

INTRODUCTION

Centrally Sponsored Schemes are schemes that are funded fully or partly by the central government, but implemented by the states. This is because they address subjects that are included in the state list. CSS as defined by the National Development Council are: *“those schemes that are funded directly by the central ministries/ departments and implemented by states or their agencies, irrespective of their pattern of financing, unless they fall under the centre’s sphere of responsibility i.e. the union list.”* This assistance is deliberately in areas that are State subjects, with the centre wishing to motivate the States to take up such programs.

2. Based on the comprehensive recommendations of the B K Chaturvedi Committee, appointed for restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), and in view of the decision of the National Development Council in its meeting held on 27th December 2012, Planning Commission has restructured all the 137 CSS into Revised 66 CSS. Accordingly, Planning Commission has decided to release Central Share under these Revised 66 CSS as Central Assistance to State Plan Budget of the States and UT Govts. w.e.f. Annual Plan 2014-15. This decision to release Central Share for CSS as Central Assistance to State Plan has brought significant changes in the size of the Annual Plan Outlay 2014-15 for the States and UTs. Planning Commission has suggested to suitably incorporate the state share and central share for revised CSS in the Annual Plan 2014-15 document as a separate statement.

3. Important features of the restructuring of the CSS approved by the Union Cabinet and communicated by Planning Commission through OM dated 11.7.2013 (appended as **Annexure-I**) are as under-

- The existing CSS/ACA scheme in 12th FYP has been restructured into 66 schemes including flexi programmes. Out of approved 66, 17 would be implemented as flexi-programmes.
- At least 10% of the outlay of each CSS/ACA/ FLAGSHIP scheme would be kept as flexi funds.
- All plan schemes under which central assistance is provided to the states are to be classified and budgeted together as Central Assistance to the State Plans w.e.f. Annual Plan 2014-15 onwards.
- For all CSS/ACA/FLAGSHIP scheme, funds will be placed at the disposal of Administrative Ministry for transfer to the States through the Consolidated Funds of the concerned state.

4. As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance on 6.1.2014, **the flexi-fund component has been introduced within the CSS** to achieve the objectives as under:-

- 4.1 To provide flexibility to states to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of each programme or scheme.
- 4.2 To pilot innovations and improved efficiency within the overall objective of the scheme and its expected outcomes.
- 4.3 To undertake mitigation / restoration activities in case of natural calamities in the sector covered by the CSS.

Central Ministries shall keep at least 10% of the plan budget of CSS as flexi-funds except schemes which emanate from a legislation like MGNREGA, RKVY etc. Flexi-funds will be part of CSS and can be used by States to meet the objective mentioned above within the broad objective of respective CSS. The specific guidelines of CSS, applicable for the 90% of the CSS allocation, will not be essential for the flexi-fund component. The purpose of providing flexi-funds to enable states undertake new innovative schemes in a particular area covered by the CSS. Detail guidelines on the Flexi Fund of CSS is appended as **Annexure II.**

6. Based on the restructuring guidelines of Planning Commission, Delhi Govt. has reviewed the CSS being implemented by various departments and based on the inputs, it is found that out of 66 revised CSS there are 34 schemes under implementation in Delhi. The detail list of 34 CSS schemes with tentative allocation of ₹ 1000 crore (subject to change based on actual allocation by the Ministries of Govt. of India) as Central Share and ₹ 338.93 crore as State Share approved in the Annual Plan 2014-15, is placed at **Annexure-III.**

7. Some of the Flagship / important schemes under CSS with substantial budget allocations from the Center are as under:

- Delhi State Health Mission
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan
- Integrated Child Development Services
- Supplementary Nutrition Programme
- National River Conservation Programme
- National AIDS and STD Control Programme
- Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna
- Mid Day Meal

8. The summary Statement on sector-wise budget allocation as Central Share and State Share under CSS included in Annual Plan 2014-15 is as under:

**Sector-wise Centrally Sponsored Scheme Central Share & State Share
under Annual Plan 2014-15**

₹ in lakh

SI No	Name of Sector / Deptt.	Central Share (Centrally Sponsored Schemes Outlay)	State Share	Total
1	Nutrition	26697.0	14994.0	41691.0
2	General Education	16191.1	7870.0	24061.1
3	Women & Child Welfare	15260.0	1480.0	16740.0
4	Public Health	14028.6	6000.0	20028.6
5	Water Supply & Sanitation	6213.0	0.0	6213.0
6	Medical	5506.5	0.0	5506.5
7	Urban Development	4000.0	475.0	4475.0
8	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities	3605.0	250.0	3855.0
9	Public Works	3400.0	2000.0	5400.0
10	Tourism	2254.0	0.0	2254.0
11	Technical Education	585.0	154.0	739.0
12	Industries	407.1	40.0	447.1
13	Art & Culture	400.0	0.0	400.0
14	Census, Surveys & Statistics	389.0	0.0	389.0
15	Civil Supplies	310.0	600.0	910.0
16	Labour & Labour Welfare	274.0	30.0	304.0
17	Agriculture & Allied Services	235.0	0.0	235.0
18	Other Administrative Services	158.7	0.0	158.7
19	Sports & Youth Services	79.0	0.0	79.0
20	Science Tech. & Environment	7.0	0.0	7.0
	Total	100000.0	33893.0	133893.0

9. Detail write-up of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be implemented in various sectors is as under :-

WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES - GENERAL (CSS) [ICDS – General(CSS)]:

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 13000 Lakh

Integrated Child Development Service Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented through State Government since October,1975 aiming at holistic development of children (0-6 Years) and pregnant and lactating mothers. It provides integrated services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, referral services, pre-school-non formal education and health & nutrition Education. Over 35 years of its operational, ICDS has expanded.

Till 2013-14 in Delhi, 10897 Anganwadi Centers out of 11150 sanctioned Anganwadi Centre were operational and 253 more Anganwadi Centres will become operational in the financial year 2014-15.

The Govt. of India was providing 90% of funds towards Administrative and Operative cost of the Scheme that includes salary, honorarium for Anganwadi Workers & helpers, rent for Anganwadi centers and contingency while 10% of the cost was borne by State as per norms from the year 2009-10 onwards. The Government of India has approved the strengthening and re-structuring of the ICDS scheme and revised the cost sharing pattern between Centre and State. As per the approved guidelines of GOI for restructured ICDS, financing of d contingent expenses, expenses on hiring of vehicle, uniforms for Anganwadi workers & Helpers etc. of District and project offices of the State is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State from 2013-14 This sharing of cost is in addition to the financing of the Scheme in 90:10 ratio as mentioned above.

GNCTD is providing additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers of ₹ 2000/- per month in addition to the central share and ₹ 000 per month to Helpers . Besides the above, the State is also giving 10% share i.e. ₹ 300 as mandated under CSS funding pattern. Similarly, State Govt also pays ₹ 150 to the helper. The present Remuneration of Anganwadi Worker is ₹ 5000 per month and ₹ 2500 for helper from all sources.

The State is also providing ₹ 200/- per saree for 2 uniforms to each AWW and AWH in addition to 25% cost share of GOI's as per restructured norms. The State Govt. has also decided to reward for best Anganwadi Worker .

2. GIA to Delhi Social Welfare Board under ICDS –General (CSS):

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 60 Lakh

ICDS General programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through States. The grant is provided by State for 60 Anganwadi Centres which is run by NGO's. The central share of 90% funds for Administrative and Operative cost (i.e. salary, honorarium for Anganwadi Workers & helpers, rent for Anganwadi centers, contingency of AWCs) and 75% of office expenses and hiring of vehicle is provided under this scheme to Delhi Social Welfare Board for running the Madanpur Khaddar Project. The State is also providing 10 % share for salary, rent of Anganwadi Centres and contingency and 25% share for office expenses and hiring of vehicle and new components of re-structured ICDS from 2013-14 onwards.

3. INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA (IGMSY) –A CONDITIONAL MATERNITY SCHEME (CSS)

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 1000 lakh

The Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) formulated a new scheme : Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY for pregnant & lactating mothers which is a conditional maternity benefit scheme. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant & lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child. This scheme has been approved by the GOI on pilot basis in 53 selected Districts across the country. This scheme is being implemented by using the platform of ICDS. *In Delhi*, the scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in two districts namely North-West & West in 45 ICDS projects.

Financial Assistance

A cash incentive of ₹ 4,000/- (in three installments of ₹ 1500/-, ₹ 1500/- & ₹ 1000/-) was provided directly to the women who are 19 years and above for the first two live births [excluding Government/PSUs (Central & State) employees will be excluded from the scheme as they are entitled for paid maternity leave) subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions relating to maternal child health and nutrition under the scheme.

Recently in accordance with National Food Security Act, 2013 implemented in Delhi w.e.f. 10th September 2013, provision of cash incentive of ₹ 6,000/- as maternity benefit has been made in the Act. This is to be released in two installments (₹ 3,000/- each) w.e.f. the date of implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. 5th July'2013.

Implementation

The scheme is getting implemented through the Anganwadi Centre (AWC). Anganwadi worker and Anganwadi helper would receive an incentive of ₹ 200/- and ₹ 100/- respectively per pregnant & lactating woman after all the due cash transfers to the beneficiary got complete.

A token provision of ₹ 148.00 lakh has been made in BE 2014-15 under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana as State Share.

4. INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME [ICPS] - CSS

State Child Protection Society (CSS) - (Central Share):

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 1000 lakh

The ICPS Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in the year 2009. The scheme aims to provide a protective environment for all the children enabling them to lead a safe, secure and well protected life. The components under ICPS are (a) State Child Protection Society, Delhi (State Share) and (b) State Child Protection Society (CSS) - (Central Share). This scheme is being implemented through State Child Protection Society, Delhi as per the MOU signed between the Govt. of India and State Govt in 2010.

Objectives :

- (i) To institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community based care, counseling and support services at the national, regional, state and district levels.
- (ii) To enhance capacities at all levels of all functionaries including, administrators and service providers, member of allied system including, local bodies, police, judiciary and other concerned departments of State Governments to undertake responsibilities under the ICPS.
- (iii) To create database and knowledge base for child protection services, including MIS and child tracking system in the country for effective implementation and monitoring of child protection services.
- (iv) To strengthen child protection at family and community level, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situations of vulnerability, risk and abuse.
- (v) To ensure appropriate inter-sectroal response at all levels, coordinate and network with all allied systems.

The Ministry of Women & Child Development, GOI provides funds for the implementation of 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' in accordance with the cost sharing ratio of 90:10 The State Government is primarily responsible for the effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme in the State.

Funding Pattern:-

The scheme is being implemented with the following cost sharing pattern between Center and State/NGOs:

- i. 90:10 between Center and State for all components for all states of North-east and J& K.
- ii. 90:10 for some of the components of the Scheme getting implemented by NGOs
- iii. 100 % funding by the Central Govt. for all structural mechanisms and services under the Govt. of India like Child Protection Division in National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development(NIPCCD) and its Regional Centers, Central Adoption Resources Agency, Central Project Support Unit and State Project Support Unit and Childline Services.
- iv. 35:65 for the states other than North East and Jammu & Kashmir for the regulatory bodies provided under the Juvenile Justice Act i.e. Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees and Special Juvenile Police Units and CWCs for States.
- v. 75:25 for other structural component in the state other than North East and Jammu & Kashmir.

The Central Share under ICPS is being given to the State Government /UT Administration in two installments. The concerned State/UTs administration is transferring the center share to "State Child Protection Society". The State Child Protection Society shall provide GIA to District Child Protection Societies and Voluntary organization under different components of the scheme.

Target Groups:

- i. The ICPS will focus its activities on children in need of care and protection and children in conflict as defined under the Juvenile Justic Act and with children who come in contact with the law, either as victim or as a witness or due to any other circumstances.
- ii. The ICPS will also provide preventive, statutory care and rehabilitation services to any other vulnerable children including, but not limited, to: children of potentially vulnerable families and families at risk, children of socially excluded groups like migrant families, families living in extreme poverty, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, families subjected to or affected by discrimination, minorities, children infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS, orphans, child drug abusers, children of substance abusers, child beggars, trafficked or sexually exploited children, children of prisoners, and street and working children.

5. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (CSS):

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 9210 Lakh

The Department of Women & Child Development is implementing the supplementary Nutrition Programme in the Nutrition Sector through 95 ICDS blocks. The Cost sharing ratio of the supplementary nutrition between the Centre and State is on 50:50 basis.

The aim of the scheme 'Integrated Child Development Services' is to look after the welfare of children which includes supplementary feeding for children in the age group of 0-6 years and for expected women and nursing mothers. Since 1-07-2006, the State is providing cooked food and weaning food and morning snack through Self Help Groups (SHGs) by involvement of NPOs/NGOs as facilitators. The nutritional and feeding norms for supplementary nutrition prescribed by Govt. of India are 500 calories and 12-15 grams of protein of children between the ages of 6 months to 6 years, 600 calories and 18-20 grams of protein to pregnant and nursing mothers and 800 calories and 20-25 gm. of protein to malnourished children.

The supplementary nutrition was being provided @ of ₹ 5/- per child, ₹ 5.50 per pregnant and nursing mothers and ₹ 6/- per malnourished child per day till June'2013. Considering the price escalation during the period after last revision and the demands from the various States/ UTs, the Govt. of India has been revised the cost norms of Supplementary Nutrition Programme under the ICDS Mission. The revised cost norms are ₹ 6/- per child, ₹ 7/- per pregnant and nursing mothers and ₹ 9/- per malnourished child per day. As per Govt. of India's directions, the restructuring /revised norms of supplementary nutrition is to be rolled out in only 6 Districts (East, North East, South, South West, west and North west) of Delhi from the year 2013-14. The revised norms have been implemented in these 6 districts w.e.f 1.7.2013 and the costs sharing between centre and state is 50:50. Keeping in view the uniformity of cost norms and the large public interest, the State is contributing funds @ of ₹ 4/- per child, ₹ 4.50 per pregnant and nursing mothers and ₹ 6/- per malnourished child per day for remaining 2 Districts (North and Centre) of the State. From 2014-15, the restructuring /revised norms have been rolled out in all Districts of the State where the cost sharing will be in the ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and State.

In view of Universalisation of ICDS Scheme, there are no eligibility criteria for registration of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition and presently, 10 lakhs beneficiaries are covered under 95 ICDS projects.

6. Scheme Of Adolescent Girls [Kishori Shakti Yojna(CSS)]

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 22 Lakh

This scheme was implemented in 34 ICDS projects as per the administrative approval of Govt of India for implementation of this scheme. The scheme has been merged with Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) SABLA in North West, North East and East District of Delhi. Now, the KSY scheme is continued in 19 ICDS projects and 5078 beneficiaries are covered under this scheme.

The girls will be equipped with information on Health & Family Welfare, hygiene and guidance on existing public services. The expenditure on non nutrition (100%) component is borne by Govt. of India. The Supplementary Nutrition is provided by State @ ₹ 7/- per adolescent girls per day.

7. RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS 'SABLA' for Nutrition Component [CSS]

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 1265 Lakh

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – 'SABLA' has been approved by the Ministry of Women Child Development for Adolescent Girls (11-18 Years). This Scheme has replaced the existing Kishori Shakti Yojana and National Programme for Adolescent Girls and implemented using the platform of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

The Scheme has been launched in 47 ICDS Projects of North West, North East and East District of Delhi on pilot basis. Approximately, 1.3 Lac beneficiaries (11 to 14 years Out of School Girls & 14 to 18 years both Out of School & School Going) are receiving Hot Cooked Food as Nutrition @ ₹ 5.50/- per beneficiary per day to meet out 600 calories and 18 – 20 gms of protein. Out of which the Delhi Govt. is providing ₹ 3/- per beneficiary per day and ₹ 2.50/- per beneficiary per day is provided by Govt. of India. The GOI has proposed the revision of cost norms of supplementary nutrition to ₹ 7/- per beneficiary from 2014-15. The cost will be shared 50:50 by centre and state.

8. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent girls for Component other than Nutrition (CSS)

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 200 Lakh

The scheme SABLA aims at empowering Adolescent Girls of 11-18 years by improving their nutritional and health status, up gradation of home skills, life skills and vocational skills. These beneficiaries are receiving non- nutrition services (Health & Life skill education etc.) thrice a week organized at AWCs. The expenditure on non nutrition (100%) is borne by Govt. of India.

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 16000 Lakh

Introduction:

The MDM Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through State Govt. Under this scheme cooked mid day meal is being provide to children studying in all schools run/aided by different agencies i.e. Directorate of Education, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board. Initially the scheme was implemented in 410 schools run/aided by Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the month of July 2003. Further, the scheme was implemented in primary classes of Sarvodaya schools under Directorate of Education since April 2004. At present Directorate of Education, New Delhi Municipal Council & Delhi Cantonment Board is providing the cooked Mid Day Meal in Upper Primary Classes also.

This Programme consists of following components: - (a) Cooking Cost, (b) Cost of Food Grains, (c) Cost of Transportation of Food Grains, (d) MME and (e) Honorarium to Cook-Cum Helpers. However, in year 2013-14 GOI has provided the fund for procurement of un-subsided Gas Cylinders for cooking of food. The cost – sharing between Central and State are as under:-

Cooking Cost – Cost sharing between Central and State is 75:25.

Cost of food grains – 100% by Govt. of India..

Cost of Transportation of Food Grains - 100% by Govt. of India..

Honorarium to Cook-Cum Helpers: ₹ 1000 p.m. per Cook-Cum Helpers on consolidated basis is given, for this ₹ 750 p.m. is provided by GOI and ₹ 250 p.m. is provided by State Government (Delhi).

In Delhi, around 18450 Cook cum Helpers are engaged under Mid Day Meal . The same has got deployed 50% in schools and 50% with the service providers (NGOs)

Management, Monitoring and Evaluation(MME)- As per guideline issued by Ministry, Central Assistance will be utilized for management, monitoring and Evaluation. It will be 1.8% of total recurring central assistance given for i.e., (a) Cooking Cost, (b) Cost of Food Grains, (c) Cost of Transportation of Food Grains, and (d) Honorarium to Cook-Cum Helpers.

In Delhi, the work of providing cooked food under Mid Day Meal Programme is outsourced and 43 NGOs are supplying Mid Day Meal through its 43 semi automatic kitchens. As per existing Agreement, preparation of food, its transportation to schools and distribution to students is the responsibility of NGOs.

As per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the guidelines issued by Ministry of HRD, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Government of India in respect of National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, cooked Meal with minimum 450 calories & 12 gms. of Protein content, is to be provided to all children studying in class I-V in all Government and Government Aided schools and 700 calories & 20 gms. of protein content is to be provided in classes VI-VIII respectively. Three wheat based and three rice based menus are provided alternately to the students in a week.

Quality Assurance of Cooked Food

Four Samples per month are collected from each NGO/Service Provider for testing the food for its hygiene and nutritive values from the schools and the kitchens of suppliers by 'Shriram Institute for Industrial Research'. Civic Body Organization (CBOs) like Lady Irwin College and Institute of Home Economics conduct inspection/study on the Mid Day Meal scheme in the Govt./Govt. Aided schools time to time. These agencies also conduct survey regarding impact of Mid Day Meal on the children, who are consuming it.

GENERAL EDUCATION

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Central Share (2014-15) - ₹ 10000 lakh

State Share (2014-15) - ₹ 5500 lakh

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was approved by the Government of India in 2000 for achieving the goal of universal elementary education in a time-bound manner. It aims to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age groups. It lays emphasis on bridging school, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. The scheme is administered by the Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD of Govt. of India.

SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants etc. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.

In the state of Delhi the SSA programme, a flag ship project of Govt. of India, is being implemented by a registered society "Universalization Elementary Education Mission" under the aegis of Dte. of Education.. The programme of UEEM in Delhi is to support the endeavor of the State Govt. to provide Quality Elementary Education to all by opening primary Schools in these habitation; those are not having schooling facilities, social gaps in enrollment retention and learning strengthening existing school infrastructure by constructing additional class rooms. Toilets, facilities for disable children providing maintains & school grants, provision for additional teachers besides providing quality training to the teachers of the regular system.

Major achievements of SSA:

- Access and enrollment at the primary stage of education has improved substantially.
- The number of out of school children (drop-out and never enrolled) has reduced significantly.
- The gender gap in elementary education has been narrowed down substantially and the SC/ST & Minority children are enrolled proportionate to their population.
- Additional class rooms have been constructed.
- 10 New School buildings have been constructed.
- Teachers have been engaged on contract basis to take care of the needs of CWSN.
- Establishment of MIS at State/District level.

An amount of ₹ 8323 lakh was released as central share and ₹ 2888.39 lakh was released as state share during 2013-14.

2. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

Central share(2014-15)- ₹ 800 lakh

State share (2014-15) - ₹ 300 lakh

Overview

This scheme was launched in March, 2009 with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The implementation of the scheme started from 2009-10. Its objectives include improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e., by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and achieving universal retention by 2020.

Important physical facilities provided under the scheme are:

(i) Additional class rooms, (ii) Laboratories, (iii) Libraries, (iv) Art and crafts room, (v) Toilet blocks, (vi) Drinking water provisions and (vii) Residential Hostels for Teachers in remote areas.

Important quality interventions provided under the scheme are:

(i) appointment of additional teachers to reduce PTR to 30:1, (ii) focus on Science, Math and English education, (iii) In-service training of teachers, (iv) science laboratories, (v) ICT enabled education, (vi) curriculum reforms; and (vii) teaching learning reforms.

Important equity interventions provided in the scheme are:

(i) special focus in micro planning (ii) preference to Ashram schools for upgradation (iii) preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools (iv) special enrolment drive for the weaker section (v) more female teachers in schools; and (vi) separate toilet blocks for girls.

Implementation mechanism of the Scheme

The scheme is being implemented by the State government societies established for implementation of the scheme. The central share earlier getting released to the implementing agency directly is now to be routed through State Government. The applicable State share is also released to the implementing agency by the respective State Governments.

The expenditure is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between Central Government and State Government.

An amount of ₹ 443.43 lakh was released as central share and ₹ 147.8 lakh was released as state share during 2013-14 under the plan scheme.

3. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Govt./Govt.Aided Schools

Central share (2014-15) - ₹ 2000 lakh

State share (2014-15) - ₹ 1500 lakh

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of HRD in schools under which it is proposed to set up new computer labs in all Govt. and Govt. aided Secondary and Senior Secondary schools as per the revised guidelines. The sharing pattern of financial assistance under the scheme is 75:25 between the Centre and State Govt.

The scheme has essentially four components. (i) Partnership with State Governments and UTs administration for providing computer aided education to Govt. and Govt. aided Secondary and Senior Secondary schools, (ii) Establishment of smart schools, which shall be technology demonstrators, (iii) teacher related interventions, such as provision for engagement of an exclusive teacher, capacity enhancement of all teachers in ICT and a scheme for national ICT award as a means of motivation and (iv) Development of e-content, mainly through CIET, six SIETs and 5 RIEs, as also through outsourcing.

MHRD has approved proposal of DOE for setting up of computer labs in 1110 Govt. & Govt Aided School under the revised scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in school. The cost implication towards non- recurring expenditure will come to of ₹ 6.40 lakh per school for five years for computerisation under ICT Scheme. Out of it ₹ 4.80 lakh per school will be borne by Central Govt. and the balance ₹ 1.60 Lakh (₹ 6.40- ₹ 4.80) will be borne by the State Govt. The Central Govt. will release ₹ 1.00 lakh per year for first 4 years and the balance ₹ 0.80 Lakh will release in 5th year.

Further the recurring cost per school per year will be ₹ 2.70 Lakh, out of it, ₹ 1.83 lakh per school per year will be borne by Central Govt. and the balance ₹ 0.70 lac (2.70- 1.83) will be borne by the State Govt.

As per ICT Norms, the estimated cost of scheme for 05 years is ₹ 220.89 crore, which includes installation of computer labs in Govt. and Govt. Aided Schools, maintenance of these labs thereafter and to engage computer teachers and IT Assistants in these schools. Students studying in 1110 schools will be benefited under the scheme. Status of the project - The scheme is to be implemented once the bidding process is finalised. This is anticipated to be started in 2014-15.

4. Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)

Central share (2014-15) - ₹ 1500 lakh

State share (2014-15) - ₹ 50 lakh

The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) has been launched from the year 2009-10. This Scheme has replaced the earlier scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) and is aiming to provide assistance for the inclusive education of the differently abled students of classes IX-XII. The prime objective of the scheme is to enable all students with disabilities, after completing eight

years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling in an inclusive and enabling environment.

The scheme covers all children studying at secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995) and the National Trust Act (1999) in the class IX to XII, namely blindness, low vision, leprosy cured, hearing impairment, locomotor disabilities, mental retardation, mental illness, autism and cerebral palsy, and may eventually cover speech impairment, learning disabilities, etc. Girls with disabilities receive special focus to help them gain access to secondary schools, as also to information and guidance for their developing potential. Setting up of Model inclusive schools in every State is envisaged.

Assistance is admissible for two major components-

(i) Student-oriented components- such as medical and educational assessment, books and stationery, uniforms, transport allowance, reader allowance, stipend for girls, support services, assistive devices, boarding the lodging facility, therapeutic services, teaching learning materials, etc. There is provision of central assistance to the state @ ₹ 3000/- per disabled child per annum for specified items on the pattern of SSA.

(ii) Other components include appointment of special education teachers, allowances for general teachers for teaching such children, teacher training, orientation of school administrators, establishment of resource room, providing barrier free environment, etc.

The State Govt. will provide a top- up of ₹ 600/- per child per annum towards Scholarship for each child.

In Delhi 214 special educators have been appointed under the scheme. 7239 beneficiaries were covered under the scheme in 2013-14.

An amount of ₹ 132.48 lakh was received in 2013-14 as Central share out of which an amount of ₹ 126.71 lakh was utilised.

Target 2014-15 as approved by PAB:

Student Oriented Component

- i) Assessment of students belonging to OH, VI and HI for aids and appliances @₹ 150 per CWSN for 6855 is approved with a total cost of ₹ 10.28 lakhs. Aids and appliances for 2285 CWSN @₹ 1500 per CWSN is approved with a total cost of ₹ 34.28 lakhs.
- ii) Stipends to 4002 girls CWSN for 12 months @₹ 200 per month are approved with a total cost of ₹ 96.05 lakhs.
- iii) Reader allowance for 351 totally blind children @₹ 250 per CWSN for 10 months is approved with a total cost of ₹ 8.78 lakhs.
- iv) Transport Allowance to 727 CWSN for 10 months @₹ 300 per CWSN is approved with a total cost of ₹ 21.81 lakhs.
- v) Escort allowance to 258 CWSN for 10 months @₹ 300 per CWSN is approved with total cost of ₹ 7.74 lakhs.

- vi) Helper / Ayas / Attendants for 10 months @ ₹ 6000 for 28 students with total cost of ₹ 16.80 lakhs is approved.
- vii) Therapeutic services through medical specialists @ ₹ 1000 per student for 196 multiple disabled CWSN is approved with the total cost of ₹ 196 lakhs.
- viii) ICT resources like JAWA SAFTA for 2 resource room @ ₹ 60000 per resource room with a total outlay of ₹ 1.20 lakhs.

Other Component:

- i) Salary of 225 Special Education Teachers @ ₹ 40,800/- per teacher is recommended with a total outlay of ₹ 1101.60 lakhs for 12 months.
- ii) Special pay for 225 Special Education Teachers @ ₹ 400 per month is recommended.
- iii) The provision for salary of administrative cell is considered under MMER provision.
- iv) 2 days orientation of parents and principals & administrators @ ₹ 600 per person for 4859 persons is approved with a total outlay of ₹ 29.15 lakhs.

5. Vocationalisation of Secondary Education under NVEQF-

Central Share (2014-15)- ₹ 276 lakh

State share (2014-15) - ₹ 90 lakh

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education” has been revised and henceforth will be known as **“Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education”**. The Scheme has already been subsumed under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan scheme with effect from 1st April, 2013.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The major aim of the scheme is to prepare educated, employable and competitive human resource for various sectors of the economy and the global market. The specific objectives of the scheme are to enhance the employability of youth through demand driven competency based, modular vocational courses.

Norms of Financial Assistance

The Scheme has been subsumed under the umbrella of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan with effect from 1st April 2013, the States and UTS shall submit proposals under the Scheme as part of the Consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget under RMSA for consideration by the Project Approval Board.

Under the Scheme onetime non-recurring and annual recurring grant will be sanctioned by the MHRD to the State Governments for implementation of vocational education. Financial assistance will be provided to Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. Government aided schools, and recognized unaided Private Schools for introducing vocational education in accordance with the norms of the scheme.

The incentive shall be given on successful completion of the vocational course by students for at least two levels as per laid down norms and standards. The funds shall flow to the government schools through the concerned State Education Departments. However incentive to the government aided schools and recognized private schools shall flow through the concerned National or State Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Boards to which the schools may be affiliated. The National and State Boards of Education shall make necessary efforts to encourage government aided and private schools to take up vocational education in accordance with National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework.

Norms of Different Components Of The Scheme

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|
| (i) | Target group: | Pass outs of Class VIII |
| (ii) | No. of vocational courses: | 2 per school |
| (iii) | No. of students per vocational course: | 100 (25 in each Class i.e. IX -XII). |
| (iv) | No. of vocational students in each school: | 200 |
| (v) | No. of Sections in each School: | 8 |

I. NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE (For one school)

No.	Components	Expenditure	(₹ in lakhs) Centre: State share
1.	Civil Work: (i) 02 Workshop/laboratory cum Class room (each of 10 X 10 sq. m)	As per State/UT SOR or CPWD rates whichever is less	75:25 90:10 for North East States including Sikkim
2.	Tools, Equipment Furniture, Computers, Diesel Generator Set etc	10.00	75:25

(i) A suitable piece of land will be provided by the State Government for construction of workshops/ laboratories (cum Classrooms) within the premises of the existing secondary and higher secondary schools.(ii) Re-appropriation of funds among the heads would be allowed after due approval of the competent authority. (iii) The cost of civil construction works shall be factored in at the CPWD rate or the State Schedule of Rates (SOR) whichever is less.

II. RECURRING EXPENDITURE (For one school) (₹ in lakhs)

No	Components	Annual expenditure	Centre: State share
1.	Flexible Pool for engaging resource persons including teachers/skill trainers, Skill Knowledge Providers, Coordinators, guest Lecturers	14.50	75:25

Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research - Management Information System (MIS) is to be developed for monitoring of the scheme. MIS and Web Portal will be developed at all levels i.e. National, State, District and School levels. The financial cost for the same will be met out of the funds earmarked under the scheme for MMER. Well defined parameters for measuring the outcome of the Scheme in terms of pass percentage, placement of students etc will be specified. The MIS shall on a real time basis track the students covered under the Scheme at every level in terms of their coverage, performance, exit to work situations, vertical and horizontal mobility etc. The use of 'Aadhar number' will be encouraged to track the students.

An amount of ₹ 276.13 lakh for central share and ₹ 16.12 lakh for state share was released during 2013-14.

II. Introduction of Hospitality & tourism courses in schools – (₹ 50 lakh)

Keeping in view the acute shortage of trained professionals and the emphasis of Govt of India on development of employability skills, CBSE has offered skill based courses under Hospitality & Tourism. Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced new courses in **Food Production, Food & Beverage Services under Hospitality & Tourism Sectors** in collaboration with National Council of Hotel Management & Catering Technology.

The National Council of Hospitality and Catering Technology NCHMCT, which is the professional body for the joint certification, is exploring possibilities for providing the students passing out this course with an additional weight age in the entrance examination for graduate courses in Hotel Management in the institutes of Hotel Management in the country. The new courses consist of two vocational subjects each in classes XI & XII.

Delhi Govt. has introduced this course in three govt. schools in 2009-10 and at present, the course is being taught in 9 Govt. schools.

State Share is to be met under the Plan scheme "Vocational Education in Schools" for which a budget of ₹ 0.90 crore is approved in B.E 2014-15.

6. Support for educational development including teachers training & adult education

Grant-in-Aid to DIET /SCERT-

Central share (2014-15) - ₹ 1465 lakh

State share (2014-15) - ₹ 500 lakh

State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Delhi is an autonomous body of the Government of Delhi. It is a nodal agency recognized by the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) for admission, curriculum construction, course conduct, guidance, examination and certification of pre-service training programme in the area of pre-primary teacher education and elementary education. SCERT is working with 9 District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), 22 Recognized Private Institutes imparting 2 Year Full Time Diploma Programme in Elementary Teacher Education and 29 Recognized Private Institutes imparting 2 Year

Full Time Diploma Programme in Early Childhood Care and Education, located in different districts of Delhi.

SCERT-DIETs are also resource support organisation for Universal Elementary Education Mission (UEEM), under which Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Primary Education Enhancement Programmes are undertaken.

DIETs-

Eight DIETs and One District Resource Centre came into existence under the centrally sponsored scheme of MHRD and are functioning under the administrative school of SCERT, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. To provide academic and resource support at the grass-roots Level for the success of the various strategies and programmes being Undertaken in the area of elementary and adult education, with reference to the following objective:-

- i. Excellence in the Institute's own work, and
- ii. Helping the elementary and adult education systems in the district, in achieving excellence.

An amount of ₹ 1159.79 lakh as central share and ₹ 400 lakh as state share was released during 2013-14 under the scheme.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS)

Central share (2014-15) - ₹ 79 lakh

State share (2014-15) - ₹ 60 lakh

National service Scheme inculcates the spirit of Voluntary work among the students and teachers through community interactions. Both students & teachers through their combine participation in social service get a sense of involvement in the tasks of national development.

NSS activities have been divided in two major groups as mentioned below:-

1. **Regular NSS Activities**: Under this, students undertake various programmes in the adopted villages, college/school campuses and urban slums during weekends or after college hours. Duration of these services is 120 hours.
2. **Special Camping Programme**: Under this, camps of 10 days duration are organized in adopted villages or urban slums during vacations with some specific projects by involving local communities. 50 percent NSS volunteers are expected to participate in these camps.

The NSS Volunteers are to devote about 80 hours in regular activities for the development of the adopted village. Special Camping has been conceived as an opportunity to live with that community for 10 days, and experience the conditions and problems of the people. Some broad areas of activities are enumerated below:-

- (a) Environment enrichment and Conservation.
- (b) Health, Family welfare and Nutrition Programme.

- (c) Programmes aimed at creating awareness for improvement of the status of women.
- (d) Social Service Programmes.
- (e) Production Oriented Programmes.
- (f) Education and Recreations.

Patterns of financial Expenditure

This programme is funded by the Government of India and the State Government. The expenditure on the scheme is being shared by the **Central and State Governments** in the ratio of **7:5**.

- (i) An amount of ₹ 250/- per volunteer per annum is earmarked for expenditure on Regular activities.
- (ii) An amount of ₹ 450/- per volunteer per annum is earmarked for expenditure on Special Camping.

NSS scheme was started in 1990s by Govt. of India providing fund for promotion of NSS activities in government schools in Delhi, but later, discontinued after 1994 and Govt. of India did not release any fund for it for want of UCs and other formalities. Now, after long persuasion, the scheme has been got revived by DOE and the Govt. of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has fixed the volunteer strength for Delhi (57,200 for regular activities and 28,600 in case of Special Camping Activities of NSS). The total financial implication, based of target of volunteers and norm of expenditure, worked out to ₹ 273.26 lakh) to be shared between Central & state Govt. in the ratio of 7:5. (in terms of percentage, it comes to 58% & 42%). An amount of ₹ 78.62 lakh was released as Central share during 2013-14.

7. National School Safety Programme (NSSP) - ₹ 1crore

National School Safety Programme (NSSP), a 100% centrally sponsored project of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is being implemented in 2 districts of Delhi with a view to provide safe learning environment in the country. The project is being implemented in 200 identified schools in each of West and South West districts of Delhi.

Funds to the tune of ₹ 22,78,958/- (Rupees twenty two lakhs seventy eight thousand nine hundred and fifty eight) has been transferred to GNCTD on 31/03/2012 for undertaking activities namely printing of IEC materials and preparation of school DM plans.

Following activities have been conducted during the year 2013-14 under the Scheme:

- a) 4 no. of officials from district South West and 5 no. of officials from district west have been trained as Master Trainers.
- b) The IEC materials provided by NDMA have been shared with concerned project districts

Activities proposed to be carried out during the year 2014-15:

No funds have been utilized till date in the project. But the Department wishes to carry out the project on priority basis. The programme is expected to be continued till 2015 and the forthcoming activities to be carried out are capacity building, IEC intervention, non-structural mitigation measures and demonstrative retrofitting.

Following activities are proposed to be undertaken in 400 schools of two Districts of Delhi i.e. South west and West (2 schools in each District) during the year 2014-15:-

1. Preparation of School DM Plan as per the template developed by NDMA.
2. Translation/Printing/Circulation of IEC Materials as per the guidelines of NDMA
3. Translation into regional language and printing of Teachers Training Module developed by NDMA
4. Training of trainers Programme (15trainers per district)
5. Training of teachers (500 teachers, officials etc per district; 1,000 trainees, 3days duration programme)
6. Review and approval of School DM Plans prepared by 200 schools in each district
7. Disaster Preparedness Kits 200 schools in each district as per guidelines developed by NDMA
8. Mock drills in 200 schools in each district
9. Sensitization Programme at State level- Expenditure towards engagement of Resource person, arrangement of venue, refreshment, etc.
10. Translation, printing, dissemination of IEC Materials
11. Grant in aid to State Education Department to organise sensitization programme, children events like competitions for painting, easy writing, debates, quiz etc at district level.
12. Rapid Visual Survey of schools in 2 districts- Expenditure towards engagement of Experts
13. Non-structural mitigation measures in 400 schools as per guidelines developed by NDMA
14. Structural Retrofitting of one school (Senior Secondary School with more than 1500 children)

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

Various Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been launched by Govt. of India for implementing various health activities under Medical and Public Health sectors. It includes substantial expansion of health care facilities, infrastructure and health programmes and new interventions getting implemented through Delhi State Health Society (DSHS), expansion of outreach of RCH, mobile health schemes of DHS, Involvement of field workers such as ASHA under Dte. of Family Welfare, Delhi State Aids Control Society (DSACS) etc.

1. National Health Mission (Including NRHM)

Delhi State Health Society (₹ 14028.61 Lakh)

National Health Mission: - The broad principles and strategic directions of the National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses two Sub-Missions, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). It is both flexible and dynamic and is intended to guide States towards ensuring the achievement of universal access to health care through strengthening of health care systems, institutions and capabilities.

Delhi State Health Mission(DHSM): The Society which serve in an additional managerial and technical capacity to the Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi for the implementation of the Delhi State Health Mission under the overall ambit of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

Mission/Vision:

- i. To provide managerial and technical support to the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi in achieving the goals of the National Rural Health Mission.
- ii. To strive for provision of accessible, accountable and quality Health care services to vulnerable sections of the society in State of Delhi.

Delhi State Health Mission was setup in order to strengthen the health sector through realignment of the existing structures, spelling out procedures of available resources through pooling, (including manpower, infrastructure and funds), increased delegation and decentralization of authorities given to DSHM to implement and monitor the various activities as envisaged under the National Rural Health Mission. The Delhi State Health Mission was formally launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi on 2nd October, 2006

Present Scenario

As per Govt. of India guidelines, the funding ratio of Centre and State is 75:25. For the implementation of Delhi State Health Mission, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are deployed. The ASHA scheme is totally incentive based scheme wherein women volunteers from local community are being selected and trained to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases, improved nutrition and promotion of households/community toilets.

At present, in Delhi, 4280 ASHAs are working spread over all districts. These ASHAs are mainly covering Jhuggies/JJClusters, slums and un-served areas with an approximate population of 100 lakh residing in these areas. One ASHA is being selected per 2000 population. For their training, master trainers were identified from Health Department who will train other unit level trainers. Each unit will have 50 ASHAs and 5 trainers. The trainers will give training to ASHAs. The fund for training/selection/supporting structure is provided by GOI under NHM (**previously NRHM**).

Various National Health programmes/schemes being implemented under DSHM are:

- Construction of new Dispensaries
- Repairs and renovation of Delhi Govt. Dispensaries
- Stg. of Maternity Home
- Screening of JJ Cluster for Diabetes and Hypertension
- School Health program
- C/o Hospital under NRHM :- (Under this scheme, c/o 200 bed hospital at Ambedkar Nagar has been initiated)
- Procurement of Mobil dental Clinics and mobile mental health units under NRHM
- Health management Information system
- Mapping of all health Facilities and their catchment areas:- under this program, 680413 pregnant women and 644884 children have been registered till date.(As on July 2014)

Achievements of DSHS 2013-14:-

- 2 Dental Mobile Clinics and 04 Mobile IEC vans have been operationalized in North East District
- Online OPD registration has been initiated in 24 Delhi Govt Hospitals
- 291866 registration of pregnant women & 214840 registration of children to immunization
- Quality assurance initiated to ensure minimum quality standards in primary and secondary health care services
- Health management Information system

Targets 2014-15:-

- Training of ASHA workers
- 100% registration of pregnant women & registration of children to immunization
- Covering of unserved areas through Mobile Health Units
- Health management Information system
- Quality assurance initiated to ensure minimum quality standards in primary and secondary health care services

2. Human Resource in Health & Medical Education (Dte. of Family Welfare, GNCTD)

Dte. of Family Welfare is responsible for planning, co-ordinating, monitoring, supervising and evaluating activities with other agencies of Delhi Govt. including NGO's in primary health care activities such as :- To facilitate provision of antenatal and natal services to pregnant women, Post partum program, family planning services, implementation of Pulse Polio Program, PC & PNDT etc.

2.1 Directorate of Family Welfare

Plan Outlay 2014-15 - ₹ 400 Lakh

The provision under this head is kept to cover routine expenditure on salary of staff, Purchase, maintenance & repair of computer & accessories, Improvement of environment & infrastructure in the newly shifted office complex

2.2 Health & Family Welfare Training Centres

Plan Outlay 2014-15 - ₹ 80 Lakh

Health and Family Welfare Training Centre (HFWTC) was established in 1968 in Delhi It is a part of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt of India and is being implemented through Directorate of Family Welfare under Govt. of NCT of Delhi. It is a state level training institute imparting training to Medical Officers and para-medical personnel of different health agencies of Delhi. Trainings are mainly focused on Rural Child Health (RCH) issues i.e. Maternal Health, Child Health, Contraception, Adolescent Health, Prevention and Management of RTI/STI/HIV etc.

2.3 Urban Family Welfare Centres (UFWC)

Plan Outlay 2014-15- ₹ 200 Lakh

Objectives of UFWC :

Nearly 30 per cent of India's population lives in urban areas. Urban migration over the last decade has resulted in rapid growth of people living in urban slums. The massive inflow of the population has also resulted in the deterioration of living conditions in the cities. In many towns and cities the health status of urban slum dwellers is worse than that of the rural population.

The Department of Family Welfare has been trying to extend the family welfare services to the urban population. Department of Family Welfare is supporting a network of urban family welfare centres with the objective of extending the family welfare services. Besides, externally aided projects like IPP-VIII were aimed to provide the family welfare services to the urban population in selected cities. Similarly, the urban component of externally aided Reproductive and Child Health Care (RCH) Programme provides family welfare services to the urban population.

There are three types of UFWCs depending on coverage of population by these centres .

- (i) Covers a population of 10000 to 25000 , type (ii) covers 25000 to 50000 and type (iii) covers more than 50000 population
- (ii) The centres functioning in Delhi under the scheme are providing outreach services, primary health care, MCH and distribution of contraceptive.
- (iii) The financial assistance under this scheme is given for the salary of staff, contingency and rent as per approved norms.
- (iv) 43 UFWCs were sanctioned to different NGOs and to the erstwhile MCD in the year 2005-06 by GOI . In Delhi, the Population covered by each UFWC is 50000 or above (Type-iii UFWC). As per policy decision taken by the Govt of Delhi, the services of all NGOs under the scheme UFWC have been withdrawn w.e.f 01-04-2014.
- (v) The staff pattern of UFWC is 1 Medical Officer, 1 LHV, 2 ANMs, 1 Family Planning Field worker, 1 store keeper cum clerk.

2.4 Revamping Urban Family Welfare Centres.

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 170 Lakh

- The main focus is to provide services through health posts mainly in slum areas.
- The services provided are mainly outreach of RCH services, first aid and referral services including distribution of contraceptive.
- Four types of Health posts were set up depending on the allotted population in the catchment's area of the centre covered.
- For type A, the criterion is less than 5000 population. For type B it varies between 5-10 thousands whereas for type C it is 10-20 thousands. For type-D the limit is 25-50 thousands population.
- 23 health posts were sanctioned to NGOs and MCD by GOI in the year 2005-06. In Delhi, the Population covered by each health post is 50000 or above.
- As per policy decision taken by the Govt of Delhi, the services of all NGOs under the scheme UFWC have been withdrawn w.e.f 01-04-2014.

2.5 Sub Centre

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 50 Lakh

- Each sub centre has 1 ANM and 1 Male health worker. 1 LHV for every 6 sub centres. The salary of ANM & LHV to be borne by GOI and that of Male worker by State Govt.
- Other funding for each sub centres is ₹ 3000 for rent, ₹ 2000 for contingency, ₹ 1200 for voluntary workers per annum.
- Scheme of sub centres is now 100% centrally sponsored for sanctioned 43 sub centres.

3 Delhi State AIDS Control Society :-

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 4400 Lakhs

National AIDS & STD Control programme

Delhi State AIDS Control Society is an autonomous body of Delhi Govt. It became functional from 1st November, 1998 and a nodal agency which is responsible for implementing the National AIDS Control Programme funded by Govt. of India.

The main objective of the society is to prevent and control HIV transmission and to strengthen state capacity to respond to long-term challenge posed by the epidemic. The society is implementing various components through various departments/ institutes of Govt. and Non-Government.

The Society was established towards fulfillment of following aims and objectives:

- To prevent HIV transmission and to control its spread in Delhi
- To reduce morbidity and mortality associated with HIV infection.
- To reduce the adverse social and Economic impact resulting from HIV infection.
- To coordinate and strengthen STD/HIV/AIDS surveillance in Delhi.
- To provide technical support in HIV/AIDS prevention and control to Government and Non-governmental Organisation.
- To enhance the community awareness about HIV/AIDS for its prevention and control.
- To develop materials for distribution and adoption by agencies working in AIDS prevention and control.
- To promote, canalize and integrate the activities of Non-government Organizations for AIDS prevention and control.
- To promote safety of blood and blood products and undertake, support and catalyze voluntary blood donation movement.
- To provide facilities and to strengthen Sexually Transmitted Diseases control services in Government and Non-government sector and Private Medical Sector.
- To develop counseling services on the disease of HIV/AIDS and related issues.
- To mobilize social, financial or otherwise support for management of HIV infected person and AIDS patients.

The Society is entrusted with the task to reduce spread of HIV among all sections of the population. It has evolved a strong multi-sectoral response towards the epidemic by involving Public Sectors and Private Sectors, various Govt. Departments and NGOs etc. to seek their co-operation in strengthening the implementation of the programme. The Society is implementing National AIDS Control Programme phase-II since November 1999. The NACP-II is a 5 year Project Implementation Plan (1999-2004) for Delhi which was prepared by the Society and approved by the World Bank/NACO.

The project has 5 components namely:

- Targetted Intervention, STI Control & Condom Promotion
- IEC, Blood Safety & VTC
- Surveillance Training, Operational Research and Institutional Strengthening

- Low Cost Community based Care for HIV/AIDS
- Inter-Sectoral Collaboration & Coordination.

GTB Hospital:-Upgradation of Facilities in the Deptt of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Medical Colleges.

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 50 Lakh

Allocation is mainly for Upgradation of Facilities in the Deptt of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation centre of GTB hospital

(I) Strengthening of existing Nursing School/ Colleges

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 50 Lakh

The main objective of the scheme is Establishment of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and General Nursing Midwifery (GNM) School across the country to meet the shortage of NMs & GNMs in the country and also to correct the regional imbalances in the growth of nursing schools in the country. Govt of India has approved to establish 132 ANM School and 137 GNM School in selected Districts where there is no ANM or GNM School

(II) National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 30 Lakh

The important objectives and components of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) are as follows:-

- Surveys to assess the magnitude of the Iodine Deficiency Disorders.
- Supply of iodised salt in place of common salt.
- Resurvey after every 5 years to assess the extent of Iodine Deficiency Disorders and the impact of Iodated salt.
- Laboratory monitoring of iodated salt and urinary iodine excretion.
- Health education & Publicity.

5 National Mission On Ayush including mission on medicinal plants

Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) is created by the Center in November, 2003 with a view to providing focused attention to development of Education & Research in Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems. The Department continued to lay emphasis on upgradation of AYUSH educational standards, quality control and standardization of drugs, improving the availability of medicinal plant material, research and development and awareness generation about the efficacy of the systems domestically and internationally.

Objectives:

- To upgrade the educational standards in the Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy colleges in the country.
- To strengthen existing research institutions and ensure a time-bound research programme on identified diseases for which these systems have an effective treatment.
- To draw up schemes for promotion, cultivation and regeneration of medicinal plants used in these systems.
- To evolve Pharmacopoeia standards for Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy drugs.

Department of AYUSH is providing funds to all States/UTs Government under the following components:

- Establishment of AYUSH OPD Clinics in the Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
- Establishment of AYUSH IPDs in Community Health Centres (CHCs)
- Establishment of AYUSH wings at DH's
- Up- gradation of AYUSH Hospital and Dispensaries
- Establishment of Programme Management Units (PMU)
- Setting up of Health Management Information System (HMIS)
- Essential drugs to AYUSH Hospital & Dispensaries

Essential Medicines to AYUSH Dispensaries**Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 76.50 Lakh**

As per the scheme, Essential drugs and medicine required for implementation of the Scheme will have to be procured from M/s Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (a Central Public Sector Undertaking) or from Public Sector undertakings, pharmacies under State Governments and Co-operatives, keeping in view the need for ensuring quality of AYUSH drugs and medicines.

- ii) Essential non drug items like dressing items for first aid etc. may be provided out of the amount sanctioned for medicine/ essential drugs under different components required for achieving the desired objectives subject to a ceiling of five percent of the total amount sanctioned for the purpose.
- iii) List of the essential Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic drugs to be supplied as notified by the Department of AYUSH

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

Annual Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 6213 Lakh

The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands in the country. The objective of the River Action Plans is to improve water quality of rivers through implementation of pollution abatement schemes in identified polluted stretches of rivers. NPCA aims at conserving aquatic ecosystems (lakes and wetlands) through implementation of sustainable conservation plans, and governed with application of uniform policy and guidelines.

The Centrally sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) is being implemented by the central Government jointly with the State Government on a cost-sharing basis. The pollution abatement works under NRCP presently cover identified polluted stretches of 39 major rivers in 185 towns spread over 20 States in the country. The sanctioned cost of the projects under NRCP is ₹ 8100.48 crore (including ₹ 433 crore incurred under GAP-I). The sewage treatment capacity of 4417 mld has been created under River Action Plans.

Pollution Abatement Works So far:

The following pollution abatement works are taken up:

Interception and Diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divert them for treatment. (I&D)

- i) Sewage Treatment Plants for treating the diverted sewage. (STP)
- ii) Low Cost Sanitation works to prevent open defecation on river banks. (LCS)
- iii) Electric Crematoria and Improved Wood Crematoria and Improved Wood Crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghats. (EC&IWC)
- iv) River Front Development works such as improvement of bathing ghats etc. (RED)
- v) Other Measures like plantation, public awareness etc.

Funding Pattern for NRCP

The funding pattern for the river cleaning programme has undergone several changes over the years. The GAP Phase I which started in 1985 was a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme. The funding pattern has changed to 50:50 between the Central Government and the State Governments in 1993. This was revised again to 100% GOI funding w.e.f. 01.04.1997. The funding pattern is 70:30 between Centre and States with

effect from 01.04.2001. The Yamuna Action Plan is being implemented with a funding pattern of 85:15 between the Central Government and the State Governments.

To supplement efforts of State Governments in abatement of pollution of river Yamuna, Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) was launched by the Government of India with financial assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in a phased manner as well as from internal resources. The first phase of YAP which was started in April, 1993 in the three States of UP, Delhi & Haryana covering 21 towns was completed in February, 2003 at a cost of ₹ 703.10 crore and 38 sewage treatment plants with treatment capacity of 753.25 mld, (of which 401.25 mld in U.P., 322 mld in Haryana and 30 mld in Delhi) were created. YAP Phase-II was started in 2003 also with JICA assistance. An expenditure of ₹ 811.31 crore has been incurred in three States of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh under this phase. New sewage treatment capacity of 189 mld (Delhi 135 mld and Uttar Pradesh 54 mld) was created and rehabilitation of 328 mld existing STP capacity at Delhi was done under this phase.

The Central Government has approved Phase-III of YAP at a total cost of ₹ 1656 crore for Delhi with loan assistance from JICA. The project cost will be shared between the Govt of India and the Government of NCT of Delhi on 85:15 basis. The share of GoI in the project will be ₹ 1407.6 crore and that of Govt of NCT of Delhi will be ₹ 248.40 crore. Loan agreement with JICA has already been signed. The project is scheduled for completion by December, 2018.

The proposed works under the project are :

- a) Rehabilitation/modernization of STPs, total 814 mld capacity at Okhla, Kondli and Rithala in Delhi
- b) Setting up of tertiary treatment facilities at the above STPs
- c) Construction of a new state of art STP in place of old STP of 136 mld capacity at Okhla.
- d) Rehabilitation of sewer lines/rising mains in the two catchments of Kondli and Rithala
- e) Public Outreach Activities.

The project is being implemented by DJB under the supervision of the Department of Urban Development, Government of NCT of Delhi. Project Management Consultant (PMC) has been appointed by DJB to assist in project implementation. DPR, for 6 components of the project have been submitted by DJB, which are various stage of appraised by in depended appraisal agency (IIT, Delhi& IIT, Roorkee)/ under processing in the Ministry for sanction.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NULM)

Annual Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 4000 Lakh

To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skill wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institution of the poor.

The mission would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in phased manner.

In addition, the Mission shall also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

The target of NULM will be the urban population identified presently as below poverty line population in urban areas by the States/UTs. The coverage may be broadened to include families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, Women, Minorities, Disabled etc., subject to a maximum of 25% of the above urban population. The financing of the Mission shall be shared between the Centre and States/UTs 75:25 ratio

The implementation of NULM at the state level will be managed by a two-tier structure- **A Governing Council chaired by the Chief Minister** and an **Executive Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary** of the State. At every State/UT a State Urban Livelihoods Mission (SULM) will be established as a registered society which will be responsible for implementation of NULM in the state/UT. State/UT Government will appoint required government officials to assist the State Mission Director in respect of Finance and Accounts, establishment matters and other such supporting functions. The following works are being undertaken under the NULM project:

A) SOCIAL MOBILIZATION AND INSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT (SM&ID)

NULM envisages mobilization of urban poor households into a three tiered structure with Self-Help Groups (SHGs) at the grass root level. Area Level Federations (ALFs) at the slum/ward level and City Level Federations (CLFs) at the city level. SHG of urban poor with at least 70% members of BPL category shall be eligible for funding support under NULM.

i. Engagement of Resource Organizations (ROs) for formation of SHGs:

Resource Organization engaged by the SULM/ULB will work with community structures for formation of SHG, their federations and bank linkages, universal financial inclusion, training and capacity building etc.

ii. **City Livelihood Centres (CLCs):**

For support services to help the urban poor in accessing several opportunities available to them, City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) at city level shall be established by the ULB with non recurring grant of ₹ 10 Lakhs as untied funds. CLC may bid contracts for citizen services.

iii. **SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (SEP):**

This component will focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. The component will also support Self Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor to access easy credit from bank and avail interest subsidy on SHG loans. It will also focus on technology, marketing and other support services to the individuals, group entrepreneurs, SHG members and Urban street vendors/hawkers engaged in micro enterprises for their livelihoods.

iv. **Individual Enterprises (SEP-I)-Loan & subsidy:**

An urban poor individual beneficiary of age 18 years and above desirous of setting up an individual micro-enterprise for self-employment can avail benefit of subsidized loan under this component from any bank. Project cost for individual micro-enterprises cases is ₹ Two lakhs. No collateral required. Repayment schedule ranges from 5 to 7 years after initial moratorium of 6-18 months as per norms of the Banks.

Group Enterprises (SEP-G)-Loan & subsidy:

A Self Help Group (SHG) with minimum 5 individual beneficiary of age 18 years and above, with minimum of 70% members from urban poor families, desirous of setting up group micro-enterprise for self-employment can avail benefit of subsidized loan under this component from any bank. The maximum unit Project cost for Group enterprises cases is ₹ Ten Lakhs. No collateral required.

Interest Subsidy on SHG Loans (SHG-Bank Linkage):

SHG Bank Linkage includes –opening of Savings Bank Account of SHGs and sanction of saving linked loans. With a view to provide access to credit at affordable rate of interest to the urban poor, NULM will provide interest subsidy for SHGs accessing bank loan. The interest subsidy will be the difference between the prevailing rate of interest charged by the bank and 7% PA, on all loans to SHGs or urban poor.

v. **Credit Card for enterprise development:**

In order to support the micro-entrepreneurs to meet their working capital and miscellaneous credit needs, NULM will facilitate access to Credit Cards through banks.

vi. **Technology, Marketing and other Support:-**

City Livelihood Centre's (CLCs) established under NULM will offer services to the micro-enterprises such as in establishment (Licenses, certificates registration, legal services etc.) production, procurement, technology, processing marketing sales packaging, accounting etc. for long term sustainability.

B) EMPLOYMENT THROUGH SKILLS TRAINING & PLACEMENT (EST&P)

To provide as asset to the urban poor in the form of skills for sustainable livelihood and increase their income through structured market-oriented certified courses for salaried employment and/ or self employment opportunities and to ensure inclusive growth with increased contribution of skilled urban poor to the National Economy, Skill trainings for the urban poor shall be arranged by the SULM.

Each successful candidate undertaking training under EST&P component of NULM shall be awarded a certificate issued by an independent competent empanelled certifying agency, which has acceptability in the industry After identifying trades and curriculum in demand of industry as per Skill Gap Analysis and inputs of Technical University/College, Departments, Sector Skill Councils of NSDC, etc., the SULM shall empanel Skill Training Provider Agencies (STPs) through a bidding process with parameters such as combination of technical qualifications, experience of the organization and the cost of training.

C) SCHEME OF SHELTERS FOR URBAN HOMELESS:-

For providing permanent shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner, shelters shall be established by the State/ULBs under this scheme. In addition to this existing structures shall also be refurbished under the scheme. Funds for operations and management of the shelters shall also be released to the ULBs post completion of the construction/refurbishment preferably in installments. The ULBs shall also arrange to provide linkages with entitlements to the homeless persons in shelters.

D) SUPPORT TO URBAN SHREET VENDORS:

Survey and Issue of Identity Cards:

With the approval of the Sanctioning Committee of SULM, the ULBs shall float RFP for engagement of agency for survey of street vendors. Financial support shall be provided to the ULBs for conduct of survey for identification and enlisting of street vendors. Identity cards shall also issued by the ULBs.

For Development of city street vending plans and vending zones, the SULM/ULB shall engaged consultants/agency and such plans are integrated into development plans of the city as per requirement of the law and procedures.

PHYSICAL TARGET 2014-15

Components of NULM	Target
No. of Self Help groups (SHGs) to be formed	2286 (Revised as 1000)
No. of urban poor to be provided Skill Training	25059
No. of urban poor to be assisted for setting up of micro enterprises (Individual and Group)	8413 Revised as 7250 (4000 Individual + 3250 Group)
No. of SHGs to be covered under SHG-Bank Linkage	1715 (Revised as 750)
No. of shelters for urban homeless to be constructed	17
No. of shelters for urban homeless to be refurbished	14
No. of cities to be covered for Survey of Street Vendors	01 (Revised as 05) 3 MCDs, 1 NDMC + 1 DCB
No. of cities preparing the street vending plan	01 (Revised as 05) 3 MCDs, 1 NDMC + 1 DCB

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

A. DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING: UNION TERRITORIES CIVIL SERVICES (UTCS)

1. Sevottam Training Cell

Annual Plan 2014-15 : ₹ 2 Lakh

A Sevottam Training Cell is to be established under the Sevottam (Plan) scheme entitled "Scheme for Strengthening of State Administrative Training Institutes October 2012" for capacity building for bringing improvements in public service delivery. A grant amounting to ₹ 20 lakh has been released in lump-sum by Department of Admn. Reforms & Public Grievance, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions, GOI for establishing a Sevottam Training Cell within UTCS for a period of five years from 2013-14.

This CSS is 100% funded by Department of Admn. Reforms & Public Grievance, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions, Govt. of India. Under this scheme a Sevottam Training Cell was to be created by appointing one consultant and some other staff on contract bases. The grant is to be used for their salary and purchase of computer, printer, furniture projector etc.. But some administrative constrains the staff could not be appointed and amount was spent only on purchase of H/W(Computer projector, Printer, Furniture(Table & Chair) which was ₹ 3.72 Lakh. Now ₹ 16.82 Lakh is the unspent balance as on 01.04.2014.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

1. National programme for capacity building for earthquake risk management

Annual Plan 2014-15 : ₹ 50 Lakh

Traditionally, India has been vulnerable to various natural hazards on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions especially earthquakes, which is considered to be among the most destructive with the potential of inflicting huge losses to life and property. Almost the entire Gangetic plain and some parts of Rajasthan including the Capital of the Country are in seismic zone IV. Rapid urbanization and unplanned development has led to the situation that millions of people in various parts of the country are at risk from earthquake.

The approach has been translated into a National Disaster Framework [a roadmap] covering institutional mechanisms, disaster prevention strategy, early warning system, disaster mitigation, preparedness and response and human resource development. The expected outputs, areas of intervention and agencies to be involved at the National, State and District levels have been identified and listed in the roadmap.

Ministry of Home Affairs , Government of India, has formulated the national programme – "National Programme for Capacity Building for Earthquake Risk Management". The programme underlines the shift of focus in disaster management from post disaster relief and rehabilitation to pre-disasters risk mitigation.

The overall goal of the programme is sustainable earthquake risk reduction in the country. The project aims to enhance the preparedness of the nation to face earthquakes and to reduce the loss to life and property caused by earthquakes.

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India will execute the programme in collaboration with States/ UT Administrations. The national nodal agency, MHA will provide support to strengthen National Programme for Capacity Building for Earthquake Risk Management. The State Government would provide support for the successful implementation of the programme.

This CSS is 100% funded by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India

2. Computerization of land records

Annual Plan 2014-15 : ₹ 48 Lakh

National Land Record Modernization Programme (NLRMP) envisages computerization of land records, digitization of cadastral maps, updation of survey and settlement records, computerization of property registration and setting up of modern record rooms etc. Sub division of Najafgarh is taken as pilot sub division for computerization of land records. Land records of all villages of Najafgarh sub-division have been computerized. Computerization of remaining villages of South West District is under progress and will be completed by end of year 2014. Mutation module, Khatauni module and Khasra Gridwari Module have also been made operational in entire district. Remaining districts have also been asked to computerize land records in a phased manner.

This CSS is 100% funded by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India and comes under 66 re-structured schemes namely "National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)".

Objective:

- i. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) for training of all the revenue Staff in the digitization process, recruiting a team of Data Entry Operators (DEOs) and purchasing requisite infrastructure (Servers, PCs, UPS, Printers, Scanners, biometric devices etc) for making the project functional at the Tehsil level.
- ii. Digitization of Khasra Girdawari/crop statements and Field Measurement Book (FMB) through the Khasra Girdawari Module of DLRC and FMB module of DLRC.
- iii. Digitization of the cadastral maps of the rural villages maps/Sizra of all the villages for better planning and records which will be integrated with the computerized land records so that there will not be any confusion of identifying the concerned Khasra Number/property.
- iv. Availability of Khatauni/RoR, Khasra Girdawari/Crop Statements and Cadastral Map of each Khasra number/property on the Website of Delhi Govt.
- v. Taking up this programme in all the Revenue Villages of District South West and all other Districts of Delhi.

- vi. Finally to integrate the computerized land records with the Sub-Registrar offices for initiating automatic mutation process for continuous updating of records by making necessary amendments in the Delhi Land Reforms/Revenue Acts and ultimately move towards a clear title system from the current presumptive title.

Achievements:

Basic data of land record of 227 villages has been entered and authenticated upto September, 2005. Details of the district wise village are as under:

	Districts	Total No. of Villages
(a)	North	8
(b)	South	26
(c)	North West	81
(d)	West	13
(e)	North East	21
(f)	South West	72
(g)	East	6

Activities to be carried out during 2014-15:

- i. Updation of data pertaining to land record upto December, 2008 is in progress in all districts.
- ii. Mutation module is to yet to be implemented.

2. Revamping of Civil Defence

Annual Plan 2014-15: ₹ 50 Lakh

The Civil Defence (CD) in India started in the year 1962 and was being organized as an integral part of the Defence of the country with the aims of (a) to save life (b) to minimize to damage property (c) to maintain continuity of production and (d) to keep up the high morale of public. The Directorate of Civil Defence was separated from Directorate of the Home Guards vide notification no. F.No. 1/50/20089/HG-913-23 dated 05.03.2009 and placed under the control of Divisional Commissioner, Delhi w.e.f. 01st January 2011. The said notification empowered the Divisional Commissioner to be the commanding and controlling authority for all purposes and for the purposes of the Civil Defence Act. 1968 and rules made there under in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Revamping of Civil Defence" started in the year 2009 by MHA, GOI. The scheme consists of various components namely, up-gradation/strengthening of CTI, Strengthening of Civil Defence setup in Multi Hazard Districts (MHDs), Re-orientation of Civil Defence, publicity and awareness of Civil Defence in general public. Further, Directorate of Civil Defence had organized the training camps and demonstration which could help to attain the object of the Civil Defence.

This CSS is funded by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and comes under 66 re-structured schemes namely "National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces". Director General, National Disaster Response Force & Civil Defence, GOI, vide

their letter dated 18.02.2014, stated that a sum of ₹ 134.89 lakh has been released by GOI to Govt. of Delhi under the aforesaid scheme till date. The scheme has ended on 31.3.2013 whereas some funds out of the total released to GNCTD remain unutilized.

Components of the CSS “Revamping of Civil Defence” to be implemented in the year 2014-15:

1. Up-gradation / strengthening of New/ Existing institutes

The basic and initial requirement of Civil Defence is to have its own Central Training Institute (CTI) at centralized Head Quarter and district levels, which is already planned under State Plan Head. However, the Directorate requires funds for the repair / renovation of physical infrastructure etc. which will be met under CSS fund. The Directorate had already received a fund of ₹ 8.25 lakh for up-gradation/renovation of new/existing CTI and ₹ 12.64 lakh for purchase of Training Aids from the MHA, GOI. A sum of ₹ 3.57 lakh has been spent for the purchase of Training Aids upto Dec. 2013.

2. Strengthening of Civil Defence Setup in Multi Hazard Districts

The main objective of the Civil Defence is to spread awareness amongst the masses about the calamities either man made or natural. Civil Defence as it is clear from its name itself “Defence of Civilian”. Hence the basic concept of Civil Defence came into the light keeping in view the necessity to train civilians to handle any type of calamities. In city like Delhi, which is not only the Metropolitan city but also serves as national capital, it is mandatory that the Civil Defence must be strengthened to face the problems of terrorism and disaster inch to inch i.e. from earthquake to collapse of building.

At present, two districts namely South East and North East, which are more prone to natural calamities therefore, the funds under the CSS released by MHA, GOI is required to be utilized to face any problem/calamities with full confidence and activeness.

A sum of ₹ 38 lakh was allocated for up-gradation of Physical Infrastructures in Civil Defence Towns upto the year 2011-12 and a sum of ₹ 30 lakh for procurement of equipments for multi-hazards districts and an amount of ₹ 13.52 lakh has already been spent for the purchase of equipments (Multi Hazards Distts.) upto Dec. 2013. Further, a proposal for purchase of equipment, for ₹ 13.99 lakh is in pipeline under the scheme.

3. Re-Orientation

Special enrollment drives were organized in the North East and South East Districts (MHDs) for the enrollments of volunteers where less numbers of persons were taking interest in the working of Civil Defence. An amount of ₹ 8 lakh was allocated for this purpose and about ₹ 7.96 lakh was spent till Dec. 2013.

4. Pilot-project

Under this project the staff from Directorate of Civil Defence were sent to the NCD, Nagpur for the training and they were trained as Master Trainers. These Master trainers trained the 265 Civil Defence Volunteers (approx.) in specialized courses to help local police and local persons in case of emergency arises in the area. In North East Distt. (MHD), 120 volunteers were given the duties under the project. A sum of ₹ 15 Lakh was released by the MHA, GOI for the project and ₹ 8 lakh have already been spent till Dec. 2013.

5. Publicity and awareness

During the year 2013-14, a sum of ₹ 15 lakh were allocated for the publicity of Civil Defence project and creation of awareness among the general public. Different types of methods were used for this purpose. Publicity was made through printed material to electric media. Awareness camps were organized in different parts of Delhi including Schools, Colleges, through NGOs, institutes in which volunteers participated with their full strengths and showed their ability. An amount of ₹ 14.91 lakh has been spent for the purpose till Dec. 2013.

6. Training camps/Exercises/Demonstration

The Directorate of Civil Defence is regularly organizing the Training Camps/Exercises Camps and Demonstration Camps in different districts in which volunteers from all the districts took part. In these camps PTIs and guest faculties including retired Civil Defence officers are also invited to give benefits of their experience to the volunteers. These programmes get financed on equal sharing basis between Central Govt. and State Govt.

For these camps, ₹ 8 lakh were released under the CSS “Revamping of Civil Defence” by MHA, GOI and the provision of ₹ 8 lakh as State Share in the same ratio of funds was made by Delhi Govt. Further, a proposal for training camps/exercises and demonstration is in pipeline with the estimated cost of expenses of ₹ 11 lakh (approx.), out of this proposed amount, 50% share i.e. ₹ 5.50 lakh (approx.) will be borne by the Delhi Govt.

B. DELHI FIRE SERVICE

C. Procurement of Equipment for Training

Annual Plan 2014-15: ₹ 8.69 Lakh

The Delhi Fire Service is providing fire prevention and safety services to the people of national Capital territory of Delhi through 56 fire stations and functioning under the Administrative Control of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. However, the growth in population and infrastructure besides trades / industries, high rise buildings has resulted in the extension of the urban area and increase in the quantum of fire risk. Ever high standard of living has further increased the fire load, total number of vehicles on road thereby requiring a bigger infrastructure for the fire service to cope up with the increasing number of fire accidents. Keeping in view, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has decided to strengthen & modernize the existing resources to cope up with the complex operational requirements. General Admn. Staff, Academy Staff & Fire Prevention Wing Staff will also be required to get trained for smooth running and functioning of all District Offices as well Headquarters of Delhi Fire Service.

Under this CSS, a grant of ₹ 38.26 lakh was received from DGCD (Fire Project Cell), Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI during the year 2011-12. The demand draft received from GOI was deposited with Controller of Accounts, GNCTD for credit to the Govt. The overall position of fund is as below:-

(₹ Lakh)

Financial Year	Funds allotted by GOI under CSS & received by GNCTD	Budget Provision made in the Demand Book	Expenditure incurred	Balance amount
2011-12	38.26	--	Nil	38.26
2012-13	Nil	20.00	19.47	18.79
2013-14	Nil	18.00	10.10	8.68
2014-15	Nil	8.69	--	--

An amount of ₹ 8.69lakh is still unspent under the scheme with respect to original allocation of GOI and is supposed to be utilized in current financial year.

This CSS is 100% funded by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and comes under 66 re-structured schemes namely “National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces”.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

1. Infrastructural facilities for judiciary

Annual Plan 2014-15 : ₹ 3400 Lakh

This CSS is to be funded by Center and State Govt. with the ratio of 75 : 25 respectively. Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India is the funding ministry and this scheme comes under 66 re-structured schemes namely "Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas".

The Department of Justice, Govt. of India has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary since 1993-94 to augment the resources of the State Governments in this regard. The scheme covers construction of court buildings and residential accommodation for judicial officers/Judges covering High Courts and Subordinate Courts. The scheme aims at improving the physical infrastructure requirements of the courts as also the housing needs of judicial officers in the country with a view to facilitate better justice delivery.

The expenditure on the scheme is shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 50:50 basis in respect of the States other than North-Eastern States and 90:10 basis (90 being Central share) in respect of North-Eastern States. The Central share is however restricted to the State-wise allocations made out of the budget provision during the financial year under the scheme. Expenditure in respect of the Union Territories is fully met by the Central Government subject to budgetary provisions.

The Government of India has approved the proposal to modify the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary as a programme under the National Mission for Justice delivery & Legal Reforms. Accordingly Ministry of Law & Justice, GOI, issued revised norms on 15-07-2011 as under :-

As per the revised norms issued by Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India dated 15.07.2011,

- (i) The ratio of Central/State assistance will be 75:25 instead of present 50:50. In case of North-Eastern States, the ratio will continue to be 90:10.
- (ii) The modified scheme will cover the District and Subordinate Courts and respective residential quarters only as Planning Commission has approved funding of proposals for construction of new High Court buildings with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in the Centre / State funding ratio of 30:70.
- (iii) The scheme will be implemented by the Mission Directorate in the Department of Justice as an important activity of the National Mission for Justice Delivery & Legal Reforms on a mission mode approach.

In the agenda of Mission Mode Programme for Development Infrastructure Facilities for subordinate judiciary, it has been indicated that Govt. has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 keeping in view the need for providing infrastructure facilities and acute shortage of accommodation of Judges and Judicial Officers.

Ongoing projects covered under CSS are as below:-

1. Construction of District Court at Rouse Avenue- Project Cost 305.82 crore

Project Status:

A plot measuring 5 acres for construction of New Delhi District Court Complex was allotted by M/o Urban Development, GOI in 05.11.2004 vide Memorandum of Agreement letter No.L-II-11(665)/324 dated 05.11.2004. Payment of the land premium amounting to ₹ 110 lakh made to M/o Urban Development, GOI by the PWD, GNCTD vide letter No.54(416)/PWD-31/A/87 dated 8.3.2007. Apart from this Law Department has also paid an amount of ₹ 41.18lakh to M/o Urban Development, GOI towards interest amount. Demand of around ₹ 11 lakh was again raised by L & DO for penalty against non-commencement of the project. due to delay in payment of land premium for the period from 5.11.2004 to 8.3.2007. The possession of the land was taken over on 16.11.2007. A/A & E/S amounting to ₹ 45.24 lakh for construction of boundary wall was accorded on 06.01.2009. The clearances from DUAC, MCD, DFS and Airport Authority of India have already been received. The proposal of construction of New Delhi District Court Complex on the plot allotted by M/o UD, GOI at Rouse Avenue was approved by Council of Ministers vide Cabinet Decision No. 2075 dated 18.09.2013 at a cost of ₹ 305.82 crore. The sources of funds for this project would be from Delhi Govt.'s plan head as well as the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) viz. "Infrastructural facilities for Judiciary". PWD is the executing agency, tender of the above work is under acceptance and the work is likely to be started very soon. Project is likely to be completed in 2018.

2. Construction of residential quarter for Judicial Officers at Sector- 19, Dwarka – Project Cost 48.07 crore

Status: To construct 70 residential quarter for Judicial Officers at Sector-19, Dwarka. Land of 2.5 acre was taken over from DDA on 10.9.2000 at a cost of ₹ 1.21 crore. The preliminary estimated cost of project is ₹ 27.05 crore as per EFC approved in 17.01.2007. Now, the revised cost of ₹ 48.07 crore, prepared by PWD, got approved by EFC on 27.05.2014. Project is likely to be completed by 2017.

3. Construction of Judicial Quarters at Rohini – Project Cost: 40.79 crore

Status: To construct 48 residential quarters for judicial officers at Sector-26, Rohini. Land of 7047 sqm was taken over from DDA on 7.6.1996 at a cost of ₹ 2.40 crore. The estimated cost of project is ₹ 21.28 crore as per cost approved by EFC on 22.06.2007. The revised cost of ₹ 40.79 crore, prepared by PWD, got approved by EFC on 27.05.2014. Project is likely to be completed by 2017.

DEPARTMENT FOR WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/MINORITIES

1. Merit-cum-Means scholarship for students of National Capital Territory of Delhi belonging to the Minority Communities [CSS]

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 400 Lakh

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme run by Ministry of Minority Affairs, GOI. The objective of Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses for which entire (100%) funds is provided by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India.

These scholarships are available for studies in India only and is awarded through State Government/UTs.

Pattern of financial assistance

100% funds are provided by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India.

Eligibility Criteria/Condition for Scholarship

1. Students, who get admission in a recognized college to pursue technical/professional courses, on the basis of a competitive examination .
2. Students, who have got admission in a recognized college to pursue technical/professional courses without facing any competitive examination. However, such students should have not less than 50% marks at higher secondary/graduation level. Selection of these students will be done strictly on merit. 3.30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girl students of each minority Community in a State which is transferable to male student in case of non-availability of female candidate of that community.
4. A scholarship holder under this scheme shall not avail any other scholarship/stipend for pursuing the course.
5. The annual family income of the beneficiary/parent or guardian of the beneficiary should not exceed ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum from all sources.
6. A student residing in a particular State/UT will be entitled for scholarship under the quota of that State/UT only irrespective of his place of study.
7. Scholarship is being transferred to beneficiaries through bank account. .

Eligible applicants apply online, vide the website through www.momascholarship.gov.in or www.minoritiesaffairs.gov.in and take printout of the duly filled-in application forms, through Online Scholarship Management System and submit the same along with all supporting documents through their respective institutions to the State/UT Department as per time line as prescribed by the Ministry. Without receipt of hard copy in the State/UT Department the application will be rejected.

Amount of Assistance:

Sl. No.	Type of Financial Assistance	Rates for Hosteller	Rates for Day Scholar
1.	Maintenance Allowance for 10 months	₹ 10,000p.a (₹ 1,000p.m.)	₹ 5000 p.a. ₹ 500 p.m.
2.	Course fee	₹ 20,000/- p.a or actual whichever is less	₹ 20,000/ p.a. or actual whichever is less
Total		₹ 30,000/- p.a.	₹ 25,000 p.a.

Name of Courses:-**Engineering & Technology Courses (B.Tech/B.E./ M.Tech.)**

- (1) Aeronautical Engineering (AE)
- (2) Agricultural Engineering (AG)
- (3) Automobile Engineering (AUE)
- (4) Applied Electronics & Instrumentation (AEI)
- (5) Automation and Robotics (ARE)
- (6) Bio-Medical Engineering (BME)
- (7) Bio-Technology (BT)
- (8) Ceramic engineering/Technology (CT)
- (9) Chemical Engineering (CH)
- (10) Civil Engineering (CE)
- (11) Computer Science and Engineering (CS)
- (12) Electrical Engineering or Electrical & Electronics Engineering (EEE)
- (13) Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE)
- (14) Environmental Engineering (ENE)
- (15) Food Technology (FT)
- (16) Industrial Engineering and Management (IEM)
- (17) Information Technology (IT)
- (18) Instrumentation and Control Engineering (ICE)
- (19) Leather Technology (LT)
- (20) Marine Engineering (MRE)
- (21) Materials Science & Technology (MST)
- (22) Metallurgical Engineering (MT)
- (23) Mechanical Engineering (ME)
- (24) Mining Engineering (MN)

- (25) Oil & Paint Technology (OPT)
- (26) Polymer Science and Rubber Technology (PSR)
- (27) Printing Technology (PT)
- (28) Production Engineering (PE)
- (29) Pulp & Paper Technology (PPT)
- (30) Sugar Technology (ST)
- (31) Textile Engineering/Technology (TXT)
- (32) Transportation Engineering (TE)
- (33) Telecommunication Engineering
- (34) Polymer Engineering
- (35) Naval Architecture
- (36) Petroleum Engineering
- (37) Highway Engineering
- (38) Power Engineering

Cement Technology

- (1) Post graduate diploma in cement technology

Fashion Technology

(Degree from National Institute of Fashion Technology)

- (1) B.FTech (Design): Fashion Design, Leather Design, Accessory Design, Textile Design, Knitwear Design, Fashion Communication.
- (2) B.FTech (Apparel Production).
- (3) Me.FTech: Management, Apparel Production, Design Space.

Management

- (1) Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM)
- (2) Post Graduate Certificate in Management (PGCM)
- (3) Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Exec-PGDM)
- (4) Master in Business Administration (MBA)
- (5) Apparel Production Management.

Pharmacy

- (1) B.Pharm
- (2) M.Pharm (PH).

Architecture & Town Planning

(Under Graduate and Post Graduate level courses only)

- (1) Architecture (AR)
- (2) Interior Design (ID)
- (3) Building Construction Technology (BCT)
- (4) Planning (PL)

Hotel Management & Catering Technology

(Under Graduate and Post Graduate level courses only)

- (1) Hotel Management & Catering Technology (HMCT)

Applied Arts & Crafts

(Under Graduate and Post Graduate level courses only)

- (1) Applied Arts & Product Design (APD)
- (2) Fine Arts/Applied Arts/Fine & Applied Arts (FA/AA/FAA)
- (3) Fashion & Apparel Design (FAD)

MCA

- (1) Master in Computer Application (MCA)

Design

(Degree from National Institute of Design, Ahamdabad)

- (1) Graduate diploma in design
- (2) Post graduate diploma programme in design

Medical & Para Medical courses

- (1) MBBS
- (2) Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery (BAMS)
- (3) Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery (BUMS)
- (4) Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine & Surgery
- (5) Post Graduate courses
- (6) Bachelor of Physical Therapy (BPT)
- (7) Master of Physical Therapy (MPT)
- (8) Bachelor of occupational Therapy (BOT)
- (9) Master of occupational Therapy (MOT)
- (10) B.Sc. Nursing
- (11) M.Sc. Nursing
- (12) B.D.S.
- (13) M.D.S.

Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry

- (1) B.VSc. & A.H. (Bachelor of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry)
- (2) PG courses

Chartered Accountancy/Institute of Cost and Work Accountancy/Company Secretary

1. CA (Chartered Accountancy) ICWA (Institute of Cost and Work Accountancy)
2. CS (Company Secretary)

Law

- (1) L.L.B.
- (2) L.L.M.

2. Scheme of Pre- Matric Scholarship for Students of Delhi belonging to the Minority Communities [CSS]

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 850 Lakh

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Ministry of Minority Affairs, GOI. The scholarship of pre-metric level will encourage parents from minority communities to send their school going children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scheme will form the foundation for their educational attainment and provide a level playing field in the competitive employment arena. Empowerment through education, which is one of the objectives of this scheme, and potential to lead upliftment of the social economics conditions of the minority communities. Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhist, Zoroastrians(Parsis) and Jain have been notified as minority communities.

Pattern of financial assistance

Funding pattern between Centre and States will be in the ratio of 75:25. UTs will be provided 100% Central Assistance. The scheme will be implemented through the State Govt./UTs.

Eligibility Criteria/Condition for Scholarship

1. The Scholarship will be awarded for studies in India from class I to X in a Government/recognized private schools/institute.
2. The Scholarship will be awarded to the student who have scored not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination. In case of students of Class I only income criteria would be applicable.
3. The annual income, from all sources, of the student's parents or guardian should not exceed ₹ 1 lakh. As the number of scholarship for minorities available in a year is fixed and limited it is necessary to lay down preference for selection. Inter-se

selection weightage is to be given to poverty rather than marks. In case of renewal application, such applications would be fully exhausted before the new applications are considered.

4. Course/Tuition fee will be credited to school/ institute and maintenance allowance will be credited to the student's personal bank account.
5. Scholarship will not be given to more than two students in a family.
6. A scholarship holder under the scheme shall not avail of any other scholarship/stipend for pursuing the same course from any other agencies.
7. 30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girl students. In case girl students are not available then the scholarship earmarked for them will be awarded to eligible boy students.
8. Scholarship will be provided for the entire course. maintenance allowance will be given for 10 months in a academic year.
9. The scholarship once awarded may be renewed during the next year of the course on the production of certificate that the student has secured 50% marks.

Rate of Scholarship

Actual Financial Assistance will be provided for admission/tuition fees and maintenance allowance as given below subject to a maximum ceiling indicated against item concerned:

S.No.	Item	Hostellers	Day Scholars
1.	Admission fee from Class VI and X	₹ 500/- per annum subject to actuals	annum subject to actuals
2.	Tuition fee from Class VI and X	₹ 350/- per month subject to actuals	₹ 350/- per month subject to actuals
3.	Maintenance allowance will be payable for a period not exceeding 10 months in an academic year.		
	(i) Class I to V	Nil	₹ 100/- p.m.
	(ii) Class VI to X	₹ 600/- per month subject to actuals	₹ 100/- p.m.

Administrative Expenses:

A provision not exceeding 1% of the total budget will be made to meet the administrative and allied cost i.e. Office Equipment, application forms, advertisement, engagement of personnel etc. This provision will also be used for evaluation and monitoring of schemes.

3. Post-Metric Scholarship for students of National Capital Territory of Delhi belonging to the Minority Communities [CSS]

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 300 Lakh

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Ministry of Minority Affairs, GOI. The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker section of minority community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance employability.

The scholarship is awarded for studies in government or private higher secondary school/college/university, including such residential institute of the Government and eligible private institutes selected and notified in a transparent manner by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned. It will also cover technical and vocational courses in industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centres affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of classes XI and XII level.

Pattern of Financial Assistance

100% Funding will be given by the Central Govt. to the State Govt./UTs. The scheme will be implemented through the State Govt./UTs.

Eligibility Criteria/Condition for Scholarship

- (a) The Scholarship will be awarded to the student who have scored not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination.

The annual income, all sources, of the student's parents/guardian should not exceed ₹ 2 lakh. Unlike scholarship for SC and ST, there are a fixed number of scholarship for minorities and hence preference for selection has been laid down. Students from BPL families, having the lowest income shall be preference in the ascending order. To be eligible, students should have not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination. Students from BPL families, having the lowest income shall be given preference in the ascending order. The renewal applications would be fully exhausted before the new applications are considered.

- (b) Course/Tuition fee will be credited to school/ institute's bank account and maintenance allowance will be credited to the student's personal bank account.
- (c) A scholarship holder under this scheme shall not be allowed to avail the benefits under any other scholarship scheme for the same purpose.
- (d) Attested copy of mark-sheet of the previous examination passed be enclosed from School/College/Institute.
- (e) Proof of Permanent residence.
- (f) Original fee slip or duly attest fee slip.
- (h) 30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girl students. In case girl students are not available then the scholarship earmarked for them will be awarded to eligible boy students.
- (i) Scholarship will not be given to more than two students in a family.

Rate of Scholarship

Actual financial assistance will be provided for course fee/tuition fee and maintenance allowance as given below subject to a maximum ceiling indicated against item concerned:

S.No.	Item	Hosteller	Day Scholar
1	Admission and Tuition fee for classes XI and XII	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹ 7000 p.a.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹ 7000 p.a.

4. Post -Matric Scholarship for SC Students [CSS]

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 1000 Lakh

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India. The object of the scheme is to award scholarships to the students belonging to economically weaker section of the SC community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education, increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance employability. The students of SC community who are studying in class of IX to Ph.D. (including technical courses) are awarded full payment of tuition fees and all the compulsory fees and maintenance allowance.

Pattern of Financial Assistance

The Scheme is implemented by the State Government and UTs Administration, which receive 100% central assistance from GOI (M/o SJ&E) for the total expenditure under the scheme, over and above their respective Committed Liability.

Eligibility Criteria:

1. Scholarship is available to the SC students whose parents/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2.5 Lakh per annum.
2. Students pursuing studies through correspondence courses are not eligible.
3. All children of the same parents/guardians are also eligible to receive the benefits of the scheme subject to the income limit of the parents. The students who are availing any other scholarship/stipend such as merit scholarship will not be eligible for the scholarship.
4. All the attached requisite documents should be attested by the Gazetted Officer.
5. Application is to submit in the prescribed format (separate application forms as have been prescribed for 'fresh' and 'renewal' scholarship).
6. A certificate from the institution to the effect that the student is not getting any other scholarship/stipend.
7. Date of admission in the course/commencement of class and completion of course.
8. One attested copy of certificate, Diploma, Degree etc. in respect of all previous examination passed.
9. Income certificate from all sources from the office of SDM of Delhi.
10. Application duly signed by the Head of Institution with the seal of institute.

11. Attested copy of Caste certificate issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Incomplete application will be treated as cancelled without giving any information.

Value of Scholarship:

- i. Maintenance Allowance, (ii) reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees, (iii) study tour charges, (iv) thesis typing/printing charges for research scholars, (v) book allowance for students perusing correspondence courses, (vi) book bank facility for species courses, (vii) and additional allowance for students with disabilities, for

Maintenance Allowance

Groups	Rate of Maintenance Allowance (in Rupees per month)	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I	1200	550
(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance / Administration, Computer Science/ Applications.		
(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.		
(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.		
(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.		
(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.), Group I, Group II and Group III courses		
(vi) L.L.M.		
Group II	820	530
(i) Professional Courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel		

Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/ Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).

(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./ M. Pharma etc.

Group III	570	300
All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/ B Com etc.		

Group IV	380	230
All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.		

5. Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Students[CSS]

Plan Outlay 2014-15 **₹ 90 Lakh**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India. The object of the scheme is to award scholarships to the students belonging to economically weaker section of the OBC community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance employability. The students of SC community who are studying in class of IX to Phd (including technical courses) are awarded full payment of tuition fees and all the compulsory fees and maintenance allowances.

Eligibility Criteria:

1. Scholarship is available to all OBC students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 1 Lakh per annum who are pursuing post matriculation/post secondary (college/university) level studies in Govt. Recognized institution during the academic year 2004-2005
2. Students pursuing studies through correspondence courses are not eligible.
3. All the children of same family/parents are also eligible subject to the income limit of the parents. Students availing any other scholarship/stipend such as merit scholarship will not be eligible for the scholarship.
4. All the attached requisite documents should be attested by the Gazetted Officer.
5. Application submitted in the prescribed format.

6. A certificate from the institution to the effect that the student is not getting any other scholarship/stipend.
7. Date of admission in the course/commencement of class and completion of course.
8. One attested copy of certificate, Diploma, Degree etc. in respect of all previous examination passed.
9. Income certificate from all sources from the office of SDM of Delhi.
10. Application duly signed by the Head of Institution with the seal of institute.
11. Attested copy of Caste certificate issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
12. Incomplete application will be treated as cancelled without giving any information.

Amount of Assistance

	₹ per month (Rate of Maintenance Allowance)	
Course of Group A	Hostellers	Day Scholars
(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/ Administration, Computer Science/ Applications.	750	350
(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.		
(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.		
(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.		
(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.).		
(vi) L.L.M.		

Group B	510	335
----------------	------------	------------

(i) Graduate/Post/Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B. Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality

Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).

(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group A e.g. MA/M.Sc./M.Com/ M.Ed./ M.Pharm etc.

Group C

400

210

All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group A & B e.g. BA/B.Sc./B.Com etc.

Group D

260

160

All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.

6. Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Other Backward Classes for studies in India

Plan Outlay 2014-15 :

₹ 60 Lakh

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India. The scholarship at pre-matric level will encourage parents from OBC community to send their school going children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scheme will form the foundation for their educational attainment and provide a level playing field which is one of the objective of this scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio economic conditions of the OBC communities.

Eligibility

Scholarship award will be sanctioned in the case of students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 44,500 per annum.

Amount Assistance

I. Hostellers:

The students as hostellers will be covered from class III to X. The rates of scholarships will be as under:-

Class III to VIII ₹ 200/- per month for 10 months

Class IX to X ₹ 250/- per month for 10 months

II. Day Scholars

The students as day scholars will be covered from Class I to Class X. The rates of scholarships will be as under:-

Class I to V ₹ 25/- per month for 10 months

Class VI to VIII ₹ 40/- per month for 10 months

Class IX to X ₹ 50/- per month for 10 months

III. Ad-Hoc Grant

An ad-hoc grant of ₹ 500/- per student per annum to all students i.e. hostellers as well as day scholars will also be given.

IV. The scholarship amount will be payable from the date of joining to the date of leaving the school, excluding the period of vacation, which will be about 10 months in a year except in the cases where the students enters late or leaves early in the midst of academic year.

7. Relief To The Victims Of Atrocities For The Persons Belonging To SC/ST Under Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act, 1989 [CSS]

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 50 lakh

This is a Centrally sponsored Scheme getting implemented by Department of SC/ST/OBC/ Minority, GNCT of Delhi

The Compensation /relief are paid to the victims of atrocities under the Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules, 1995 .

As per the norms, compensation is given to the victims depending upon the nature and gravity of the offence meted to him and also in commensuration with the indignity, insult and defamation suffered by the victim under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act.

In this regard, the cases are forwarded by the concerned DCP(Distt.)Delhi Police with recommendation of Inquiry Officer , Copy of F.I.R., Application of Applicant/victim for grant the compensation, and Status report alongwith Caste Certificate.

8. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (CSS)

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 50 lakh

The fundamental objectives and the basic operative principles of the Special Central Assistance Scheme are (a) economic development of the SC target groups by way of employment or self-employment (b) special emphasis on training and skill development with forward linkages for employment and occupational diversification

It has been the endeavour of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to serve the larger cause of the target group by guiding the State Governments in directing their efforts and initiatives from time to time. As a further initiative, the Ministry has decided to draw a new road map for the empowerment of the SC target groups in tune

with the opportunities offered by the modern era of globalization and liberalization. In this exercise the most important component is quality and excellence, both in professional education and training which have a direct linkage with high end employment.

The need of the hour is to promote sunrise sectors through the Special Central Assistance mechanism without leaving any scope or possibility for dilution of the qualitative excellence of the new programmes. While doing so the emphasis would rest on choosing the best out of the available market by diligent observance of norms of propriety and transparency. It is thus felt necessary to include capacity building programmes matching the new sunrise high-end sectors within the existing format of the scheme of Special Central Assistance.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India has earlier released an amount of ₹ 53.27 Lakhs which was released to DSCFDC on 12-11-2012. Against this an amount of ₹ 23.70 Lakhs has been utilized for 237 beneficiaries.

9. Pre-examination coaching for SC/ST/OBC/Min. students[CSS]

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 5 lakh

The Pre-Examination Coaching Centre at Karol Bagh was set up under the department for the Welfare for SC/ST/OBC/Min for the benefit of SC/ST/OBC/Min. Communities people for providing free coaching facility for various competitive examinations and for improving the pass percentage for SC/ST/OBC/Min. candidates as per the Govt. of India direction. The coaching classes are held in this centre for SC/ST/OBC/Min. whose annual income of parents including candidate does not exceed ₹ 3 Lakh acquiring B- Grade Job in the Govt./Semi Govt./Bank Clerical and Probationary Officer. The classes are held at level of graduation.

The training centre is an important institution to ensure that the good quality training is provided to the candidate for competition purposes. PECC is having only one coaching centre in Delhi. The performance of the centre depends upon the number of competitive examination announced by the recruitment agency. The PECC is running classes for 4 months coaching or till date preceding day of the date of examination courses whichever is earlier for the benefit of SC/ST/OBC/Min. to provide free coaching for competitive examinations of Govt./Semi Govt. services.

The Pre-Examination Coaching Centre is a centrally sponsored scheme but since the year 2006 no fund was released by the Ministry/Govt. of India under this head.

However, the expenditure of the centre is meet out under Non- Plan [State].

10. Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)

Central Share: ₹ 800 lakh

Multi Sectoral Development Program is a multi dimensional ambitious project which is aimed at improving the Socio Economic parameter of basic amenities as well as improving the quality of life of the people. This also expected to reduce the imbalances in respect of civic facilities in the Minorities Concentration Districts. At present in Delhi

District North East has been identified as the Minority Concentration District for the implementation of the said programme. The Ministry of Minority Affairs launched the MSDP Programme during the Year 2008-09 of the 11th Five Year Plan. The Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. is the Nodal Department at State Level for the implementation of the Scheme while the DC North East is the authority responsible for the implementation of this programme at District Level. So far, 12 schemes have been approved by the Ministry of Minority Affairs and the programme is extended for the 12th five year plan also.

Under this Scheme, there is also a provision of State Share in some of the projects sanctioned by M/o Minority Affairs.

The project components under MSDP are as under:

Implementing Department: Education “Construction of 80 Additional Class Room” & “Construction of 17 Toilet Blocks”. The projects have been completed by the Executing Agency i.e. DSIIDC and the 80 ACRs as well as 10 Toilet Blocks has been handed over to the Education Department and UC of Central Share and State Share has been submitted.

“Construction of School Building at Sunder Nagri” and “Construction of School Building at Jafarabad”:- The Project has been completed by the Executing Agency i.e. PWD. The Education Department has submitted the UC has been sent to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India.

“Vocational Training courses in Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School” So far no progress has been reported by the Education Department in respect of the project. The first installment of the Central Share was released to the Education Department but the fund could not utilized by the Education Department during 2012-13 and after revalidation 2013-14. However, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been requested to revalidate the fund for the financial year 2014-15.

“Construction of 20 Additional Class Rooms, 2 Toilet Blocks, 4 Labs and 3 Staircases at Sunder Nagri”

The progress of the project is satisfactory and 90% work of the project has been completed. The PWD has submitted the UC of first instalment of Central Share and State Share, which has been forwarded to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India.

Implementing Department :- Training and Technical Education Department

“Construction of ITI NandNagri” & “Purchase of Machinery, Tools & Equipments in ITI NandNagri .

The construction of ITI Building is almost completed by the Executing Agency i.e. PWD& the Utilization Certificate of 1st installment has been submitted to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

The purchase of the Machinery Tools and Equipment has not been purchased by the Implementing Agency i.e. TTE.

Implementing Department: Delhi Jal Board

Strengthening of Water Supply at Welcome and SaboliBagh”

Both the projects have been completed by DJB & the Utilization Certificate of Central Share submitted. However, UC for State Share has not been submitted by the DJB.

Directorate of Health Services

Construction of Dispensary Building at Buland Masjid”:- The first installment of the Central Share was released on 13-08-2012, the Ministry had revalidated the fund for FY 2013-14 also but it has been reported that the construction work has not been started as building plan is yet to be approved by MCD. The Ministry has been requested to revalidate the fund for the FY2014-15

Procurement of 4 MMUs by Health services” 2 Mobile van has been reported to purchased under the scheme. However, payment has not been made by DHS during 2013-14 also. The Ministry has been requested to revalidate the fund for the FY 2014-15.

TOURISM

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR DESTINATIONS AND CIRCUITS

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 2254 Lakh

Under this scheme, the following sub-schemes are covered:

- i. Tourist Complex at Said –ud-Azaib (₹ 54 Lakh)
- ii. Grant-in-aid to DTTDC for Chhawala and Kanganheri water sports (₹ 140 Lakh)
- iii. Grant-in-aid to DTTDC for celebration of Mango Festival (₹ 15 Lakh)
- iv. Grant-in-aid to DTTDC for development of Soft Adventure Park at Sanjay Lake (Capital Assets); (₹ 402 Lakh)
- v. Grant-in-aid to DTTDC for new facilities in Delhi Haat INA, New Delhi (Capital Assets); (₹ 15 Lakh)
- vi. Grant-in-aid to DTTDC for celebration of Engifest (General); (₹ 1 Lakh)
- vii. Development of Delhi Haat at Pitampura (₹ 10 Lakh)
- viii. GIA to DTTDC for Development of Delhi Haat, Janakpuri (₹ 1552 Lakh)
- ix. GIA to DTTDC for celebration of festivals in Delhi (₹ 50 Lakh)
- x. GIA to DTTDC for celebration of Incredible India Festival (₹ 15 Lakh)

The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them for the improvement of existing tourism products and also for developing new ones. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, “the Product / Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits” 100% Central Assistance is given for development of destinations/ circuits including mega projects of world standard and also for rural tourism infrastructure development. The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance up to ₹ 5 crore for the development of Destinations and ₹ 8 crore for Circuits. The upper limit of financial assistance has been increased to ₹ 25 crore and ₹ 50 crore for development of identified mega destinations and circuits respectively.

The focus under this revised scheme will be on the improvement of existing product and developing new tourism products to the world standard. It will also focus on Integrated Infrastructure Development of the tourist sites. These tourist sites/destinations would be carefully selected based on its tourism potential. The aim would be to provide all infrastructure facilities required by the tourists within such destinations and circuits. Master Planning of these destinations and circuits will be undertaken so as to develop them in an integrated holistic manner. The aim will be convergence of resources and expertise through coordinated action with State Governments/U.Ts and Private Sectors. Tourist Destinations and Circuits in each State would be identified in consultation with the State Governments and would be taken up for development. This would include activities ranging from preparation of a master plan to implementation of the master plan. Projects to be taken up under this scheme should follow an integrated, projectised, area development approach. Comprehensive DPRs should be prepared for each project after consultations with all the stakeholders.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken a policy initiative to develop the tourist destinations / circuits of national importance in a holistic and integrated manner. The objective is to ensure that the infrastructure of these mega destinations / circuits is developed to the extent that it can cater to the future tourist inflows so that visitors get a satisfying and memorable experience. The Ministry has identified 29 mega projects for development.

Some of the projects implemented by Delhi Govt. under CSS are as discussed below:

I) Tourist Complex at Said-ud-Azaib

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 54.00 lakh

DTTDC has developed one of the finest Gardens spread over an area of 20 acres of Garden of Five Senses, Said-ul-Ajaib. Garden of Five Senses is also the venue for the DTTDC flagship festival i.e. Garden Tourism Festival which is held every year.

DTTDC is developing the following theme garden at Garden of Five Senses:-

- Herbal Garden
- Rose Garden
- Cacti Garden
- Butterfly garden
- Fragrance garden

Ministry of Tourism, GOI sanctioned an amount of ₹ 192.45 lakh for the project “Development of Theme Garden at Garden of Five Senses, Said-UI-Ajaib, New Delhi” during 2011-12 with sanction accorded for release of ₹ 153.96 lakh being 80% of CFA as the first instalment for starting the work. Tourism Department has issued a Sanction dated 28.03.2012 of ₹ 50 Lakh (CFA) to DTTDC for Development of Theme Garden at Garden of Five Senses, Said-UI-Ajaib, New Delhi under CSS-Plan out of an amount of ₹ 153.96 lakh. Under this scheme, there is unspent balance of ₹ 53.96 lakh as on 01.04.2014. Ministry of Tourism, GOI will release balance amount of ₹ 40 lakh after furnishing of UC by the DTTDC.

II) GIA to DTTDC for Development of Water Sports Complex at Chhawla and Kanganheri

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 140.00 lakh

Chhawla Water Sports Complex:

DTTDC has taken 2.77 acres of land at Chhawla from Irrigation and Flood Control Department on lease basis. DTTDC has set up Chhwala Tourists Complex on Island in Nazafgarh Drain near the campus of Border Security Force. The site is well connected by Road via Nafargarh – Kapashera Road and Metro Line Via Dwarka Sector -21. The following facilities are being created at this site:-

- Elevated Walk ways, Restaurant, Boat Jetty, fish Jetty, Toilet Block, Machan, Parking, Pedestrian Path and Club House.

Ministry of Tourism, GOI sanctioned an amount of ₹ 297.87 lakh during 2007-08 and released an amount of ₹ 238.30 lakh. DTTDC has already submitted the UC of an amount of ₹ 381.89 lakh to MOT, GOI for release of balance funds of ₹ 48.92 lakh.

Kanganheri Water Sports Complex:

This project is being developed on the piece of land measuring 11.44 acres, which is approximately 2 km from Chhawla Bridge and is located in Kanganheri Village in South West Delhi. The project has accessibility through Nafargarh – Kapasehra Road and Metro Line via Dwarka Sector 21. The following facilities are being created at this site:-

- Platform for tents, administrative block, canteen, toilet block, pantry, balloon plaza, water body, overhead tank, underground tank, cycle track, store block and paved parking.

Ministry of Tourism, GOI sanctioned an amount of ₹ 416.21 lakh during 2007-08 and released an amount of ₹ 332.97 lakh. DTTDC has already submitted the UC of an amount of ₹ 414.81 lakh to MOT, GOI for release of balance funds of ₹ 59.57 lakh.

III) GIA to DTTDC for celebration of Mango Festival

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 15.00 lakh

Delhi Tourism in association with National Horticulture Board and APEDA has been organizing Mango Festival for the last 25 years. The mango growers from different parts of India are invited to display the different varieties of mangoes produced in their respective states. The mango variety competition is also organized where the mango growers from the neighbouring states are invited to participate. The entries of mangos displayed which are selected by the panel of judges for the purpose of awarding cash prizes and trophies etc. The agricultural universities from different states are also invited to bring their rare varieties of mangoes from their institute. The mango eating competition is also organized for men and women separately. 25th Mango festival 2013 was organized at Dilli Haat Pitam Pura from 28th to 30th June, 2013. Under this scheme, there is unspent balance of ₹ 15.00 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

IV) GIA to DTTDC for Development of Soft Adventure Park at Sanjay Lake

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 402.00 lakh

DTTDC has taken over 6.3 acres of land at Sanjay Lake on license fee and revenue sharing basis from DDA for a period of 20 years. The DTTDC has also been allowed boating activities in the lake adjacent to the park. The following structures / works have been completed at the project:-

1. Restaurant Block having carpet area of 119 sq. mts. This includes sitting area, pantry, store, kiosks and publicity utility.
2. Porta cabin structures:-
 - a. Souvenir Shops
 - b. Ticket window
 - c. Toilet block {2}
 - d. Rooms {4}

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 3. | Rain water Harvesting | |
| 4. | Elevated walk way | : 90 M (approx) |
| 5. | Walk way along lake | : 250 M (approx) |
| 6. | Planters | : 280 M (approx) |
| 7. | Pedestrian walk way | |

The boundary wall has been constructed on three sides of the plot of land and on one side the area is protected by the lake.

DTTDC is in the process of selection of operator for this project. Basic structure will be provided by the DTTDC and operator will set up the required equipment to operate the Park. The investment is likely to be about ₹ one crore to make the project operational towards the cost of equipment for the activities being proposed, which are as under:-

Inflatable Rock Climbing Wall, Rock Climbing (permanent), Burma Bridge, Monkey Bridge, Spider Web, Dismantable tented accommodation, Monkey crawling, Mountain Biking, Paint ball, Archery, Rifle shooting, Pit Jump, Rappelling, Zorbing, Commando net, Cat walk, Flying Fox, Dirt Track, Day and overnight camping and Bungee Jumping water based game/boating in the lake is also proposed to be allowed. In addition the operator shall also be required to activate the Restaurant Block and other facilities created at the project.

Ministry of Tourism, GOI sanctioned an amount of ₹ 451.82 lakh during 2010-11 and released an amount of ₹ 361.46 lakh. DTTDC has already submitted the UC of an amount of ₹ 400.75 lakh to MOT, GOI for release of balance funds of ₹ 39.26 lakh.

V) GIA to DTTDC for Up-gradation of Dilli Haat at INA

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 15 Lakh

DTTDC had set up a tourism project, Dilli Haat at INA, in pursuance of Government Policy for promoting and preserving our immense heritage of human skill. The objective of this first Haat of its kind in the country was to provide a platform to the artisans of different parts of the country to display their ethnic wares. A take off from the traditional 'bazaar' where local artisans sell their merchandise, it offers the visitors a fascinating glimpse of India through its array of crafts, foods and folk performances. The project attained vast popularity among foreign & domestic tourists and won PATA Gold Award in the year 1993 and titled with the award of first barrier free project in the year 2005 in view of its wide success. The Haat fascinated Prince Charles so much that he stretched his whistle-stop visit to an hour long fiesta during his visit in the year 2003 and desired to put up a similar Haat in London. The Corporation has organized Dilli Haat exposition at Trafalgar Square in London in association with Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism in June 2005. The Haat is being visited by most of the foreign delegations during their visit to India. The Haat has completed its 14 years of success, however requires the additions of new concepts like Art Gallery, International Fine Dining, Museum, setting up of more craft stalls in view of meet out the increasing demands.

Ministry of Tourism, GOI sanctioned an amount of ₹ 72.85 lakh during 2011-12 and released an amount of ₹ 58.28 lakh. DTTDC has already submitted the UC of an amount of ₹ 249.05 lakh to MOT, GOI for release of balance funds of ₹ 14.57 lakh.

VI) GIA to DTTDC for Celebration of Engifest

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 1 Lakh

Delhi Technological University (DTU) under Government of Delhi requested DTTDC for financial support for organization of its Engifest during the financial year 2011-12. The DTTDC agreed to give financial support of ₹ 3.00 lakh for the Engifest wherein the cultural activities with the Association of students of DTU were held. The said Engifest was held at DTU Complex on 23rd March, 2012. No funds have been received under this scheme during 2013-14.

VII) Development of Dilli Haat at Pitampura

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 10 Lakh

DTTDC has built 108 craft stalls at Pitampura Dilli Haat. Most of these craft stalls have been leased out to a number of Ministries and Organizations of Govt. of India and Govt. of Delhi. Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India has recently requested for allotment of 28 built up craft stalls for setting up of SAARC Museum. A decision to set up SAARC Museum was taken during the meeting of Prime Ministers of SAARC Countries and India has decided to set up the SAARC Museum at Pitampura Dilli Haat. In order to meet the requirement of additional craft stalls, DTTDC proposes to built 10 craft stalls at Pitampura Dilli Haat.

Ministry of Tourism, GOI sanctioned an amount of ₹ 88.90 lakh during 2010-11 and released an amount of ₹ 71.11 lakh. DTTDC has already submitted the UC of an amount of ₹ 80.18 lakh to MOT, GOI for release of balance funds of ₹ 9.07 lakh.

VIII) GIA to DTTDC for Development of Dilli Haat at Janakpuri

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 1552 Lakh

Delhi Tourism & Transportation Development Corporation Ltd. (DTTDC) has developed 3rd Dilli Haat at Janakpuri. This project has been developed on a land measuring 08 acres allotted by DDA to DTTDC on lease for 20 years on revenue sharing basis.

This Dilli Haat is set up with an objective to promote the national and international tourism activities and to cater the growing tourism needs in West Delhi and Delhi. This project is going to add value to the entire Township, residency and officers in and around west Delhi.

1. The following facilities are provided in Janakpuri Dilli Haat :100 craft shops – to be allotted to the registered artisans of DC (Handloom) and DC (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India.
2. 85 open platforms shops - to promote art, craft and handloom and in line with Dilli Haat vision.
3. Dormitory (80 beds) – for specific use for artisans and craft men at nominal charges.

4. Food court - 14 shops are being created to provide food of different states on India through state tourism corporations.
5. Exposition hall – to promote art, cultural events and various initiative / exhibition etc.
6. Music store and museum in two baskets towers – to promote and provide platform for Indian classical music and literature, keeping in view the theme of this Dilli Haat, which is Music.
7. Auditorium and Amphitheatre – an open auditorium with seating capacity of 800 persons and air conditioned auditorium with seating capacity of 800 persons.
8. Public convenience Public convenience such as parking, drinking water, toilets, tourist facilitation center, landscaping, seating spaces, elevators etc. will be provided. ATM and courier services are also proposed.

In addition to the above some commercial activities are also incorporated including air conditioned shops, food courts, cafeteria, and fine dining restaurants with banqueting facilities. Originally Finance Department has restricted and approved the estimated cost of the project as ₹ 79.96 crore after approval of the EFC of ₹ 81.44 crore in the meeting held on 20.12.2011. (With GNCTD share of ₹ 25 crore, GOI share of ₹ 25 crore and DTTDC share of rest amount of ₹ 29.96 crore). Govt. of NCT of Delhi already released an amount of ₹ 25 crore as financial support to DTTDC as mentioned in the EFC minutes in the approved EFC cost of ₹ 79.96 crore. Ministry of Tourism, GOI has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 24.36 crores, out of which only ₹ 8.85 crore were released and ₹ 15.51 crore is to be released by the Ministry of Tourism, GOI during 2014-15.

IX) GIA to DTTDC for Celebration of Fairs & Festivals in Delhi

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 50 Lakh

The promotion of Delhi as a cultural destination is another area where Government of Delhi has taken various steps to spread awareness about the rich cultural heritage among the tourists. The heart-beat of Delhi has always lain deep & steady in its sumptuous culture held firm and strong down the centuries. Delhi Tourism hosts a slew of cultural festival annually. These are an excellent platform for tourists to get a glimpse of India's rich cultural heritage and traditions. These festivals present India's most amazing cuisine, handicrafts, handlooms & kaleidoscope of Art & Cultural performances. These events improve community development, reinforce local identity and promote social inclusion and city pride. This scheme includes the major festivals like Garden Tourism Festival & Mango Festival and other festivals like Sharad Utsav, Basant Utsav, Itra festival and Kite-flying festival. There is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 17.00 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

X) Incredible India Festival

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 15 Lakh

DTTDC organized Incredible India Festival at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi from 1st - 15th October 2010. The best of Indian Handicrafts, Handlooms and variety of Indian Cuisine was available to the tourists during the festival. The festival was organized on turnkey basis through an agency. The expenditure incurred on this festival was ₹ 94.92 lakhs. Ministry of Tourism, govt. of India sanctioned ₹ 100 lakhs and released ₹ 80 lakhs for this festival. Utilization Certificate has already been submitted for release of balance payment of ₹ 14.92 lakhs.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1. Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP) in Delhi

Approved Outlay 2014-15: Central Share- ₹ 100 Lakh

The objectives of the CDTP Scheme is to provide meaningful and qualitative non-formal training to rural youth, women, school drop-outs, SCs/STs and other weaker sections and under-privileged groups of the society, in consultation with highly qualified faculty/staff of the polytechnics. Facilities for informal skill training of 3-6 months duration exist under the same. The Scheme is completely funded by MHRD, Govt. of India.

The major activities identified under the Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics: are (i). Need Assessment Surveys; (ii). Skill Development Training Programmes; (iii.) Disseminate and Application of Appropriate Technologies; (iv). Technical and Support Services; and (v). Awareness Programmes.

The training under the scheme is provided at various Training Centers names as Extension Centers. These are run under the supervision of Principal of the various polytechnics. Presently, the scheme is being implemented in the 04 government polytechnics (Kasturba Polytechnic for women, GND Polytechnic, Aryabhatt Polytechnic, Meera Bai Polytechnic)and 01 private polytechnic (CRRIT) in Delhi.

During 2013-14 only CRRIT (private polytechnic) implemented the CDTP scheme. Though ₹ 8 Lakh released each to Aryabhat polytechnic and G N D Polytechnic respectively and funds were surrendered by these polytechnics. However above said all polytechnics have submitted action plan and requirements of the Budget of the year 2014-15.

2. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-II).

Approved Outlay 2014-15 Central Share - ₹ 450 Lakh
State Share - ₹ 150 Lakh

Government of India launched the scheme “Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)” as a long term programme to be implemented in three phases. The first phase of TEQIP implemented in March, 2003 and ended in March, 2009. Presently, the second phase of the programme is named Project TEQIP-II. The objectives of the project are :-

- Strengthening institutions to produce high quality engineers for better employability.
- Scaling-up PG education and Demand Driven Research & Development and Innovation.
- Establishing Centres of Excellence for focused applicable research.
- Training of faculty for effective teaching.
- Enhancing institutional and System Management effectiveness.

The Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India has approved the proposal of Delhi Technological University (DTU) for participation under the Programme “Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)-II”.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India (First Party) and Department of Training and Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi (Second Party) on 28.06.2013 and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between State of Govt. of NCT of Delhi (First Party) and Delhi Technological University (DTU) on 30.07.2013, The salient features of the MoU signed between MHRD , Govt. of India and Department of Training and Technical Education , Govt. of NCT of Delhi are as under :-

- I. The Second Party (GNCTD) to establish State Project Facilitation Unit (SPFU) in the Department.
- II. Government of India and Govt. of NCT of Delhi will jointly share expenditure as approved by the National Steering Committee for the project in the ratio of 75:25.
- III. GOI will release grant to GNCTD in installments during each project year in a timely manner against anticipated expenditure for implementation of eligible activities, provided State Govt releases its matching share. GNCTD needs to make 100 percent provision in its budget and will certify that this has been done when making a request for the release of each installment of Central Share.
- IV. MHRD, GOI will provide all necessary support to GNCTD through National Project Implementation Unit.
- V. GNCTD will mainly be responsible for implementing and monitoring the project with the assistance of the SPFU.

The Department of Training and Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has set up State Project Facilitation Unit (SPFU) vide letter dated 16.08.2014.

During the year 2013-14, Ministry of HRD has allocated total fund of ₹ 616.00 lakh for the Programmes on the following sharing basis:-

(₹ In Lakh)

Particular	Allocated total amount released	Share of Amount	
		Centre Share	State Share
Delhi Technological University	600.00	450.00	150.00
SPFU of DTTE	16.00	12.00	4.00
Total	616.00	462.00	154.00

The Ministry of HRD has already released its share of ₹ 462.00 Lakh (₹ 450 Lakh for DTU and ₹ 12.00 Lakh for SPFU as 1st intalment and Govt. of NCT of Delhi has also released its share of ₹ 154.00 lakh (₹ 150.00 Lakh for DTU and ₹ 4.00 Lakh for SPFU) during 2013-14 under this programme.

3. State Project Facilitation Unit for Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (CSS) State Share

Approved Outlay 2014-15	:	Central Share	- ₹ 35 Lakh
		State Share	- ₹ 4 Lakh

The Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India has approved the proposal of Delhi Technological University (DTU) for participation under the Programme “Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)-II”. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), GOI (First Party) and Training and Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi (Second Party) on 28-06-2013. As per MoU Govt. of NCT of Delhi is to establish the State Project Facilitation Unit (SPFU) in the Department. The GNCTD will mainly be responsible for implementing and monitoring the project with the assistance of ‘The SPFU’. The funding pattern will be in the ratio of 75:25 between GOI and GNCTD.

INDUSTRIES

1. Collection of Statistics of Small Scale Industries

Approved Outlay 2014-15 - Central Share- ₹ 35 Lakh

Collection of Statistics of Micro , Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) formerly known as Collection of Statistics of Small Scale industries (SSI) is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in collaboration with Industries Department of GNCTD. The scheme was started during 5th FYP in 1975 with the objective to collect, compile and disseminate statistical data on small scale industrial sector. The fund under the scheme is utilized for survey of Small Scale Industries and salary of Statistical staff engaged in the said survey.

The funds under the scheme has not been released by GOI since 2012-13.

2. National Handloom Development Programme

I. Rebate on Sale of Handloom

Approved Outlay 2014-15 Central Share- ₹ 40 Lakh

Under this scheme, 100% expenditure is met out by Central Govt. @ 10% rebate on sale of handloom cloth sold by handloom cooperative agencies. The scheme has been winded up by Central Govt. w.e.f. 1-04-2006. However, Central Govt. sanctioned pending arrear amount ₹ 1.93 crore to Delhi Govt. in the year 2011-12. But GOI has withheld the entire amount till finalization and outcome of enquire report.

II. Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme

(earlier known as Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna and IHDS)

Approved Outlay 2014-15

**Central Share - ₹ 60 Lakh
State Share – ₹ 40 lakh ***

*** (Consolidated budget provision includes funding need of the scheme and “Loan Waiver scheme for handloom Cooperatives of Handloom sector)**

Presently, Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme has been formulated by merging all the major components of the schemes namely Integrated Handlooms Development Schemes (IHDS), Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS) and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS) implemented during the 11th plan. Under the scheme marketing incentive is given to handloom co-operative societies @ 10% of the average sales turnover of the three previous years. The sharing pattern is 50:50 basis between Central and State Govt. The scheme is for the handloom cooperative society having handloom mark and yarn purchased from NHDC.

This was earlier implemented as the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme named “Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)” during 11th FYP plan by merging the essential components of the four schemes i.e. Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY), Integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP), Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDs) and Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme,

implemented during the 10th Plan. Under the scheme, marketing incentive used to be given to the handloom agencies for preparing conditions, which are conducive to marketing of handloom products. Marketing incentive @ 10% of the average sales turnover of the three previous years is given. The sharing pattern is 50:50 basis between Central and State Govt. During 2012-13 state share of marketing incentive amount of ₹ 60 lakh (Approx) was given to 91 Handloom Cooperative Societies of Delhi. GOI share of ₹ 1.25 crore as pending claim is yet to be released towards marketing incentive.

Prior to IHDS, the scheme was in operation during 2000-2007 in the name of “Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY)” with the same objective and funding pattern for marketing incentive to the Handloom Cooperative agencies.

3. National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)

Approved Outlay 2014-15 ₹ 100 Lakh

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)” during 12th FYP in the 2012-13 for implementation through State/UTs. The NMFP contemplates establishment of a National Mission as well as corresponding mission in the State and District level. NMFP is likely to improve significantly the Ministry’s outreach in terms of planning, supervision and monitoring of various schemes. Funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 75:25 (Govt. of India and States) except for North Eastern States, where the ratio is 90:10. **All the UTs are funded on 100 per cent grant basis. Delhi, being UT, 100 % grant is being released by GOI.** Organization such as Govt./PSUs/Joint Ventures/NGOs/Cooperatives/SHGs/Private Sector apply for grant under the scheme.

Objectives of the scheme:

- To promote facilities for post-harvest operations including setting up of food processing industries.
- To undertake decentralization in the implementation of the schemes so far implemented by the MOFPI in order to take into account the requirements suitable to the local needs;
- To augment the capacity of food processors working to upscale their operations through capital infusion, technology transfer, skill Upgradation and handholding support;
- To support established self-help groups working in food processing sector to facilitate them to achieve SME status;
- Capacity development and skill upgradation through institutional training to ensure sustainable employment opportunities to the people and also to reduce the gap in requirement and availability of skilled manpower in food processing sector;
- To raise the standards of food safety and hygiene in order to meet the norms setup by FSSAI;
- To facilitate food processing industries to adopt HACCP and ISO certification norms;

- To augment farm gate infrastructure, supply chain logistics, storage and processing capacity;
- To provide better support system to organized food processing sector.

An amount of ₹ 2.05 crore was allocated and released during 2012-13 by GOI to GNCTD. During 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 1.97 crore was allocated but not released by GOI.

4. Integration of Services with eBiz Portal

Approved Outlay 2014-15 ₹ 172.07 Lakh

Government of India has been making efforts on several fronts to improve the investment climate in the country by simplifying the procedures for grant of approval, by reducing the delays by re-engineering the regulatory processes prescribed under various legislations etc., The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), GOI has taken up e-Biz project, main purpose of which is to create one stop shop of convenient and efficient online G 2 B services to the business community. The e-Biz project addresses the business life cycle and aims to transform the business environment by providing integrated online services of businesses across all levels of Government-Central, State and Local. This project has been conceptualized benchmarking with global best practices for similar initiatives in Canada, Singapore and Australia. Initially the project has identified 29 services which will be provided through e-Biz portal including 18 services from Central Government Departments, 8 services from State Government Department and 3 services from local bodies. The e-Biz Project is to be adopted in three phased implementation plan. In the initial phase, Deptt of Policy and Promotion has selected 5 States to implement the e-Biz Project namely Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu & Delhi.

The Project will be implemented by adopting a Public Private Partnership Model. The DIPP has selected M/s Infosys Technologies Ltd. Bangalore as the Service Provider. Delhi being the pilot state, initiated initially for 8 services belonging to 6 departments as per details below.

S. No	Name of Department	Services
1.	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.	• Application for power connection from DISCOM
2.	Industries Department	• Registration of Industrial Units under MSME Act.
3.	Trade & Tax Department	• Issue of Registration Certificate under VAT. • Filling of Returns by Dealers
4.	Labour Department	• Issue of License under Factories Act. • Filing Annual Returns under Factories Act.
5.	DPCC	• No objection Certificate from Pollution Control Board
6.	MCD	• Payment of Property Tax.

An amount ₹ 172.06 lakh has been released by GOI during 2013-14.

Department of archeology

Conservation and illumination of monuments through DTTDC

Approved Outlay 2014-15 Central Share – ₹400 Lakh

Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) – “Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination Circuits Scheme” provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various schemes. GOI is giving 100% Central Assistance for development of destinations/ circuits including mega projects of world standard and also for rural tourism infrastructure development.

Ministry of Tourism, GOI approved the project proposal of Department of Archaeology, GNCTD during 2010-11, for Conservation, Refurbishment and Illumination of 17 ancient monuments of Delhi amounting ₹ 6.98 crores. Under this scheme initially 80% of the project cost released as CFA and remaining 20% of the project cost to be met on its own which is later reimbursed by M/o Tourism, GOI on completion. 17 monuments were restored and illuminated by the Department of Archaeology.

Department has submitted Project Report for Conservation, Refurbishment and Illumination of next set of 16 ancient monuments of Delhi amounting ₹ 8 crores to M/o Tourism, GOI for receiving central financial assistance under CSS. Ministry of Tourism, GOI has approved the said scheme in principle and ‘prioritised’ it for being considered in current financial year for release of funds.

Directorate of economics and statistics

1. Conduct of Economic Census

Approved Outlay 2014-15 ₹ 100 Lakh

The scheme of 6th Economic Census has been sponsored and fully funded by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GOI. Economic Census is the complete count of the establishment/ units within the boundary of the country and is carried out under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008. The work involved are collection of data of entrepreneurial units, including home based establishments, employment, source of finance etc. both in govt. and non-govt. in rural and urban areas on door to door basis. The scheme is being implemented all over the country. Dte. of Economics & Statistics(DES) is the nodal agency in Delhi.

The Ministry has provided a budget of ₹ 10.51 crore for implementation of the scheme in Delhi. Out of the amount of ₹ 10.05 crore received till date from the sponsoring Ministry an expenditure of ₹ 9.16 crore has been incurred till 20 June, 2014 under the scheme.

About 10,000 field functionaries were deployed as enumerators and supervisors for conduct of fieldwork of 6th EC during February 2013-June 2013. The filled in schedules have been sent for scanning to the scanning centre after their proper scrutiny and NIC coding. As per results of quick estimates, there are 8.93 lakh enterprises in Delhi with employment of 29.85 lakh workers during 2013.

2. Support for Statistical Strengthening

Approved Outlay 2014-15 ₹ 197 Lakh

i. India Statistical Strengthening Project(ISSP)

India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is a comprehensive project designed to strengthen State statistical systems by way of providing adequate technical and financial support to improve their statistical capacity and infrastructure for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics for policy planning purposes particularly at the State and Sub-State levels. With the above primary objective, the **India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)** perceived as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) launched and being implemented with a view to act as a catalyst in facilitating implementation of National Strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP) for meeting growing data requirements, both at national and international levels. ISSP was formulated as per the recommendations made by the National Statistical Commission (NSC) for effecting necessary improvements in the Indian Statistical System.

ISSP aims to cover the following key areas of support to the States/UTs viz. (i) improving the coordination and management of statistical activities in the States/UTs (ii) Human Resource Development (HRD) (iii) developing statistical infrastructure (iv) investing in physical infrastructure, including IT and (v) Improving statistical operations, especially those supporting the cause of improvement in the quality and dissemination of Statistical data. As regards Delhi, the State High Level Steering Committee (SHLSC) has already been formed under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Delhi. The proposals under the DSSSP within the purview of ISSP has been prepared and the same is under submission for approval.

ii. Basic Statistics on Local Level Development

On the recommendations of the High Power Committee constituted by MOSPI, Govt. of India, a centrally sponsored scheme 'BSLLD' i.e. 'Basic Statistics for Local Level Development' has been formulated in all the states/UTs. This scheme leads to generation and maintenance of various development indicators for use during preparation and launching of plan schemes at grass root level.

This scheme, in context of rural survey, has already being implemented in all states/UTs except Delhi, Chandigarh and Goa. Delhi was not covered due to its urban status initially. However, during the workshop-cum training on BSLLD held on 23/05/2013 it was advised by CSO, GOI that Delhi may also participate at the time of 3rd phase as there are 112 rural villages in NCT of Delhi with their own resources. The provision of funds for rural survey has been made under draft SSSP (projected funded by GOI under ISSP). After approval of the said plan, the scheme will be initiated in rural area of Delhi.

Now CSO, GOI has decided to conduct the Pilot Survey on BSLLD in urban sector at all India level. In Delhi twenty wards i.e. 225, 226, 237, 238, 239- 250, 259, 260 and 264 of Shahdara district have been selected for this pilot survey.

An amount of ₹ 2,67,680/- towards first installment (80%) has already been received from CSO, GOI for conducting the pilot survey on BSLLD .

Department has already started the field work in 20 wards with the help of 21 field workers (20 for wards and 1 for town schedule) for collecting data as per the schedules provided by CSO, MOSPI, GOI, after obtaining the approval of competent authority. The field work and scrutiny of the schedules has been completed. The feedback form are being prepared for onward submission to CSO, MOSPI, GOI.

3. Improvement of Statistical System (ISS)

13th Finance Commission in its report strongly recommended measures for improving statistical system in states and recommended a grant of ₹ 1 crore/per distt. for the period 2011-15. the total amount of grant in case of NCT of Delhi for the 4 years period would be ₹ 9 Crores. States will be required to prepare an expenditure plan for the entire grant appropriately incorporating the following milestones:-

- Preparation and maintenance of Business Register at District level
- Preparation of local Bodies Accounts by collecting data on receipts and payment of these bodies.
- Improvement of data in respect of Farm Activities.
- Pooling of Central and State sample data for generating district level parameters.
- Providing network connectivity among districts and with State Headquarters.

The item-wise expenditure plan in respect of 13th Finance Commission recommendations has already got approved from a High Level Monitoring Committee and MoSP&I, GOI. No funds were released during 2013-14. CSO, MOSP&I has been requested for processing the case for release of fund to MHA, GOI vide letter dated 25.04.2014. This Department has already started working on two items namely - Preparation and maintenance of Business Register at District level and Pooling of Central and State sample data for generating district level parameters

4. Annual Survey of Service Sector (ASSS)

Approved Outlay ₹ 5 Lakh

The Services Sector constitutes a large part of the Indian economy both in terms of employment potential and its contribution to national income. The Sector covers a wide range of activities from the most sophisticated in the field of Information and Communication Technology to simple services pursued by the informal sector workers, for example, vegetable sellers, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, etc.

Central Statistics Office (CSO), MOSPI, GOI has decided to survey the service sector units of the country annually with a view to netting the contribution and a structure of the most dominating sector of the economy. In Delhi total 863 units is to be surveyed under the pilot survey out of which 47 units were surveyed by the National Sample Survey office, GOI and 816 units were surveyed by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD. The report has been submitted.

A provision of ₹ 4.5 lakhs was made for the year 2012-13. Out of which, ₹ 2,80,370/- were spent on the survey and ₹ 1,69,630/- was refunded to CSO, MoS&PI, GOI.

5. Strengthening of Civil Registration System (CRS)

Approved Outlay ₹ 68 Lakh

The Civil Registration System i.e. the registration of births & deaths in the country is mandatory and it is done as per the provisions made in the Registration of Birth & Death Act, 1969. To ensure the execution of the said act and to provide other guidance etc. for strengthening of Civil Registration System in the country, the nodal department at central government level is the Office of Registrar General, India. At State level the office of Chief Registrar (Birth & Death) deals with the Civil Registration System in the respective State. In Delhi, the Director (DES) is the ex officio Chief Registrar (Birth & Death). The registration of births & deaths in Delhi is being done by the concerned Local Body for their jurisdictional area.

The Office of RGI provides funds from time to time for strengthening the CRS in different States/UTs in the country through various activities/programmes. Every year, the ORGI provides funds to organise the training programmes on CRS for Civil Registration Functionaries and on Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) for doctors and coders to ensure smooth and effective functioning of CRS. Recently financial assistance of ₹ 5.00 lakhs by ORGI for preservation and maintenance of Civil Registration Records through scanning and digitization has been provided for NDMC. Besides the above, the RGI has also given funds as financial assistance to start following two other activities:

- i. Financial Assistance to States/UTs for strengthening the system of Registration of Births & Deaths by hiring of manpower (One State Coordinator and ten Data Processing Assistants)
- ii. Pilot Project in South District of Delhi for starting of Data Entry Centres for linking of Civil Registration System with National Population Register.

The O/o Registrar General India have planned to start a scheme to link registration of vital events with the NPR in all districts through opening of Data Entry Centre in each sub-district of the concerned district. Further, the ORGI has decided to start the pilot project in South District of Delhi. For this purpose, creation of Data Entry Centres is desired in each sub-district. These DEC's will collect the information of birth/death from the concerned Registrar (Birth & Death), ensure data flow of registered births & deaths and consolidation of reports on a periodic basis for ORGI & Chief Registrar (Birth & Death) besides the functioning as National Population Register enrolment centres to enroll persons and collect biometrics.

For the purpose of said project, financial assistance of ₹ 34,35,000/- has been provided by the RGI. In respect of this project, necessary steps have been taken like arrangement of space in each sub-district and nominating authorized officer in district to coordinate with RGI, South DMC and O/o Chief Registrar (B&D), GNCTD.

6. Urban Statistics for HR and Assessment

Approved Outlay : ₹ 16 Lakh

The National Building Organisation (NBO) has been functioning as an Apex organisation in the country for collection, tabulation & dissemination of statistical information on housing & building activities. The Central Sector scheme of Urban statistics for HR & assessments (USHA) started from 2007-08 and is implemented by the NBO. The CSS of Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA) aims at the development and maintenance of national data base, MIS and knowledge repository relating to Urban Poverty, slums, housing, construction & other urbanization-related statistics. Its key objective is to support the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation & other Ministries with information and knowledge inputs for the purpose of Planning, Policy making, Project Design, formulation, Implementation, Monitoring & evaluation, particularly in the context of programmes relating to Urban Poverty, Slums & Housing.

DES, Delhi is the nodal agency for collection compilation for the requisite Information from the local bodies and the other related agencies in the state. NBO is providing financial assistance to meet out operational expenses for Collection, compilation and online transmission of data in the software provided by NBO (BRIKS). NBO had provided financial assistance of ₹ 5.00 lac during 2011-12 to the DES Delhi for meeting out operational expenses Out of which ₹ 185833 was spent during 2012-13. For the said work this department has engaged 2 Statistical Assistants (out of 3 approved) and one DEO on contract basis from march 2014 to meet out the expenses on their salary etc. NBO has released an amount of ₹ 16 lakhs for the year 2014-15

Food & Civil Supplies department

Consumer Awareness Programme:

Annual Plan Outlay 2014-15 : Central Share - ₹ 10 Lakh

This Central Plan Scheme was launched in the 10th Five Year Plan for creating consumer awareness. The scheme was implemented through District Collectors/ District Magistrates in respective State/ UTs. The Food and Public Distribution Department, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, GOI released funds of ₹ 11.25 lakh to Delhi @ ₹ 1.25 lakh per district to all the 9 districts of Delhi in 2006 under the scheme. But only an amount of ₹ 2.95 lakh was utilized out of ₹ 11.25 lakh and accordingly utilization certificate was also submitted to the Ministry concerned by this department.

There was no renewal of the scheme obtained from the concerned Ministry from time to time by F&S Department. At present amount of ₹ 8.30 lakh is lying unutilized. At present the matter is being taken up with Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, GOI for surrender of funds. An amount of ₹ 8.30 lakh is required under the head during 2014-15 so that the unspent amount can be surrendered to GOI.

1. Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2014-15 : **Central Share - ₹ 300 Lakh**
State Share - ₹ 600 Lakh

Department of Food & Public Distribution under Ministry of Consumers Affairs , Govt. of India is implementing a plan scheme on “End to End Computerization of TPDS Operation” under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) on cost sharing between Centre and State on 50:50 basis. Component –I of the scheme comprises activities, namely , digitization of ration cards/ beneficiaries and other databases, computerization of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanism. The 1st phase of computerization has already been done through NIC in Delhi.

The Component –II of the scheme is to be implemented for Fair Price Shop automation integrating enrolment data of Aadhar and National Population Register(NPR), connectivity at FPS etc. The scheme as per GOI guidelines is to be funded in the ratio of 50:50 by GOI and GNCTD . Likely state share in the c.f.y for the project is ₹ 6 crore assuming the total cost of ₹ 12.05 crore as projected by the Deptt.

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

1. Upgradation of training infrastructure in Govt. ITIs

Approved Outlay 2014-15

Central Share ₹ 61 Lakh

The Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) initiated Craftsman Training Scheme in 1950 by establishing 50 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for imparting skills in various vocational trades to meet the manpower requirements for technology and industrial growth of the country. The demand for skilled manpower has increased substantially due to rapid economic growth, changes in technology and work process, and globalization of economy. As on 01-01-2007 there were 1896 Government ITIs in the country. Out of these 500 ITIs are being upgraded into Centres of Excellence under a Scheme started from 2005-06. The Upgradation of the remaining 1396 Government ITIs started in 2007-08 through Public Private Partnership.

Objective

The objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of vocational training in the country and make it demand driven so as to ensure better employability of the graduates.

Salient Features

An institute Management Committee (IMC), headed by the Industry Partner, is constituted and registered as a Society. A memorandum of Agreement is signed among the Central Government, the State Government, the state government and the Industry Partner defining the roles and responsibilities of all the parties, An interest free loan upto ₹ 2.5 crore is given by the Central Government directly to the IMC on the basis of Institute Development Plan (IDP) prepared by it. The loan is repayable by the IMC in 30 years , with a moratorium of 10 years and thereafter in equal annual instalments over a period of 20 years .

Following eight ITIs are being up-graded under the scheme in Delhi.

- 1) ITI Malviya Nagar in “ Electrical Sector” with National Thermal power Limited .
- 2) H. J Bhabha ITI, Mayur vihar In ‘Electrical Sector” with Indra Prastha Power Generation Limited (IPGL).
- 3) Jija bai ITI for Women, Siri Fort in “Hospitality Sector” with Sheela Foam Private Limited on 29.09.2009.
- 4) ITI Nand Nagari in “ Automobile Sector” with Tata Motors Limited.
- 5) ITI Jahangir Puri in “ Automobile Sector” with Tata Motors Limited.
- 6) ITI Jaffar Pur in “Apparel Sector” V & S international pvt. Ltd.
- 7) ITI Narela in “ Construction Sector” with Punj Lloyd Limited .
- 8) ITI Shahdara in “ Hospitality Sector” with Taj Place Hotel Limited.

The remaining institutes i.e ITI Mori Gate for Women, ITI Vivek Vihar for Women, ITI Tilak Nagar for Women and Veer Savarkar Basic Training Centre will be upgraded under PPP scheme in the coming session/.

2. Upgradation of ITIs into Centers Of Excellence

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : Central Share - ₹ 100 Lakh

Objective of the scheme is to upgrade the existing ITIs into “Centers of Excellence(CoE)” for producing multi skilled workforce of world standard.

- The highlights of the scheme are introduction of multiskilling courses(**BBBT- Broad Based Basic Training**) of one year duration, followed by **advanced/specialized modular courses** subsequently by adopting industry wise cluster approach, multi entry and multi exit provisions, and **Public-Private-Partnership in the form of Institute Managament Committees(IMCs)** to ensure greater & active involvement of industry in all aspects of training.

Criteria of selection of ITI

The identification of ITIs within a State/UT is to be done by the State/UT Government, keeping in view the following guidelines:

- A cluster of specific category of industry like automobile, electronics, chemical, Information Technology etc should preferably be available in the surrounding areas of the selected ITIs
- Academic, administrative, financial and management autonomy will have to be provided to the selected ITIs for upgradation as Centres of Excellence.
- The selected ITI should have constituted/ constitute Institute Management Committees in order to create a public-private partnership model for implementing the scheme.
- The selected ITI should have proper surroundings, sufficient area for landscaping, well constructed buildings with adequate space for additions/alterations and other infrastructural facilities. The institute should be well connected by road / railway station.
- The **release of Central share** and State share of funds will be on pro rata basis in the ratio of 75:25.

3. World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Programme

**Approved outlay 2014-15 : Central Share - ₹ 113 Lakh
State Share - ₹ 30 Lakh; Capital- ₹ 10 Lakh**

Objective of the scheme is to upgrade selected ITI's under the centrally sponsored scheme: “World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project” with financial assistance from the World Bank through DGE&T, Ministry of Labour by introducing multi-skilling modular courses, improving physical infrastructure facilities, adopting new training technology with close involvement of industry and other stakeholders.. The funding of VTIP project is jointly shared in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and state.

Under the scheme, four ITIs (Pusa, Arab ki Sarai, Dheerpur and Jail Road) have been upgraded into Centre of Excellence (COE) in different sectors. ITI Pusa was upgraded with domestic funding of DGE&T, Ministry of Labour and three ITI have been upgraded with World Bank Assistance released through Ministry of Labour. An amount of ₹ 604.54 lakh has so far been utilised by these ITIs both from Center and State.

An amount of ₹ 66.04 Lakh is available as the unspent balance from Central share of 2013-14 and an amount of ₹ 60 Lakh has been received from Govt. of India as central share during 2014-15 under the scheme.. As per the guidelines of the scheme , part of the budget allocated under SCSP component for central share and that of state share are provided in the Budget 2014-15..

AGRICULTURE

1. NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (NMSA)

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 50 Lakh

Under this Scheme, the following sub-schemes are covered:-

- i. Macro Management of Agriculture (₹ 10 Lakh)
- ii. Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Schemes (₹ 10 Lakh)
- iii. Agriculture Census (₹ 30 Lakh)

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) derives its mandate from National Action on Climate Change (NAPCC, 2008) and envisages multi-pronged, long term and integrated strategy achieving country's key developmental goals while negotiating impacts of climate change. Mission Document of NMSA has been approved 'in principle' by Prime Minister Council on Climate Change (PMCCC). NMSA strategizes transformation of Indian Agriculture into a sustainable and climate resilient production system by mainstreaming / embedding appropriate climate change adaptation measures onto ongoing and future programmatic / schematic interventions. Accordingly, this restructured Mission of DAC along with Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) will address various key dimensions as outlined in NMSA Mission Document, besides catering to diverse needs of Indian Agriculture.

NMSA as a programmatic intervention with primarily focus on synergizing resource conservation, improved farm practices and integrated farming from enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas. Key deliverables under this Mission will be:

- (a) Developing Rainfed Agriculture;
- (b) Natural Resource Management;
- (c) Enhancing Water use Efficiency;
- (d) Improving Soil Health; and
- (e) Promoting Conservation Agriculture.

I) Macro Management of Agriculture:

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 50.00 lakh

Outlay kept under this scheme for the year 2014-15 is to clear the liabilities of the previous years. This Scheme will not be implement this year. Under this scheme there was Opening Balance of ₹ 28.73 lakh as on 01.04.2013. Expenditure incurred during 2013-14 is ₹ 12.50 lakh. No funds have been received from GOI during 2013-14 and there is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 16.23 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

II) Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Schemes:

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 10 Lakh

Funding Pattern: 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Aims/ Objectives/ Activities:

1. This scheme was launched by the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India during the year 1987 with full financial support and the brief activity of the scheme are as under.
 - a) The main aims and objective of this scheme is to build a comprehensive and reliable data base in the minor irrigation for future planning.
 - b) The other aims and objective is to conduct all India Census of minor irrigation on quinquennially basis in the states covering all ground water and surface water Minor irrigation schemes.
 - c) Presently, IVth Minor Irrigation Census for the reference year 2006-07 is conducted. This scheme has one post of Statistical Officer and 100% expenditure on salary of the officer and other expenses being borne by the Govt. of India.

Under this scheme there was Opening Balance of ₹ 5.36 lakh as on 01.04.2013. Expenditure incurred during 2013-14 is ₹ 2.53 lakh. Funds amounting ₹ 5.36 lakh have been received from GOI during 2013-14 and there is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 2.53 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

III) Agriculture Census:

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 30 Lkh

Ministry of Agriculture organizes Agriculture Census on quinquennial basis to collect statistical information relating to structural aspects of agricultural operational holdings in the country. The latest Agriculture Census 2010-11, which is 9th in the series, was launched in the State. Agriculture Census Commissioner's Conference held in New Delhi on 4th January, 2011.

Activities to be carried out in Census:

The Agriculture Census is carried out in three phases, according to the Manual of Schedules and Instruction for Data Collection prepared and circulated by Deptt. of Agriculture & Co-operation, M/o Agriculture, GOI.

Phase-I: In phase-I survey, the data /information on Resident operational holders and Area operated in village, Non-resident operational holders and Area operated in the villages and village summery is collected in the Schedule L-1, L-2 and L-3 respectively by concerned Patwaris of the villages.

Phase-II: In phase-II survey, detailed data on operational holdings in the Schedule- 'H' is collected by concerned Patwaris of Villages.

Phase-III: After completion of phase-I & phase-II, the information on Input Survey regarding application of fertilizers and its impact is collected in the prescribed schedule.

In Delhi, Agriculture Census 2010-11 was carried out in 175 villages located in 12 tehsils of 06 districts against 195 villages during Agriculture Census 2005-06. Under this scheme there was Opening Balance of ₹ 2.25 lakh as on 01.04.2013. During the year

2013-14 an amount of ₹ 21.85 lakh has been received from the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI and an expenditure of ₹ 22.24 lakh has been incurred upto March, 2014 for implementing the scheme. There is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 1.86 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

2. NATIONAL LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NLHDC)

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 100 Lakh

Under this Scheme, the following sub-schemes are covered:-

- i. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (₹ 5 Lakh)
- ii. National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (₹ 5 Lakh)
- iii. Veterinary Council (₹ 15 Lakh)
- iv. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (₹ 70 Lakh)
- v. Live Stock Health & Disease Control (₹ 5 Lakh)

The objectives of this scheme National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme are:

- a) To control emerging and exotic diseases; collection, compilation and dissemination of monthly animals disease status.
- b) To establish Veterinary Council of India at Centre and State Veterinary Councils.
- c) Eradication of Rinderpest disease and
- d) To control Foot and Mouth Disease.

I) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme:

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 5 Lakh

Funding Pattern: 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Aims/ Objectives/ Activities:

1. Govt. of India has launched this scheme in 2002-2003 for the mass vaccination throughout India. The mass vaccination is to be carried out under special campaign at the same time schedule bi- annually all over India as per the direction of Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.
2. Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India provides vaccine to this department as per schedule.
3. Foot and Mouth disease is major contagious viral disease of economic importance of cloven footed animals. This disease claims high morbidity and low mortality, but the animals lose its economical importance.
4. The logistics /medicine are procured under this scheme.

Under this scheme there was OB of ₹ 0.75 lakh as on 01.04.2013. Expenditure incurred during 2013-14 is ₹ 0.12 lakh. No funds have been received from GOI during 2013-14 and there is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 0.63 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

Physical Achievement: (2013-14)

Activity	Target 2013-14	Achievement till date
Vaccination against Foot & Mouth Diseases(FMD)	2.00 Lakh	3.68 Lakh

II) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication General Component:-

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 5 Lakh

Funding Pattern: 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Aims/ Objectives/ Activities :

1. Rinderpest is a deadly disease of ruminants. A national programme to control and eradicate the disease has been launch since second five year plan.
2. **India has been declared Rinderpest free** in the year 2004, but its proper monitoring for any occurrence is necessary.
3. The monitoring of this disease is to be done through identified routes for village search programme for suspected animals & block level inspections.
4. Funds are to be utilized for TA/DA of Staff who are working under Rinderpest eradication, Petrol for vehicle, Contingencies, Information & communication campaign related with NPPE.

Under this scheme there was Opening Balance of ₹ 3.13 lakh as on 01.04.2013. No Expenditure incurred and no funds have been received from GOI during 2013-14. There is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 3.13 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

Physical Achievement:

The routine surveillance work is undertaken by the existing veterinary/para-veterinary staff.

III) Veterinary Council (Professional Efficiency Development):

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 15 Lakh

Funding Pattern: 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Aims/ Objectives/ Activities:

1. For Regulation of Veterinary Practice in NCT of Delhi as per provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has established Delhi Veterinary Council.
2. The Council maintains register of qualified veterinary practitioner.
3. Under Professional Efficiency Development Programme council organizes seminars/workshop to enhance professional knowledge of veterinarians of Delhi State.

4. Council initiates the action against unregistered / illegal /quack veterinary practitioner as per section 30 chapter 3 of Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register of Delhi Veterinary Council.

Under this scheme there was Opening Balance of ₹ 50.00 lakh as on 01.04.2013. Expenditure incurred during 2013-14 is ₹ 7.75 lakh. Funds amounting ₹ 18.00 lakh have been received from GOI during 2013-14 and there is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 10.75 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

Physical Achievement:

The Grant-in-aid is being given to Delhi Veterinary Council under Professional Efficiency Development Programme of Govt. of India.

IV) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD):

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 70 Lakh

Funding Pattern: 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Aims/ Objectives/ Activities

1. Strengthening / modernization of Disease Diagnostic Laboratory. This includes minor alteration/modification of existing laboratory, purchase of tools, equipments, computers etc.
2. Evolving of policies and strategies relating to disease control and eradication of economically important diseases of livestock & poultry.
3. Training workshop/seminars for veterinarians/para-veterinarians.
4. Strategic immunization of livestock and poultry against economically important diseases.
5. Disease surveillance, monitoring and forecasting.
6. Information and communication campaign to ensure that the livestock holders are motivated for vaccination and treatment of animals.
7. To undertake measures to tackle disease situation in emergency due to occurrence of emerging and exotic diseases in the state.

Under this scheme there was Opening Balance of ₹ 37.68 lakh as on 01.04.2013. No Expenditure incurred and no funds have been received from GOI during 2013-14. There is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 37.68 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

Physical Achievement:

The following parameters have to be achieved under the scheme. Since, sufficient funds were not received from GOI in the year 2013-14 the activities were continued through State Govt. Schemes:

Activity	Target 2013-14	Achievement
Treatment of sick animal cases	4.00 Lakh	3.78 Lakh
Vaccination against Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS)	2.00 Lakh	2.03 Lakh
AI with Frozen Semen in cow & buffaloes	15000	14000
Anti-Rabies vaccination of dogs	5000	23000
Treatment of sterility Cases	4000	16027
Animal Welfare and Treatment Camps	50	83

V) Live Stock Health & Disease Control / National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS):-

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 5 Lakh

Funding Pattern: 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Aims/ Objectives/ Activities:

1. This scheme launched in the month of Jan-2011.
2. Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt .of India has envisaged the need for the automation of its activities with the support of state of art information & communications technology in order to provide better services to its stakeholders in an efficient manner regarding diseases and other information related to livestock health.
3. For smooth functioning of the project Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has provided 19 computers along with internet connection to this department under centrally sponsored scheme ' Live Stock Health and Disease Control' through NIC, Delhi State, which are installed at various hospitals and at AHD headquarter.
4. Funds have to be utilized for purchase of photocopier & fax machine and publication of disease report.

Under this scheme there was OB of ₹ 0.92 lakh as on 01.04.2013. Expenditure incurred during 2013-14 is ₹ 0.80 lakh. Funds amounting ₹ 50.00 lakh have been received from GOI during 2013-14 and there is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 50.12 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

Physical Achievement:

The updation and computerization of data.

3. NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Plan Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 85 Lakh

Under this scheme, the following CSS sub schemes are covered and being implemented by Animal Husbandry Unit of Development department:-

- i. Conduct of Livestock Census (₹ 50 Lakh)
- ii. Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Major Livestock products (₹ 35 Lakh)

The National Livestock Management Programme is designed to cover all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholder. The Mission will cover everything germane to improvement of livestock productivity and support projects and initiatives required for that purpose subject to condition that such initiatives which cannot be funded under other Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Department. This scheme emphasize on sustainable growth and development of livestock sector, including poultry, increasing availability of fodder and feed to substantially reduce the demand – supply gap through measures which include more area coverage under quality fodder seeds, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management and processing in consonance with diverse agro-climatic condition.

I) Conduct of Livestock Census:-

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 50 Lakh

Funding Pattern: 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Aims/ Objectives/ Activities:

1. For proper planning and formulation of programme meant for bringing further improvement of any plan/scheme related to livestock sector and its effective implementation and monitoring its impact, data regarding Livestock at every possible administrative and geographical level is required. Therefore, Government of India conducts Livestock census at every five years (quinquennial).
2. Under this plan scheme all Livestock is to be enumerated of all the species of livestock maintained by the people in the NCT of Delhi.
3. 18th Livestock Census has been conducted in year 2007 and its work finished in 2011-12.

Under this scheme there was Opening Balance of ₹ 176.11 lakh as on 01.04.2013. Expenditure incurred during 2013-14 is ₹ 173.48 lakh. No funds have been received from GOI during 2013-14 and there is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 2.63 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

Physical Achievement:

1. 19th Livestock Census was conducted from 15 Sept to 15 October 2012. The Data entry work of 19th Livestock Census has been completed, revalidated and data provided to NIC Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi and report is likely to be published in due course by the concerned authority.
2. Expenditure of ₹ 1.73 Crore has been made for the purpose of payment for the enumeration work to the enumerators.

II) Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Major Livestock Products:

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 35 Lakh

Funding Pattern: - 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Aims/ Objectives/ Activities:

1. A data based sample survey to estimate the major livestock products such as milk, meat & eggs.
2. To work out average milk yield per day of cows and buffalos.
3. To study the utilization pattern of livestock products and the livestock management practices followed by farmers / animal owners at state level.
4. Expenditure of funds is mainly for salary of statistical staff.

Under this scheme there was Opening Balance of ₹ 37.09 lakh as on 01.04.2013. Expenditure incurred during 2013-14 is ₹ 25.01 lakh. Funds amounting ₹ 15.00 lakh have been received from GOI during 2013-14 and there is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ -47.10 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

Physical Achievement:

Funds are mainly for salary of statistical staff. However the sample survey of the major livestock products is being carried out by the statistical staff of the Animal Husbandry Unit. The report of the survey is forwarded to GOI on half yearly basis.

ENVIRONMENT & FOREST

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WILD LIFE HABITATS

Plan Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 7 Lakh

Under this Scheme. the following sub-schemes are covered:-

- i. Provision of Shelter House for looking after the Animal (₹ 2 Lakh)
- ii. Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries- Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary (₹ 5 Lakh)

The erstwhile "Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries" was modified and renamed as 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. This Central sector scheme provides the following:

1. Support to Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves).
2. Protection of Wildlife outside Protected Areas.
3. Recovery Programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats.

This is one of the three schemes being run for the protection of wildlife in India. The two other schemes are "Project Tiger" and "Project Elephant". Under these schemes the Financial Assistance is released to legally notified protected areas.

I) Provision of Shelter House for looking after the Animal:

Approved Outlay 2014-15 : ₹ 2.00 lakh

The objective of the scheme is making provision for establishment and maintenance of shelter houses in all the districts of the country for care and protection of the animals. The scheme includes

- i) Construction of Shelter Houses in each district.
- ii) Construction of small health care center for each shelter house.
- iii) Construction of Water trough.
- iv) Purchase of medical equipments.
- v) Purchase of medicines.

Under the scheme, grants can be given to voluntary organisations /institutions, universities, research institutes, schools, statutory bodies like Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipal Corporations, Town Area Committees, Red Cross Societies and its branches.

No funds have been received from GOI during 2013-14 and there is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 6.32 lakh as on 01.04.2014.

II) Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries- Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary

Approved Outlay 2014-15: ₹ 5 Lakh

This scheme made provision for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries all over the country. In Delhi, Outlay has been kept under BE 2014-15 for development of the Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary. This sanctuary is only 25 km from Indira Gandhi Airport, near Tughlaqabad Fort. **Near Sanjay Colony, Bhatti Mines, this bird sanctuary** is home to around 200 species of bird, both native and migratory. In the sanctuary, there is also **Blue Bulls (Nilgai), mammals, cats (Civet, Jungle Cat etc), Jackals**. There is a nature trail to enjoy and a conservation education centre. Over 1700 troublesome Rhesus Macaque monkeys which have been over running Delhi, have been rehomed in a sanctuary here.

No funds have been received from GOI during 2013-14 and there is unspent balance of an amount of ₹ 14.73 lakh as on 01.04.2014.