforesaid component as prescribed by the M/o Urban Affairs & Employment are being already covered under various Schemes, which are at present being implemented by Slum & JJ Department for the benefit of Slum & JJ Dwellers.

During the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and the first four year 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.11558.57 lakh and Rs.5920.00 lakh had been released and the expenditure of Rs.11005.94 lakh and Rs.5770.46 lakh were incurred respectively for widening and paving of existing lanes in JJ Clusters, construction of Pay & Use Jan Suvidha Complexes, Basti Vikas Kendras, Shishu Vatikas and development works in notified slum areas. In physical terms the achievements registered under these components have been reflected along with the achievements in respect of main schemes in their respective write-ups.

An outlay of Rs.538.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2006-07 which was utilised for augmenting the resources of the schemes mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08.

**9. STUDY & PREPARATION OF PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR DELHI SLUMS (Rs. 40.00 lakh)**

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

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

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

The Expert Study Group under the chairmanship of Shri M.N.Buch has already submitted the report to Hon'ble CM, Delhi and it is for Delhi Government to initiate further action on the recommendation.

In one of the meeting chaired by Chief Secretary, Delhi, it was decided that Slum and JJ Department shall have a detailed micro level surgery carried out of the slum katra to generate the information for preparing the policy paper for conferring ownership rights on katra dwellers for submission to Government of India. Slum and JJ Department had already initiated an expertise in this regard and identified a few Government agencies for this purpose. After detailed discussion, the Delhi School of Social Work had been selected for this purpose and detailed modalities for conducting this survey had to be worked out with DSSW.

An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is approved for the scheme for Annual Plan 2007-08.

**MCD (G. W)**

**MCD (GENERAL WING)**

**1. DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN VILLAGES (Rs.2200.00 lakh)**

The development works like Metalling/Premixing, Dense Carpeting, Brick Flooring, Drain, Cement Concrete Kota Stone flooring, Street Lighting etc. are being carried out in

these villages for the improvement of civic services for better living environment. Due to urbanization and development of the areas adjoining these villages, the activities as well as population of these villages, are increasing rapidly necessitating there by upgradation of civic amenities such as dense carpeting, CC, Kota Stone pavement etc. Moreover, with conversion of agricultural area into residential area by DDA, more villages tend to fall within the ambit of urban villages due to change in employment scenario in the surrounding area. Vide MCD Notification No. F.33/Engg. To(dp)/11424/94 dated 24.10.94, 20 villages of Naj Zone were declared urban. These village, inter alia, including a number of important and heavily populated villages like palam, Nasirpur, Matiala, Kakrola and Mohd.pur Bharathal, Nawada, Bijwasan etc. where various development works are yet to be carried out so as to meet the standard of urban area/urban villages. Presently, there are 135 urban villages with MCD, wherein Dev. work are required to be carried out in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

**Approved outlay and expenditure**

**[Rs. in lakh]**

Outlay for 10 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan 2002-07	Rs.6000.00.
Exp. during 2002-03	Rs.1555.14
Exp. during 03-04	Rs.1457.68
Exp. during 04-05	Rs.1431.81
Expenditure during 05-06	Rs.1948.88.
Expenditure during 06-07	Rs.1411.84
Approved Outlay 07-08	Rs.2200.00

**Physical Target and achievements**

Item	Unit	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08
		Targets	Ach.	Targets
MP/Dense	KM	20	17.06	20
Drain	KM	22	26.08	20
BP	KM	2	0.46	1
CCP/Kota	KM	40	60.21	45
Parks	Nos	4	11	10

2. **DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN REGULARISED/UNAUTHORISED COLONIES (Rs. 5200.00 lakh)**

Improvement of civic services in these colonies for the improvement in living environment by providing civic amenities like MP, BP, Dense, Carpet, CC Kota and drain. The rate of growth of city's population has been tremendous and beyond the exception of the city planners. The existing civic and infrastructure facilities in the urban area of Delhi could not cope up with the increase in the population and resulted in growth of unauthorized colonies. Failure on the part of DDA to develop adequate colonies and provide sufficient plots to meet the growing needs of people, unauthorised colonies came up, where poor and middle class people, have sunk their hared earned savings on purchase of plots and construction of house. Total demolition of these unauthorised colonies would have entailed a gross national waste. As such efforts are being made to regularize these unauthorised colonies with some reasonable reduced essential norms, where it was possible. There were

607 colonies in all in the jurisdiction of MCD, which came into existence up to 30.06.77. Out of that 155 U/a Colonies were transferred from DDA w.e.f. 01.04.87. Thus out of total colonies 607 under the jurisdiction of MCD, the Un-authorized/Regularised Colonies are 567 and remaining colonies are still unauthorised and efforts are being made to regularize them.

**Approved outlay and expenditure**

**[Rs. in lakh]**

Outlay for 10 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan 2002-07	Rs.17500.00.
Exp. during 2002-03	Rs.3572.32
Exp. during 03-04	Rs.3892.76
Exp. during 04-05	Rs.4104.93
Expenditure during 05-06	Rs.4802.42
Expenditure during 06-07	Rs.3498.62
Approved Outlay for 2007-08	Rs.5200.00

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

Items	UNIT	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08
		Target	Achievement	Target
Dense	KM	44	10.79	15
MP	KM	17	7.01	10
Brick pavement	KM	3.5	0.92	2
CC/Kota Stone	KM	95	93.31	90
Drain	KM	90	96.75	90
park	NO	1	9	10

**3. Add. FACILITIES IN J.J. RESETTLEMENT COLONIES : (Rs.5000.00 lakh)**

To improve the basic civic services in the JJR colonies for the better living conditions in resettlement colonies which were developed by DDA were made functional with skeleton services. These were transferred to MCD by DDA w.e.f. 1.06.88 on lock, stock and barrel basis vide letter No. PS/SECY/L&E/88/273 dated 13.5.88 in pursuance of the decision taken at Raj Niwas in the meeting held on 12.05.88. In the said meeting, it was also made categorically clear that the MCD will be provided with adequate assistance for the following works.

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

**Approved outlay and expenditure****[Rs. in lakh]**

Outlay for 10 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2002-07)	Rs.12500.00
Exp. during 2002-03	Rs.2733.35
Exp. during 03-04	Rs.2346.09
Exp. during 04-05	Rs.2607.95
Expenditure during 05-06	Rs.2595.48
Expenditure during 06-07	Rs.1867.33
Approved Outlay for 2007-08	Rs.5000 .00

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

Item	UNIT	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08
		Target	Achievement	Target
Dense	KM	10	32.04	25
MP	KM	10	5.69	5
Brick pavement	KM	1	-	-
CC/Kota Stone	KM	55	49.63	60
Drain	KM	40	26.12	25
park	NO	115	12	20

**4. MECHANIZATION OF CONSERVANCY AND SANITATION SERVICES (Rs.20000.00 Lakh)**

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is providing services of Solid Waste Management which includes scavenging, collection, transportation and disposal collected from different parts of the city in addition to this it is maintaining storm water drainage system, its desilting, construction & maintenance of storm pumping stations & day to day maintenance of storm water drainage system. The garbage is collected in the various Dalao's, Dustbins & open sites located in different parts of the city. There are about 2600 Dalao's, Dustbins & Open Sites, there the garbage is collected from streets, roads & lanes and this garbage is being transported, through Mechanical & Manual labour through trucks and disposed at the nearest sanitary land fill sites namely Gazipur, Bhalswa & Okhla. The disposed garbage at sanitary land fill sites is leveled/dressed with the help of bulldozers, hydrolic excavators/backhoe loaders etc. After filling/completion of garbage at the S.L.F. sites, the same are developed as forests/wood lands. There S.L.F. sites are likely to be saturated in a period of about 2 years and at present no further land is available for disposal of solid waste. The work of scavenging, collection, transportation & disposal is being done by about 49,000 SKs. Excluding supervisory staff. The operation & maintenance of loaders, refuse removal trucks is being carried out in 10 (ten) workshops of MCD located in 12 zones.

There are 1296 Nos. big Nallas under the control of C.S.E. Deptt. of MCD and 1370 Nos. of septic tanks at different locations in the city. The storm water drains are being constructed by Engineering Department, its Desilting & improvement works are being carried out by the CSE Department The CSE Department is perating & maintaining 228 storm water Pumping Stations at different locations of the city for disposal of storm water. Some of the pumping stations are working when the level of river Yamuna increase above H.F.L. and sluice valves are closed.

The total funds requirement under the scheme is as given below :-

1. **COLLECTION OF SOLID WASTE**

2. **CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE OF DHALAOS/DUSTBINS:**

New construction of Dhalaos/Dustbins shall be undertaken alongwith maintenance of existing Dhalaos/Dustbins.

3. **CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE OF LATRINES/URINALS:**

New Construction of Public Latrines/urinals shall be undertaken, alongwith maintenance of existing latrines/Urinals block.

4. **CONSTRUCTION OF SITE OFFICES FOR A.S.Is./S.Gs.**

At present, there are very few site-offices for Asstt. Sanitary Inspectors and Sanitary Guides for the purpose of taking attendance of Safai Karamcharies. During the year 2007-08,, construction of such offices is proposed to be made in various zones.

5. **SALARY OF STAFF FOR NIGHT CLEANING :**

Night cleaning is required in some of the areas, as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. This night cleaning shall be required, in addition to the day cleaning, in commercial areas and other crowded places.

6. **PURCHASE & HIRING OF MECHANICAL ROAD SWEEPERS:**

During next financial year, mechanical Road Sweepers are proposed to be purchased for cleaning/sweeping of VIP areas under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

7. **SALARY OF STAFF FOR CLEANING OF PWD ROADS:**

It has been decided that MCD shall also clean the PWD roads, which is being done since 1997. For this purpose, 2267 Safai Karamcharies along with supervisory staff are required.

8. **PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENTS & INSECTICIDES:**

To maintain proper sanitation, it is necessary that adequate number of essential items like drain phawaries, buckets, bamboos, belchas, trishul, insecticides, disinfectants are required for up keeping the sanitation in public toilets, urinals etc.

**9. SANITATION IN UNAUTHORISED COLONIES INCLUDING EMERGENT SITUATIONS LIKE SANITATION DRIVE, HIRING OF MACHINES ETC.**

In case of epidemics like Dengue, Plague etc., provision has been made for providing extra sanitation services in unauthorized and/or affected colonies.

**10. PURCHASE OF TIPPER TRUCKS, DUMPER PLACERS, LOADERS ETC:**

It has been proposed to mechanize the collection and transportation system by dumpers/placers/roll off trucks & skips & prime movers etc. For purchase of such kind of machineries including AMC/hiring, adequate budget provision has been made.

**10.a** Hiring of vehicles for municipal magistrates.

**11. OPERATION RUNNING AND MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLES AND UPGRADATION OF EXISTING WORKSHOPS INCLUDING SALARY, P.O.L., REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLES:**

The vehicles used for transportation of waste comprising tipper & Front-end-Loaders are being replaced/maintained at 9 Auto Workshops of Municipal Corporation of Delhi situated in all 12 zones. Due to shortage of parking sheds, major repair work is carried out at the Central Auto Workshop, while minor repair and maintenance work is carried out in other Auto workshops. The expenditure on this includes salary of Drivers/Supervisory Staff, Petrol, Oil, Diesel, repair and maintenance cost of vehicles.

**12. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WORKSHOP BUILDING AND PUBLIC PARKING, GARRAGE AND STORE:**

Construction of new workshop buildings, public garage and Stores etc. is necessary to be made during the financial year 2007-08.

**13. INVOLVEMENT OF PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS TRANSPORTATION OF GARBAGE OR THROUGH SOME IN INNOVATIVE SCHEMES:**

Some Private Entrepreneurs are proposed to be involved in the transportation of garbage from different Dustbins/Dhalaos to Sanitary Land Fill site; Or some innovative schemes are likely to be introduced for the transportation of garbage to S.L.S. sites.

**14.** Procurement hiring leasing of containers/dump placer and other operative devices

**15.** Disposal of municipal solid waste including development. Maintenance and remediation of existing and new S.L.F. Sites, processing plants, compost plants, specialized processing plans, waste to energy and pelletization plants including procurement of new bulldozers, excavators, compactors and repair and maintenance

of said machinery and hiring of heavy machinery, weigh bridge, high mask light, fire fighting equipments and other allied works:

**16. GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSION:**

The gas, known as Green House Gas, emitting from Sanitary Land Fill sites is proposed to be detected, collected and managed at different S.L.F. sites during the financial year 2007-08.

**17. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF JAN SUVIDHA COMPLEXES INCLUDING PUBLIC CONVENIENCES IN VARIOUS COLONIES :**

New Jan Suvidha Complexes including Public conveniences are proposed to be constructed in various colonies; and their maintenance/operation is also the responsibility of the department.

**18. DESILTING OF SEPTIC TANKS OF JAN SUVIDHA COMPLEXES/SUMP WELLS.**

Since most of the Jan Suvidha Complexes are situated in the colonies/areas which are not connected with Sewers; and, therefore, their Septic Tanks/Sump Wells have to be got de-silted every year.

**19. E-GOVERNANCE BY INTRODUCING GIS/MIS SYSTEM IN SANITATION SERVICES INCLUDING HARDWARE, SOFTWARE CONSULTANCY ETC.**

**20. STRENGTHENING OF COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL SYSTEM INCLUDING WIRELESS AND OTHER SYSTEM INCLUDING PROCUREMENT & HIRING OF WALKIE-TALKIE SETS;**

To make communication easier among the field staff, i.e. from the level of Jr. Engineer, Asstt. Engineer. Pager walkies-talkies are to be provided to them.

**21. PROCUREMENT AND HIRING OF VEHICLES FOR OFFICIAL USE INCLUDING MOBILE CONTROL ROOMS;**

**22. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMMES, SEMINARS, FOREIGN VISITS, SHORT FILMS, STICKERS ETC;**

To create awareness in general public to keep the city clean, not throw the garbage in drains and deposit it into municipal receptacles only, various community participation and public awareness programmes, seminars, Workshops etc. are proposed to be organized including foreign visits to up date the new technologies in the field of solid waste management and printing/distribution of short films/stickers etc. during the financial year.

An outlay of Rs.20,000.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08.

## **5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS [Rs.1500.00 lakh]**

The outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-08 contains development of parks, arboriculture work on road, irrigation facilities such as tube wells and laying extended water lines , purchase of water tankers, water trolleys, hose pipes etc., development of nurseries and relevant material to prepare the plants. It also include additional facilities for irrigation and maintenance of sprinklers, sprayers, fountains, lawn movers, better T&P items, hand carts, hand trolleys, mini roller, sign boards etc., A provision is also made for other vehicles such as tractors, its implements, power tillers, drill machines, loader-cum-excavators, sky-top machines, skid steer machines, tree cutting machines etc.,

A provision is also made for construction of boundary wall, gates, development of some larger sites, redevelopment of historical gardens, development of herbal garden and its extension, renovation and rejuvenation of major old parks, utilization of treated water from sewerage treatment plant as additional facility etc.

A provision was also made for electrification of tube wells, which were installed for the irrigation of lawns and watering of plants etc. in different areas of Delhi under the jurisdiction of MCD and were running without electric meters.

The following works are proposed to be taken during the Annual Plan 2007-08.

1. Development of parks & gardens
2. Irrigation
3. Face-lifting of nurseries & herbal garden
4. Construction of boundary wall/ fencing & lights in parks etc
5. Purchase of car/gypsy
6. Creation of Plant Protection Unit.
7. Re-development of major parks
8. Development of SLF Sites.
9. Sewage treatment plants:
10. Tree plantation:-
11. Beautification of entry points
12. Garden implements, stores etc.
13. Commonwealth Games -2010

An outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08.

**6. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRES/BARAT GHARS (Rs. 2000.00 lakh)**

To provide facilities of Community Centres to the residents of different localities, MCD has targetted 12 Community Halls to be completed during the year 2007-08.

The approved Outlay for the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is 3500.00 lakh and expenditure during the year 2002-03 to 2005-06 is Rs.3115.06 lakh. In Physical terms MCD has completed the construction of 7 Community Centres during the year 2006-07 with an expenditure of Rs.542.92 lakh.

An outlay for Rs. 2000.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08.

**7. SANITATION IN JJ CLUSTERS AND UNAUTHORISED COLONIES (Rs. 12500.00 lakh)**

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

Taking into consideration the above, it is estimated that an expenditure for the following component shall be required during the Annual Plan 2007-08.

- i. Payment towards salary of 2975 safai karmacharies, 69 ASIs, 17 SIs, 4CSIs, 2SSs, 12 LDCs/BCs and 74 drivers.
- ii. Payment towards the water supply, electricity and water charges of Jan Suvidha Complex as well as improvement of Jan Suvidha Complexes and major repair in JSCs.
- iii. Purchase of Insecticides, tools and plants.
- iv. Desilting of Septic tanks of Lavatory Blocks of JS Complexes & Sullage Nallah.
- v. Payment towards improvement & Augmentation of Pumping Station along with Civil Work including payment of electricity charges & wages for deployment of labour.
- vi. Payment towards the operation & maintenance of vechcles/equipments.
- vii. Hiring of trucks, bulldozers/loaders etc., under emergency situation.

- viii. Construction of Dhalaos
- ix. Repair & renovation of Dustbins/Dhalaos.

An outlay of Rs.12500.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08.

**8. PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN UNAUTHORISED COLONIES (Rs. 33800.00 lakh)**

There are about 1071 unauthorized colonies, which are proposed to be regularized in the coming years. In accordance to High Court in the PIL CWP No. 4771, HD Shourie V/s U.O.I. on hearing dated 17.8.98, Delhi Govt. has granted permission for carrying out works relating to the construction of road, and drainage in the colonies which has come up by 31.3.93 on private lands or land now vested in Gram Sabha. Accordingly, the Corporation and DSIDC has taken up the development works in the 485 "Unauthorized colonies on private land or land now vested in Gram Sabha.

**Outlay and expenditure (Rs. in lakh)**

Outlay for 10 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan (2002-07)	- Rs.7500.00
Exp. during 2002-03	- Rs.2981.91
Exp. during 03-04	- Rs.3712.34
Exp. during 04-05	- Rs.3985.10
Exp. during 05-06	- Rs.2930.78
Expenditure during 06-07	- Rs.3367.57
Approved Outlay 2007-08	- Rs.33800.00

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

Item	UNIT	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08
		Target	Ach.	Target
MP	KM	90	43.64	50
Drain	KM	100	114.09	150
Earth Filling	Lac.Cum	0.10	0.02	0.10
BP	Km	18	30	30

These Colonies are now proposed to be regularized and all development works will be carried out in these colonies on their regularization for which an outlay of Rs.338.00 crore is approved in Annual Plan 2007-08.

**9. DEVELOPMENT WORK IN APPROVED COLONIES [Rs.10,000.00 lakh]**

The population Delhi has reached over 1.4 million mark and number of vehicles in the city has reached 3 million mark. The density of population in most of these colonies/area has crossed the limit for which these colonies /area were planned. As a result

the existing civic services are over stressed, and there is an eminent need of improvement of services in these colonies. In the approved colonies under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, M.C.D. has not been able to under take dev. work such as improvement/up-gradation of roads, storm water drains road side berms/lanes, St. lighting, park etc. prior to 1998 due to scarcity of funds as such the corporation started to undertake dev. work in these colonies during 1998.

**Outlay and Expenditure**

**(In lakhs)**

Outlay for 10 <sup>th</sup> FYP	- Rs.17500.00
Exp. during 2002-03	- Rs. 3500.96
Exp. during 03-04	- Rs. 3803.49
Exp. during 04-05	- Rs. 4659.43
Exp. during 05-06	- Rs. 6835.86
Exp. during 06-07	- Rs 7251.32
Approved Outlay 2007-08	- Rs. 10000.00

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

ITEM	UNIT	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08
		Target	Ach.	Target
MP	KM	25	17.03	25
Dense	KM	60	90.21	90
Drain	KM	60	61.78	80
CC/Kota Stone	KM	160	162.14	180
Parks	NO	45	37	40

**10. DEV. WORKS IN NAJAFGARH, NARELA & MEHRAULI TOWNSHIPS (Rs.430.00 lakh)**

Originally the Najafgarh, Narela & Mehrauli were having a low population and were falling in the category of rural villages, due to the low population in these villages the population related activities were also limited. But with the passage of time, due to their Prime locations, and (access ability) form the surrounding villages, the population related activities have increased tremendously, which has changed these villages into Township, sufficient to cope up the changing scenario as much as commercial and socio economic activities, especially in respect of Chara Mandi and Agriculture product market etc. So there is a urgent demand of prompt action on this front. Due to improper road network there is always a traffic jam/congestion. So the road net work in these town ships should be augmented and strengthened further to cope up with the increased vehicular traffic, footpath for pedestrians, & drainage system with proper outfall are also to be provided, so as to avoid the damage to the roads during rainy season. Streetlights is to infrastructure facilities up to required standard, the civic body has no source of funding.

**Outlay and Expenditure****[Rs. in lakhs]**

Outlay for 10 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan 2002-07	- Rs. 1500.00
Exp. during 2002-03	- Rs. 434.82
Exp. during 03-04	- Rs. 294.89
Exp. during 04-05	- Rs. 357.95
Exp. during 05-06	- Rs. 339.60
Exp. during 06-07	- Rs. 355.86
Approved Outlay 07-08	- Rs. 430.00

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

Item	UNIT	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08
		Target	Ach.	Target
Footpath	KM	0.50	0.80	-
Drain	KM	3.50	1.81	1.00
MP	KM	0.50	1.08	0.50
CC/Kota Stone	KM	16	17.96	10
Dense/BM/AC	KM	1	5.46	1

**11. TRANS YAMUNA AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD (TYADB) (Rs. 5000.00 lakh)**

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

The Board provides additional funds to various agencies, including MCD, after identifying the issues connected with planned growth of the area with a view to reducing wide disparity in the existing infrastructure are enumerated and guidelines issued by the board for not only bringing about improvement in services, but also quicker redressal of public grievances. Apart from reviewing and evaluation from time to time the performance of various schemes under execution, it decides future priorities depending upon availability of funds. The various works relating to improvement and strengthening of the existing infrastructure, in addition to the on-going schemes in the Trans Yamuna area. Development works are recommended by TYADB shall be taken up by MCD during Annual Plan 2007-08 besides completion of all going works.

An outlay of Rs.5000.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

**12. Yamuna action Plan Phase II (Rs. 100.00 lakh)**

To control and reduce the pollution in river Yamuna provision of Rs.100 lakh has been made for the year 2007-08 for the projects during the year 2007-08. Details are yet to be worked out.

**13. Redevelopment of Walled City Area (Rs.10.00 lakh)**

A token provision of Rs.10.00 lakh has been made for the implementation of the scheme during the year 2007-08. Details are yet to be worked out by MCD.

**14. Development of Heritage (Rs.10.00 lakh)**

A token provision of Rs.10.00 lakh has been made for the implementation of the scheme during the year 2007-08. Details are yet to be worked out by MCD.

**NDMC**

**1. MECHANISATION OF SANITATION AND GARBAGE REMOVAL (Rs. 200.00 lakh)**

- a. It is proposed to modernize sanitation and garbage removal system in NDMC area. The scheme shall be continued in 2007-08 for the better system of sanitation services and solid waste disposal.

It is proposed to construct workshop, purchase big compactors and mechanical sweepers, door-to-door collection of garbage and purchase of new equipments etc. It is also proposed to set up a compost plant in 2007-08.

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh is approved for this scheme under Annual Plan 2007-08.

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**1. URBAN BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMME (Rs.35.00 LAKH)**

The Urban Basic Services Programme being implemented by Department of Urban Development, Government of Delhi was initiated in Delhi as per Ministry of Urban Development guidelines issued in May 1985. It is based on assessing the needs of the community at large, through community participation.

The objectives of Urban Basic Services Programme are-

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

3. Enhance the awareness and ability of the urban low-income community to meet its own needs particularly those of children and women.
4. To enhance capacity building efforts of Delhi Government and local agencies and to train manpower as skilled and specialized resource.

Provision has been made for the salary of the staff and other expenses like OTA office expenses of the staff sanctioned under the scheme.

#### OTHER EXPENSES

At present 89 Pre-school centres/creches are functioning covering 2670 children below 6 years of age from the JJ Clusters of Delhi. The education at this level is intended for simulation and preparing them for the entry to formal school. One crèche worker in each center has been appointed to run the center and being paid Rs.1300/- per month. The centers are functioning on rented rooms costing Rs.250/- to 300/- per month. Low cost materials like toys, blackboards, colours, pencils etc. are provided. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

#### 2. **SWARAN JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (Rs. 95.00 lakh)**

The Govt. of India Has started a new scheme the “Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), from 01/12/1997 to provide gainful employment to the Urban Unemployed or Under Employed Poor through encouraging the setting up of Self Employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This programme is relying on creation of suitable community structures based on the UBS (P) pattern and delivery of inputs under the programme is rests through the medium of Urban Local Bodied an such community structures.

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

The scheme is funding on a 75:25 basis between the Centre and the State and consist of two special schemes namely :-

1. The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
  2. The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- 
1. Assistance to individual Urban Poor Beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment venture.

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

The programme is implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on Urban Poor Clusters and target the Urban Poor living below the poverty line. Special attention is given to women (not less than 30.8%) SCs and STs (proportion to their local population)' disabled (3%) under this programme. There is no minimum educational qualification, but not educated beyond IXth standard.

The maximum unit cost is Rs. 50000/- and the maximum allowable subsidy is 15% of the project costs subject to a limit of Rs. 7500/- and contribution of beneficiaries 5% of the project cost as margin money. The skill development through appropriate training is another element of this programme. The unit cost allowed for training will be Rs. 2000/- per trainee and training period may vary from two to six months subject to a maximum of 300 hours. The cost of tool kit should not exceed Rs. 600/- special incentive extended to Urban Poor women for setting up self-employment ventures in a group. The DWCUA group society should consist of at least 10 Urban Poor woman. This society shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 125000/- of 50% of the cost of the project whichever is less. There the DWCUA group sets itself up as a thrift and credit society shall also be entitled to a lump sum grant of Rs. 25000/- as revolving fund at a rate of 1000/- per member after one year of its formation.

A number of 180 CDS have been formed in 180 JJ Clusters, 1400 boys and girls have been trained in different trades from ITI/Polytechnics a total of 8091 Loan application have been recommended and forwarded to various Nationalized Banks by District Task Forces formed in 9 districts. Under DWCUA component 24 groups have been formed for financial assistance from banks and 12 Thrift and Credit Societies have also been formed upto 1997 to 2000-01. During the year 2006-07 the physical achievements are as given below :-

- a) Formation of 05 CDSs
- b) Training to 475 beneficiaries.
- c) 165 USEP
- d) 02 DWCUA groups.
- e) 03 Thrift and Credit Societies in the targeted JJ clusters.

#### **Targets for 2007-08**

- a) Formation of 30 CDSs.
- b) Training to 2000 beneficiaries.
- c) 2000 Loan application to Banks.
- d) 36 DWCUA Groups.
- e) 45 T & C Societies.
- f) 20000 community people and 200 NGOs & Govt. Officials.
- g) 02 District Growth Centers for BPL.

An outlay of Rs.95.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08.

### **3. Digital Mapping Project in Collaboration with NIC (Rs.60.00 lakh)**

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

#### **Status of the Digital Mapping Project**

##### **Mapping of cable network**

NIC has completed mapping of whole of area of Delhi in 2002 using aerial photography of December,1992. Updation of digital base map of Delhi in second phase of Digital mapping projects will be started during the year 2007-08.

An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh is approved for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

### **4. AUGMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE i.e. ROADS, STREETS, LOCAL PARKS, STREET LIGHTS ETC. IN EACH ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY (Rs.14000.00 lakhs) MLA FUNDS**

1. This scheme was started in the year 1994-95 on the pattern of MPs Local Area Development Fund Scheme when the fund under the scheme was Rs.1.00 crore per MLA per year.

The Delhi Govt. has formulated this scheme for the MLAs who are being approached by their constituents for carrying out small developmental works relating to the development of roads, footpaths, parks and gardens on land belonging to local bodies i.e.street lights, high mast lights, drainage systems of capital nature in the respective constituency on the pattern of MPs Local Area Development Scheme of the Govt.of India. Each MLA can suggest small works of capital nature to be done in his constituency upto the amount of Rs.2.00 crore in a year with each individual project/work not exceeding Rs. 70.00 lakhs. The scheme envisages that MLAs would submit written requests directly to MCD/NDMC for schemes totalling Rs.100.00 lacs (Mandatory) subject to the individual scheme limit. For the balance of Rs.100.00 lacs approval of Urban Development Department is necessary for getting works through other Departments/Agencies in individual constituency.

4.1 U.D.Department would select the implementing agency for the scheme in consultation with the MLAs. Normally the agency would be selected from the following :

- (i) MCD/NDMC
- (ii) I&FC Department.
- (iii) PWD
- (iv) DISCOMS

- (v) DJB
- (vi) DTTDC
- (vii) DSIDC
- (viii) Any other Government Department/Agency

The MLAs while submitting consent letter would also mention the name of the Deptt./Agency from whom they propose to have the work to be executed, details of the work, its location and approximate expenditure. On the basis of this basic information funds will be placed at the disposal of the executing agency. The implementing agency/department shall utilize the funds in accordance with CPWD financial code. The departments/agencies will send a certificate of utilization of funds released to them by the end of financial year or on completion of work whichever is earlier.

MLALAD scheme can be converged with Central Government, State Government/Local Body Schemes. Wherever such pooling is done, funds from other schemes should be used first and the MLALAD/MPLAD funds should be released later, so that MLALAD/MPLAD funds result in completion of the work. However, in case of such pooling of resources separate record of work in both physical and financial terms, will have to be maintained for the MLALAD scheme for accounting purposes.

5. The mandatory funds released to MCD/NDMC in a particular year, if not fully utilized due to some unavoidable circumstances can be carried over to subsequent three years. Further the discretionary funds left with the Government of Delhi in a year can be carried forward for making releases in subsequent three years to the implementing departments/agencies.

The MCD/NDMC execute works under the scheme of Strengthening and execution of Infrastructure in the Assembly constituency on the advice of the member of Legislative Assembly out of the funds up to Rs.1.00 crore earmarked for each constituency. Out of approved outlay of Rs.70,000.00 lacs for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan Rs.39282.80 lacs has been incurred during the year 2002-05 under the scheme and Rs.11979.75 lacs has been incurred during the year 2005-06 and an expenditure of Rs.12934.00 lacs has been incurred during 2006-07. This scheme will be implemented on the basis of guidelines revised on the advice of the Members of Legislative Assembly during 2006-2007.

An outlay of Rs.14000.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08.

#### **5. BEAUTIFICATION OF ENTRY POINTS TO DELHI (Rs.200.00 lakhs)**

Delhi is the nerve Center of all major activities in the country including, social, political commercial activities etc. This attracted large number of people including national and international tourists, businessmen from far and near places. Delhi being the National Capital has an important role for the foreign dignitaries and the area developments. All three major modes of transport i.e. air, rail and road are used by the persons coming to or going from Delhi. Even then the most important of these remains the road. There are 14 major entry points of which 9 are under the charges of MCD whereas the other five are under the charge of PWD. While the PWD already has a scheme of beautifying their entry

points, the MCD has no such project due to its inability to finance such improvement due to resource crunch. Following nine entry points have been selected for modernization by the MCD, subject to the approval of the concerned and owning agency :

- 1 New Mandoli
- 2 G.T.Road Shahdara(Apsara Border)
- 3 Gazipur
- 4 Kalindi Kunj
- 5 Badarpur
- 6 Aya Nagar
- 7 Rajokri
- 8 Kapashera
- 9 Tikri

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

As a first step to achieve the identified goal to beautify the entry point it has been decided by the Delhi Govt. that on National Highway-1, a memorial related to History of Delhi developed as an effort to beautify one of the entry points in Delhi. In this direction the construction a memorial in the name of Sh.Guru Tegh Bahadur at Singhu Border Delhi has been conceptualized through a reputed architect. This Project of entry point has been handed over to DTTDC from PWD. Initially land measuring 3.3 acres was handed over to DTTDC by PWD. It has now been proposed to acquire additional land measuring 11.55 acres in two phases (8.57 acres in phase-I and 2.98 acres in Phase-II). The revised Estimated Cost of Project amounting to Rs.1465.00 lakhs has been approved by the EFC, subject to the condition that Departmental charges including consultancy will be restricted to 7% of the original approved cost of Rs.662.34 lakhs after observing the codal formulation as laid down in the GFRS. Funds amounting to Rs.2.02 crores has been released to L&B on 31.3.2006 for payment of cost of land measuring 8.57 acres. The process of acquisition of additional land is yet to be completed.

During Annual Plan 2002-05 actual expenditure of Rs.200.00 lakh has been incurred and Rs.202.00 lakh incurred under annual Plan 2005-06 and Rs.291.29 lakh has been incurred during 2006-07.

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08.

6. **RENOVATION/IMPROVEMENT OF CHAUPALS AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER BODIES CREMATION GROUND IN URBANIZED VILLAGES.(Rs.100.00 lakhs)**

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

A statement below indicates year-wise physical and financial achievements made in respect of renovation & improvement of urban chaupals under this plan scheme :-

S.No	Year	No.of chaupals accorded A/A & E/S	No.of chaupals completed as on 31.3.2006	No.of chaupals in dispute or cancelled	No.of chaupals in progress	Expenditure (Rs.in lacs)
01	2001-02	26	23	3	-	253.55
02	2002-03	18	17	1	-	218.57
03	2003-04	13	11	-	2	182.50
04	2004-05	12	03	-	9	50.66
05	2005-06	18	01	-	17	39.22
06	2006-07	4	Details awaited from I&FC			
	Total	87	55	4	28	744.50

During the last few years requests from MLA's to develop Chhat Pooja Ghat, fountains and parks, water bodies and cremation/burial grounds located in urbanized villages in their constituencies have been received. Accordingly it has been decided to include these items under the continuing scheme "Renovation/Improvement of Urban Chaupals" and renamed as "Renovation/Improvement of Chaupals & Development of Water Bodies in Urbanized Villages".

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

**7. TRANS YAMUNA AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD (Rs.10.00 lakhs)  
SOCIO-CULTURAL CENTRE AT CBD SHADARA (Proposed Habitat Centre Project) & SOCIO CULTURE CENTRE AT LAXMI NAGAR**

It is proposed to undertake construction of socio cultural centre at CBD Shahdara. As per recommendations of the Trans Yamuna Area Board, complexes are to be developed for providing recreational, cultural and other facilities to the population living in the Trans Yamuna Area. East Delhi does not have good auditoriums, art galleries, library and conferencing facilities, have to travel to other parts of Delhi. Further, as existing auditorium, art galleries, conferencing facilities are booked through out the year and have reasonably good occupancy levels it can be inferred that there exists demand for these development components at the site.

The Eastern part of Delhi across the Yamuna now houses nearly 32 lakh people. However basic facilities, which are necessary for a community to maintain a minimum quality of life, are still lacking. As per the Master Plan Delhi 2021. there would be a socio cultural centre for every 1 million people, and by this yardstick, the Trans Yamuna Area may be eligible for as many as three such centres. One such center named Socio Culture Centre, Laxmi Nagar which is now known as Poorva Sanskritik Kendra has already been developed and inaugurated on 1.5.2005 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Delhi. Management of this Socio-Culture Centre has been handed over to DSIDC which has entered into a management contact with an agency who is managing it under the control of the PSK Governing body headed by Chief Secretary, Delhi.

**1) Socio- Cultural Centre at CBD Shahdara**

Land measuring 3.78 acres has been allotted on lease basis in the institutional area of Vishwas Nagar to Govt. of Delhi by D.D.A for construction of Socio-Cultural Centre at CBD Shahdara. Initially, DSIDC was entrusted TRANSCO on BOT basis. Subsequently in the year 2002 M/s. Infrastructure Professional Enterprises was appointed as Consultant to work out a preliminary report. Subsequently in the year 2002, the project was transferred to DTTDC for execution. However, nothing much happened in the year 2002-03. On 11.6.2004, a meeting was taken by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance & UD Deptt wherein it was inter-alia decided to expedite the execution of project by DTTDC on BOT basis in pursuance of the Govt.'s directions. DTTDC called for expression of interest from private developers for this project.

Initially Govt. paid Rs.1.92 crore to DDA as cost of land. Delhi Govt. has to pay Rs.4.76 lakhs lease rent to DDA annually. The project has been assigned to DTTDC for construction of center on BOT basis which is under examination. The matter to finalise the executive agency of the project on BOT basis is under finalisation. The financial bids are being finalized and the matter is under examination of Finance Department, GNCT of Delhi.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

## 8. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (Rs.400.00 lakh]**

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Sh. Manmohan Singh launched a new scheme known as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005 at Vigyan Bhawan. The JNNURM has been formulated to build infrastructure in the cities by improving quality of services and spatial development of cities to bring about qualitative improvements of urban areas and also to take up schemes for upgradation of slums for providing basic services to urban poor. The aim is to encourage reforms and fast track planned development of the city. Focus is on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation, and accountability of ULBs/ Parastatal agencies towards citizens.

The basic Objectives of the Mission are:

1. Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in cities covered under the Mission;
2. Establishment of linkages between asset-creation and asset-management through a slew of reforms for long-term project sustainability;.
3. Ensuring adequate funds to meet the deficiencies in urban infrastructural services;.
4. Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, outgrowths and urban corridors leading to dispersed urbanisation;.
5. Scale-up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor;.
6. Special focus on urban renewal programme for the old city areas to reduce congestion; and
7. Provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

The JNNURM has two sub-missions:

- (i) **Sub-mission on urban infrastructure and governance:** Under this sub-mission, the focus is on following:
  - (a) Water supply
  - (b) Sewerage facilities
  - (c) Improvement of drains
  - (d) Transport improvement
  - (e) Parking facilities
  - (f) Creation of water bodies.

This sub-mission is administered by Ministry of UD, Govt. of India with the funding pattern as follows:

Union Government	35%
State Government	15%
ULBs	50%

(ii) **Sub-mission on basic services to urban poor**

The Sub-Mission 'Basic Services to urban poor' is administered by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India. The focus of this Sub-Mission is on providing basic services in slums, making low cost houses for slum dwellers and other economically weaker sections. Rehabilitation projects, community toilet projects, street lighting, healthcare centers, sanitation facilities within slum areas etc. are covered under this. The funding pattern for this Sub-Mission is as under:

Union Government	50%
State Government/ULB	50%

For taking the benefit of the funding under the JNNURM, it is obligatory for the State to carryout certain mandatory reforms apart from some reforms at the municipal Level and some Optional reforms as follows:

(i) **Mandatory reforms at MCD level**

- (a) Introduction of double entry accounting system
- (b) E-governance
- (c) Property tax reforms (collecting 85% in 7 years)
- (d) Levy of user charges
- (e) Internal earmarking of funds for housing, sanitation etc.

(ii) **Reforms at State level**

- (a) Repeal of urban land ceiling act
- (b) Reforms on rent control act
- (c) Rationalization of stamp duty (reduced to 5%)
- (d) Public disclosure law
- (e) Community participation law/Nagar Raj Bill
- (f) Delegating city planning functions and specialized civic services to municipal bodies

(iii) **Optional reforms for both States and ULB**

- (a) Revision of building by-laws
- (b) Property total certification system
- (c) Computerization of land records
- (d) By-laws on rain harvesting

M/S IL&FS Ecosmart Limited selected as Consultant under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for preparation of the City Development Plan Delhi. The Consultant prepared the CDP keeping in mind the parameters prescribed in the MPD-2021 and in accordance with the Guidelines issued by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India. The Consultant submitted the City Development Plan with total investment of Rs. 24140 Crores as per the following sector wise details:

S. No	Name of the Project	Investments during 2007-12 (Rs. in Crores)
<b>Sub-Mission-I: Urban Infrastructure &amp; Governance</b>		
1.	Water supply	<b>1632</b>
2.	Sewerage	2755
3.	Road Network and Transportation System	13487
4.	Storm Water Drainage	131
5.	Solid Waste Management	593
6.	Heritage & Conservation	582
7.	City Environment	431
8.	Urban Governance	9
9.	Other Projects	20
10.	Street Lighting	25
Sub-Mission-II: Basic Service to the Urban Poor		
10.	Urban Poor, Slum and Housing	4400
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24140</b>

An amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

#### 9. **COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2010 (Rs.1400.00 lakh )**

19<sup>TH</sup> Commonwealth Games are being proposed to be held in Delhi. Delhi being the host city, Govt. of NCT of Delhi is a major stakeholder for creating infrastructure for Commonwealth Games 2010 and further Department of Urban Development, Government of Delhi was nominated as Nodal Department for coordinating the Commonwealth Games 2010 related infrastructure. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is concerned with mainly the following aspects:

- 1) **Connectivity** of the venues and the Games Village for faster and easy movement of the athletes for training and competitions.
- 2) **Traffic management and parking** – for easy assembly and dispersal of spectators and athletes.
- 3) Uninterrupted supply of **power** to games village, venues, training venues and hotels etc. rather to whole of Delhi.
- 4) **Health care** both for athletes and spectators.
- 5) **Civic amenities**, water, sanitation, cleanliness etc.

- 6) **General arrangement** like providing for efficient taxi service, evening entertainment, good food outlets and easy and fast access of facilities for the spectators and tourists.

The outlay provided in 2007-08 will be utilised on the following activities: -

- 1) Improvement of signages.
- 2) Improvement of street furniture and lighting.
- 3) Establishment of fire station at games village.
- 4) Improvement of toilets at various public places and near the venues.
- 5) Beautification of round about and greening.
- 6) Other Contingency, works.

An outlay of Rs.1400.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08.

## **LAND & BUIDLING DEPARMENT**

### **CONTRIBUTION TO NCR DEVELOPMENT FUNDS (Rs. 5000.00 lakh)**

In order to sustain the pressure of population in Delhi, the Regional Plan envisages harmonious and integrated development of National Capital Region through township and infrastructure projects. Such projects are required to be financed through state budgetary resources and through joint financing by the NCR towns through public sector jointly by NCRPB and State Governments.

The Board has plans to take up large infrastructure projects in the spheres of water management systems, power generation and transmission, sanitation and sewerage, solid waste management, social housing and health infrastructure. Further, with the objective of easing traffic congestion in Delhi and reducing environmental pollution in the NCR, the Board is coordinating with the participating states for finalising a Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS). The Regional Plan-2021 developed by the Board has led to the approval of a Western Expressway and an Eastern Expressway together encircling Delhi. Projects of this magnitude require substantive institutional finance.

Out of this the requirement of funds through Budgetary Resources is Rs.2986 crore and through internal accruals and extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) is Rs.6557 crore.

An outlay of Rs.5000.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08 for contribution to NCR Development Fund of NCRPB by Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The NCRPB is expected to take up large scale infrastructure projects in the region including Waste Management, improvement in Connectivity between Delhi and NCR Power Generation, Water Management, Environment Conservation and Industrial Developments etc.