

I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Geographical area of Delhi is 1483 sq. kms. Out of this area about 790 sq. km. is under rural belt, which is divided into 7 community blocks and 220 village. Delhi being a Metropolitan city, the role of agriculture in the economy of Delhi has been relegated over the past few years due to various reasons, such as migration of population from rural area, conversion of agricultural land into commercial/residential areas as well as rapid urbanization, as a result agriculture sector has declined over the last two decades. About 40000 families consisting of 90% small and marginal farmers are cultivating about 45000 hect. land in rural area of Delhi.

During the 9th Five Year Plan concerted efforts were made by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi for increasing production and productivity in agriculture sector and Rural Development sector by implementing 21 schemes keeping in view the concept of employment and income generating factor from per unit of land. Emphasis was given for vegetable, mushroom, floriculture cultivation besides development of community parks and gardens.

A poor performance has been observed under the developmental schemes of the agriculture sector, which perhaps might be due to lack of technical know-how, training to the farmers or other extension programs. The another important factor of the degradation of Agriculture Sector has been the lack of irrigation facilities & other limitations/ban imposed by Central Ground Water authorities on boring of the new tube-wells in the South and South-West District.

Keeping in view the hardship in terms of lack of irrigation facilities, non-availability of inputs in time, inadequate extension services, the Deptt. Intends to shift the farmers from conventional agriculture to high value commercial agriculture by boosting them for cultivation of commercial crops with focus on vegetable production, floriculture, mushroom cultivation etc. Moreover conversion of bio-degradable garbage

into compost and its application in the present circumstances maybe proved more useful. Therefore, the Deptt. has prepared the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) with the objective of diverting the farmers towards the cultivation of high value & low volume crops from the existing conventional system, keeping in view the geographical location and climatic condition to get more income per unit area and per unit time.

A. CROP HUSBANDARY

PLANT PROTECTION

1. STRENGTHENING OF PLANT PROTECTION SCHEME (Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for 2003-04)

It is a well known fact that due to advancement and introduction of latest technology in the field of agriculture, incidence of insect pests, diseases, nematodes, rodents and weeds have been increased to a great extent on account on highly favourable conditions. The insect pests and diseases have built-up tremendously and have become complex. There is not a single food crop, vegetable, fruit, fodder, ornamental plant, etc., which is immune to the attack of insect pests and diseases. The Plant Protection has been identified a vital input which plays a significant role in the production technology. Keeping a very conservative estimate about 15-50% agricultural losses are caused by various insect pests, diseases, rodents and weeds. These agents are attacking crops at every stage of crop growth from seed to seed in the fields as well as produce during the storage.

OBJECTIVE AND NEED :

The objective of the Scheme is to provide technical know how to the farmers to save their crops from the ravages of insect pests, diseases, rodents and weeds and other such agents. Arrangement for supply of quality pesticides to a limited scale to control the attack of insect pests, diseases, etc., as well as plant protection equipment for use in also included in the Scheme.

The farmers have been using various insecticides for the last more than 50 years on some of the crops like vegetables and especially in some areas for the control and

eradication of insect pests, diseases, weeds, rodents, nematodes to a great extent continuously, crop after crop which has not only disturbed the biological equilibrium but also created environmental pollution. Keeping in view the threat posted by increased use of hazardous pesticides for a long time, the plant protection activities have been suitably modified so that the farmers are in a position to raise healthy crops without affecting further the biological equilibrium and adversely affecting the microbes in the soil.

Although the Scheme is being implemented since 1965-66 but with the advancement of plant protection techniques, the work-load has increased tremendously. The Scheme is, therefore, required to be strengthened suitably to cope-up with the increased work-load of protecting various crops from the ravages of insect pests, diseases, weeds, etc., for getting increased agricultural production and effective enforcement of Insecticide Act, 1968 in NCT of Delhi.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS :

To implement the Scheme of Plant Protection in NCT of Delhi, skeleton staff of 22 various categories were provided. The present available strength is inadequate in comparison to the workload generated under the Scheme during the last some years which is required to be suitably strengthened. Since the Plant Protection has been identified as vital input in production technology, therefore, it is utmost essential to continue this important activity with the component as given below :-

- i) Educating to the farmers for identification of pests & diseases as well achieve the agriculture production with quality. Supply of pesticides to the farmers through Blocks.
- ii) Promoting surveillance of insect pests and diseases with a view to promote need-based use of pesticides.
- iii) Promoting use of need-based pesticides for plant protection with a view of support organic farming.
- iv) Promoting use of bio-pesticides, bio-control agents and other safer techniques.

- v) Promoting use of neem-based and environment friendly pesticides so as to avoid pesticides hazardous on edible portion.
- vi) Promoting Integrated Pest Management system and laying out demonstration of IPM on Farmer's Fields and supply of inputs for diversion on latest plant protection methodology.

It is necessary to intensify the plant protection activities because much emphasis/priority is being given to agriculture sector by Govt. of India during **Tenth Five Year** plan as it is a major production limiting factor of production.

The cropping intensity is being increased, therefore, the intensive and matching plant protection coverage is required to obtain good yield of economic crops. The use of highly toxic chemicals is required to be replaced with new bio-pesticides and neem-based insecticides, therefore, the suitable attention is required to be incorporated during the span of Ninth Five Year Plan Period. It is also added here that is on going scheme and as the aim and object of the scheme is associated with the increase of production and productivity of agriculture and Govt. of India is giving adequate attention on agriculture sector, therefore, it is proposed to continue this scheme during the next financial year 2003-04.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 2002-03 AND APPROVED OUTLAY FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

The anticipated financial expenditure during the financial year 2002-2003 and proposed Annual Plan 2003-04 are given below :

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Approved Outlay 2002-03	2002-03 Anticipated Expenditure	2003-04 Approved Outlay
1	12.00	8.00	10.00

It is proposed to purchase the quality pesticides for further sale through sale-centres, installation of computer for monitoring of licencees under Insecticides Act 1968, payment of fee to Govt. advocates, rent, repair and maintenance of vehicles, misc. expenditures etc.

**ANTICIPATED PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE YEAR 2002-2003
AND PROPOSED TARGET FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04.**

The anticipated physical achievement under various component during the year 2002-2003 and proposed for 2003-04 are given below :

S. No.	Particulars of Activity	Unit	2002-03		2003-04
			Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Area under Integrated Pest Management	Thousand Hect.	300	250	305
2.	Stored grain Pests	Thousand tones	120	100	120
3.	Consumption of Pesticides	Tonnes	60	40	55
4.	Laying-out I.P.M. Demonstration Plots	Nos.	05	05	05

Bottlenecks/difficulties experienced in the implementation of the scheme:

With the increase of work load under the Scheme, the staff have become constraint, therefore, atleast the post recommended by A.R. Deptt. like post of Legal Asstt. supported with Ministerial Staff may be created and filled-up for effective and smooth running of the Scheme.

PATTERN OF ASSISTANT ALONG WITH PATTERN OF FUNDING :

It comes under the State Sector, therefore, the funds are to be provided by State Govt.

WHETHER ANY EVALUATION STUDY HAS BEEN CONDUCTED TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF THE SCHEME AND IF SO, WHETHER THE SCHEME HAS BEEN REVISED IN THE LIGHT OF FINDING OF EVALUATION STUDY :

No such study has been carried-out, however, the scheme has been revised in view of requirement of the need. The A.R. Deptt. studied and recommended for addition of certain posts which requires immediate creation for smooth running of the scheme.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh approved for next financial year 2003-04.

2. STG. OF SEED TESTING LABORATORY AND SETTING UP OF NEW SEED FARM (Rs. Las 5.00 for 2003-04.)

This is an ongoing plan scheme which is proposed to be implemented during the xth Five year plan period. The some of the objects have not yet been completed therefore proposed to be implemented during the next five year plan period. This scheme consist two components which are as under :-

1. Strengthening of Seed Testing Lab
2. Strengthening and setting up a new Seed Farm.

OBJECTIVES:

The seed is a prime and important input in agriculture which plays an important role on production/productivity of the agriculture and vegetables crops therefore, all efforts are required to maintain the quality of all seeds for its further multiplication and obtaining better yield and accordingly the following two components are being implemented for maintenance of quality of seeds.

i) Seed Testing Laboratory :

As the Seed is prime, vital and an important input, therefore, use of quality seeds for sowing plays greater role in obtaining better production. Keeping in view, a Seed Testing Laboratory which is functioning since 1964-65 for testing service samples only, has also been notified to function as a statutory laboratory w.e.f 20-5-98 for the purpose

of testing of Seed Law enforcement samples under **Seed Certification and Seed Act 1966**. With the globalisation, strengthening of existing laboratory is required to develop suitable facility in the laboratory to meet-out challenges and provide better services.

ii) Strengthening And Setting-Up A Seed Farm :

During the year 1984-85, an area 50 acres surplus land in Village Punjab Khor Delhi was allotted by the Dy. Commissioner Delhi for setting –up one Seed Multiplication Farm. The possession of the farm land was taken and some development work were completed but the land owner whose land were declared surplus, moved to Tis Hazari Court as well as High Court and got stay, therefore, the agriculture activity/development work is required, after procession on deciding the case for which the necessary budget provision is being made. The Seed Farm to be function mainly for producing the quality seeds of high yielding crops and vegetables for the purpose to make them available to the farmers for further multiplication and production. The agriculture activity will be started after completion of litigation process.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION:

i) Stg. Of Seed Testing Laboratory :-

Seed Testing laboratory, which was established during 1964-65 to cater the needs of the farmers to test the quality of the seeds as service samples only being used for sowing of different crops and vegetables. The same laboratory have been upgraded and notified as statutory Seed Testing Laboratory vide notification dated 22-6-98 to function as State Seed Laboratory for the purpose of testing the seed samples under seed law enforcement as well as Seed Certification activities. The Delhi is biggest seed market of Northern States, therefore, it is necessary to have well established State Testing Laboratory to cater the needs generated under the enforcement of Seed Act/Order, seed certification samples as well as the earlier existing activities to test the service samples of the farmers, therefore, keeping in view of the necessity as well as updating laboratory with latest equipments due to fast research and development work, hence maintaining a well equipped laboratory is required to match with fast development due to globalization and to meet-out the challenges and serve in better and desired level.

The addition of manpower suitably at different level as well as required latest equipments, glass ware, furniture for computer etc. for smooth running the laboratory are utmost necessary which are being proposed under this scheme for this purpose.

ii) Setting-up of new Seed Farm :-

The multiplication of the quality seed under strict expertise and supervision plays a significant role in maintaining quality of the seeds which definitely help to boost the yield. Keeping in view of this, it is proposed to run a Govt. Seed Farm in an area of 50 acres for production and multiplication of quality seeds for making them available to the farmers, through the different sale centres situated with Block Development offices so that not only maintenance of the quality of seeds production/productivity of Delhi and also increase the Seed Replacement Rate.

Though the land has been acquired/allotted but development activities are not being taken-up on account of having under litigation and the same will be taken-up as and when it becomes legally possible.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS :

i) Seed Testing Laboratory :-

The Seed Testing Laboratory is undertaking analysis of the three category of seeds samples for the purpose given below :-

- a) Service samples.
- b) Certification samples
- c) Seed Law Enforcement

The aims and objects of each category seed samples are explained in brief :-

- a) **Service samples :-** The seed samples sent by the farmers and seed dealers for sale as well as export who are interested to know the quality/status of the seed lot to be used for sowing, sale or export is of which status are called service samples.
- b) **Certification samples :-** Seed samples sent by the Seed Certification agency for determining that the samples in confirming to prescribed seed certification standards are checked so that the same may be allowed to sale as Seed.

c) **Seed Law Enforcement Sample** :- Seed samples drawn by Seed Inspectors from dealers, business establishments under the provision of Seed Act 1996/Seed (Control) order 1983 are sent to the notified State Seed Testing Laboratory. These are classified as Seed Law Enforcement Samples.

ii) **Setting-up of new seed farm** :- The deptt. was earlier having 02 Seed Farms which have been discontinued and converted into city forest as per decision of the Govt. of Delhi. but staff is still available for running this proposed Seed Farm, therefore there would be not need for additional manpower to start functioning of the proposed farm but development of some of the infrastructure is required for better functioning of the farm.

POSITION OF APPROVAL OF SFC/EPC/PIB :

Since the scheme is on going scheme therefore, the approval of **SFC/EFC/PIB** is not required.

STARTING DATE OF SCHEME/PROJECT :

This is on-going scheme, therefore, the starting date for this scheme is not applicable.

TARGET DATE OF COMPLETION/SCHEME/PROJECT :

Since the activity of these components/schemes are related with the agriculture production which is a continuous process and it is difficult to fix target date of completion of the scheme/project.

The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-2004 are mainly consist for purchase of laboratory equipments, chemicals, generator for continuous electricity supplies, store items etc. for smooth functioning of the laboratory. The provision for purchase of one vehicle, computer, fax machine, photocopy machine etc. have been made. Further, a token provision for pay & allowances for proposed posts are provided. The outlay also includes for suitable capital work of the laboratory and maintenance purpose.

ACTUAL/ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT DURING 2002-03 AND PROPOSED FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

The Actual / anticipated financial achievement during the year 2002-03 and approved Annual Plan 2003-04 are given below :-

Rupees in lacs

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year 2002-03		Year 2003-04
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Revenue	5.00	5.00	3.00
2.	Capital	5.00	5.00	2.00
	Total	10.00	10.00	5.00

The plan outlay for annual plan 2003-04 are mainly consist for purchase of laboratory equipment such as digital seeds, health camera, chemical, generator for continuous electricity supply, wax paper, germination paper, filter paper, furniture for computer, stationery & Misc. stores material for running the laboratory and establishment. It is further added that stress is to be given to strengthen the seed health testing facility. Further a token provision for pay & allowances for proposed posts are provided. The outlay also includes for suitable capital works of the laboratory & maintenance purpose such as construction of room for generator, white wash etc.

ACTUAL / ANTICIPATED PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT DURING 2002-03 AND TARGET FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

The actual / anticipated physical achievement during the year 2002-03 and proposed Annual Plan 2003-04 are given below :

S.No.	Particulars	Year 2002-03		Year 2003-04	Remarks
		Approved Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target	
1	Testing of Seeds Samples Nos.)	1300	1400	1500	

PATTERN OF ASSISTANT ALONG WITH PATTERN OF FUNDING :

As the scheme pertaining to the state sector therefore, the funds are to be provided by the State. The scheme is generating marginally revenue but proposed to enhance the testing fee suitably to generate some more revenue.

WHETHER ANY EVALUATION STUDY HAS BEEN CONDUCTED TO STATE THAT THE IMPACT OF THE SCHEME AND IF SO?. WHETHER THE SCHEME HAS BEEN REVISED IN LIGHT OF THE FINDING TO EVALUATION STATE :

No evaluation study of the scheme has been done so far but it is proposed to get it done as and when required to be done.

Bottlenecks/difficulties experienced in implementation of the scheme/project and corrective major steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard :

The implementation of the scheme mainly dependent of the availability of the manpower and until and unless the sufficient manpower is not made available, it is difficult to achieve the capacity of the Seed Testing Laboratory. In view of the above, the Govt. may kindly provide and consider for early creation and filling-up of the posts under the scheme. In case, the sufficient required manpower is not provided, the short fall in achievement upto the proportionate cannot be ruled-out and it would be normal and natural.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs approved for the next financial year 2003-04.

3. INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME INCLUDING EXTENSION EDUCATION ETC.(RS. Lacs 14.50 for 2003-04.)

The following components have been included in the above scheme

- I Popularisation of innovative Agricultural technologies
- II Special Component Plan
- III Works cum posting and ongoing farming

I POPULARISATION OF INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES:

A component of Integrated Agricultural Development including extension:

INTRODUCTION:

The farmers in general are skeptical about most of the source of farm information. In a situation like this it is difficult to change their knowledge, attitude and practices with respect to new method of farming according to motivate and convince. The farmers through the process of observing hearing learning by doing has been proposed to educate the farmers on modern methods of farming in spite of vast knowledge available in various disciplines of Agricultural services and in spite of all progresses that has been made. The fact is that man's present understanding is still limited. As one becomes familiar with the subject, he becomes conscious of its limitations. Man's experience with knowledge proves again and again that the more the knows. The more he finds he has yet to learn therefore in order to abreast his knowledge his knowledge and also state his experiences with colleagues of the profession. The participation of extension functionaries is important.

OBJECT OF THE SCHEME:

1. To impose ecological balance and environment of the area
2. To motivate the farmers to adopt scientific agricultural production technologies
3. Scientific technical know how regarding raising of crops vegetable shall be done through extension staff posted at block level
4. Various types of quality seed, seedling and other planting materials are timely provided to the farmers of NCT of Delhi, at reasonable cost which are being production at Govt. Seed farms cum Horticultural nurseries.
5. To arrange demonstration cum Trg. Farmers
6. To arrange Kisan Goshties for creating awareness of innovative scientific Agricultural technologies

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rs. in Lacks 2002-03	Rs. in Lacks Approved outlay 2003-04
I	<p>Training Expenses on High Tech Agriculture in the field of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Winter Season Crop 2. Summer Season Crop 3. Rabi Season Crop 4. High Tech Agri. production technology specially in the following fields <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Apiculture farming b) Mushroom Production technology c) Production of aeromatic and medicinal plants d) Integrated pest management e) Bio Technology <p>Expenses on payment of Honorarium to guest speaker from IARI/KVK/ Specialist food change printed supporting material and misc. expenses.</p>	02	2.00
II	<p>Study tour for extension staff progressive farmers to neighboring state hiring of buses payment of stipend and misc. study tour expenses for 10 days duration for 25 farmers.</p>	02	2.00
III	<p>Kisan gosthi at block level Sl. No. one every month expenditure for payment of honorarium to guest speaker food charges refreshment supportings material and expenditure</p>	02	2.00

IV	Training expenses, purchase of training material for demonstration office expenses stationery purchase of aids furniture for training misc. training expenses.	02	2.00
	TOTAL	8.00	8.00

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sl. No.	Particulars	2002-03	2003-04
1	Study tour of Extension staff and farmers to neighboring states	02	02
2	Kisan Goshti at Block level every month	05	05
3	Training for staff/farmers in high-tech agricultural in collaboration with IARI/KVK scientist	05	05
4.	Workshop short courses organized by Govt. of India for SMS/Extension Staff	05	05

II SCP COMPONENT OF THE SCHEME “FARM’ ADVISORY INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME INCLUDING EXTENSION EDUCATION ETC.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE SCHEME: Special Component Plan, a component of the Scheme “Farm Advisory Integrated Agricultural Development Scheme including Extension Education etc. (P)” RE 2002-03 and BE 2003-04.

Special Component Plan :

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME : Under this scheme assistance is given to the S.C. farmers, landless agriculturists and agriculture labourers upto Rs.2500/- for any one of the following items .

1. Storage Bin
2. Chaff Cutter
3. Hand operated insecticides sprayer/duster
4. Development of land i.e., leveling & soil improvement etc.
5. Purchase of agricultural inputs.
6. Purchase of Agriculture implements.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION : The total population of Delhi as per census 1991 is 94.2 lakhs against 40.6 lakhs in 1971. The population of SCs is near by 15%, which are either the labour or engaged in services in urban areas. The assistance under this scheme has been given to the SC farmers in the past years for land improvement, supply of production inputs and purchase of agriculture implements. Almost the farming families have been covered for these items.

It is proposed to give assistance to 40 SC beneficiaries during the year 2003-04 for the above mentioned items. There is also a jeep No. DID 8668, which has declared, condemned for auction. Therefore, a budget provision is also proposed to be kept in BE 2003-04 for the purchase of a new jeep in place of jeep No. DID 8668.

The bifurcation of the amount is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Items	(Amount in lacs)	
		2002-03	Approved outlay 2003-04
1	Office expenses & Misc. exp.	0.50	0.50
2	Material supply for giving assistance to SC beneficiaries	1.50	1.50
	TOTAL :	2.00	2.00

III “WORMI COMPOSITNG & ORGANIC FARMING : A COMPONENT OF INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING EXTENSION EDUCATION ETC.

INTRODUCTION : Organic Manure produced due to activity of earthworms is commonly referred to as wormi compost. Any type of organic matter such as leaf litter, post harvest residues, grain kitchen waste, dung etc., can be used for the preparation of wormi compost. Wormi compost are the suitable effective bio-fertilizers produced through wormi-culture.

OBJECTIVES:

- f) Production of wormi culture and compost manure.
- g) To impart technical know how to extension staff, farmers, kitchen gardeners and other public persons working in the field.
- h) Supply of wormi-compost to kitchen gardeners and farmers at their easy reach and on reasonable cost.
- i) Popularisation of compost production technology.
- j) Coordination, collection, transportation and disposal of Agriculture waste of APMCs and other agencies.
- k) Creating awareness about disposal of large quantity of biodegradable waste available in Delhi.

NEED & JUSTIFICATION :

About 7000 MT organic waste popularly known as garbage in Delhi. The garbage is converted into compost manure so that we can keep our city adopting earthworms and biotechnology. The main emphasis in the programme is given to reduce environmental pollution generated by garbage.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS :

- a) Assessment of organic waste available in the agriculture sector including gardens parks.

- b) Development of Compost Production Technology : The new technology will be provided kitchen gardens, farmers and other staff engaged in the field through departmental trainy programme as well as IARI, Pusa, New Delhi etc.
- c) Coordination : The collection, transportation disposal of organic waste will be done under coordination of agriculture department, Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi.
- d) Awareness Programme : The awareness regarding solid waste and bio-degradable waste management will be created at various levels under coordinated efforts of the department.

Budget Requirement for 2002-03

(In Lacs)

S.No.	Particulars	2002-03	2003-04
1	Labour Charges (Contract Labour)	1.00	1.00
2	Cowdung- garbage and other material	1.00	1.00
3	Publicity through TV/Newspaper/ campaign training & lectures	1.20	1.20
4	Misc. Items including Temp. structure & extension activities	0.80	0.80
5	Capital works	0.50	0.50
	TOTAL	4.50	4.50

Physical Target :

S.No.	Name of Items	Year 2002-03	Year 2003-04
1	Production of wormi compost & wormi culture	50 MT	50 MT
2	Awareness Campaign		
	a) by organizing meetings	6 Nos.	6 Nos.
	b) by organizing training	6 Nos.	6 Nos.
	c) by organizing seminar/kisan gothis	2 Nos.	2 Nos.

	d) setting up of wormi compost units	10 Nos.	12 Nos.
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An outlay of Rs 14.50 lakh has been approved for 2003-04.

4. INTEGRATED HORTICULTURE AND VEGETABLE DEVELOPMENT-CUM- TRAINING PROGRAMME (Rs. 38.00 Lacs for 2003-04)

INTRODUCTION:

The plan scheme namely “Integrated Horticulture Development Programme” was formulated by Horticulture unit, Development Department Govt. of Delhi and placed before Planning Commission Govt. of India as well as Planning Department, Govt. of Delhi during VIIth plan with the main objects like to increase the production and productivity of vegetables, fruits as well as potato crop. Further to produce and provide the good quality seeds seeding etc. to farmers of NCT of Delhi. The scheme was approved by Govt. of India as well Govt. of Delhi and was launched in Delhi during the year 1986-87. To produce the seeds and seedlings, three Govt. seed farms cum nurseries situated at Kharkhari Nahar, Baprola and Masoodabad have been established.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

2. To produce and provide good quality of seeds, seeding, plants and fruit sampling at various Govt. seed farm cum Hort. Nursery for promoting the vegetable and fruit cultivation of NCT Delhi.
3. To increase the area, production and productivity of Horticulture crops.
4. To provide the technical know-how for growing high value crops to generate the more income by the farmers.
5. To promotion of cultivation of onion, potato and other crops by providing assistance with the ceiling of Rs. 5000/- per acre to meet the requirement of population of NCT of Delhi.

6. To provide training to rural youth also who are interested to adopt the horticulture as profession in public as well as to arrange vocational training for farmers.
7. To arrange the demonstration cum training for farmers, engaged in horticultural activities of commercial horticulture crops, like vegetable fruits and ornamental plants etc.
8. To arrange exhibition/kishan goshies/show of vegetables and fruits for the completion.
9. To provide the vegetable kits (including quality seed & other inputs) to the farmers for cultivation of Bhindi, Capsicum, Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower etc. an area of half an acre vegetables & off – seasons crops to increase the production & productivity of the same and to motivate the farmers.
10. To provide Rs. 2500/- per acre to the farmers of NCT of Delhi on cultivation of exotic vegetables like Broccoli, Lettuce, Brussels, Celery etc. and off-season crops to increase the production and productivity of the same and to motivate the farmers.

NEED & JUSTIFICATION:

2. The Scheme “ Integrated Hort. and Veg. Development cum training programme” has become more important under the present strategy of Horticulture as the timely availability of seeds, seedling, plants and another inputs being timely provided to the farmers and vegetable grower of NCT of Delhi on reasonable rates which are being produced on Govt. seed farm cum Horticulture nursery situated at Baprola, K.K. Nahar and Masoodabad by latest technology vegetable grower regarding raising of healthy crops, fruits plants etc.
3. Under SCP component of this scheme to distribute the vegetable kits i.e. high quality of vegetable seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, organic manure and agriculture tools free of cost for the welfare of SC/ST families, the provision has been made under the scheme.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

1. Multiplication of seeds from foundation to certify for further sale of quality seeds to the farmers/vegetable grower on reasonable rates.
2. Raising of fruit sapling and vegetable seedling of Govt. seed farm cum Horticulture nursery for sale to the farmers and kitchen gardeners of NCT Delhi through departmental sale centers.
3. To provide the vegetable kits to the farmers free of cost to encourage the farmers for growing high yielding crops through the extension staff posted at block development office.
4. Establishment of orchards of Ber, citras, Anwal, Jamun etc. at the farmer's field and Govt. seed farms.

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR THE YEAR 2003-2004

(A) EXTENSION PROGRAMME

1.	Area under Potato	5500 Acres.
2.	Area under Vegetables	95000 Acres.
3.	Production of Potato	45000 MT
4.	Vegetable Production	600000 MT
5.	Distribution of vegetable kits to the farmers	200 Nos.
6.	Providing assistance on cultivation of potato, onion and other tuber crops	
7.	Kissan Gosthies	
8.	Training of rural youth	200 Nos.
9.	Providing assistance for cultivation of exotic and off-season vegetable organic farming	125 Nos.

(B) FARM PRODUCTION

1.	Production of Potato	200 Qntl.
2.	Production of other seeds like Onion, Mustard, etc.	150 Qntl.
3.	Rising of vegetable seedlings	500000 Nos.
4.	Production of fruit saplings	4000 Nos.
5.	Production of other saplings	5000 Nos.

BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 2003-2004 ARE MADE FOR FOLLOWING ITEMS OF WORK

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of Item	Approved BE 2003-2004
1.	Water, Electricity and POL charges	2.00
2.	Purchase of inputs i.e. seeds, plants, Bulbs, fertilizers, insecticides, organics manure, Sludge, Good earth etc.	4.50
3.	Purchase of earthen pots, polythene bags, canvas/plastic pipes, plastic pots, cement pots and other nursery used materials	1.50
4.	Purchase of garden/Horticulture Tools, agriculture equipments	1.00
5.	Purchase of vehicle, agricultural machinery, Tractor, Diesel Engine and repair	0.50
6.	Installation of drip irrigation, sprinkler, underground channel	1.00
7.	Advertising, publication, rent & taxes, Stipend/Honorarium	1.00
8.	Provision assistance to the beneficiaries on cultivation of exotic vegetables, potato & other high value vegetable organic farming.	3.50
	Total Revenue	15.00
	Capital	20.00
	SCP	3.00
	GRAND TOTAL	38.00

CAPITAL

The provision has been made for capital works like construction of fencing of Kharkhari Nahar and construction of irrigation channels at Govt. farms Kharkhari Nahar, Baprola and Masoodabad etc. during 10th Five Year Plan.

The following staff is required for successful implementation of the scheme.

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	Peon cum Messenger	01	2550-3200
2.	Chowkidar	05	2550-3200

An outlay of Rs 38.00 lakh has been approved for 2003-04.

5. FLORICULTURE PRODUCTION PROGRAMME (Rs. 50.00 Lacs for 2003-04)

INTRODUCTION

Floriculture production programme/scheme was initiated during the 6th five-year plan period and was approved for continuation during the 7th five-year plan period. The scheme has been implemented during 1985-86 on the basis of norms sanctioned for the 6th five-year plan period and is continuing.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

During the Annual Plan, Horticulture Unit, Development Department, Govt. of Delhi is contemplating to intensify efforts towards extension of area and increase in production of flower crops in Delhi. The objectives in the Annual Plan would be: -

1. To demonstrate the Hi-tech flori cultivation through establishment of Model Floricultural Villages with an integrated and holistic approach.
2. To enhance production of improved and good quality planting material at Government nurseries and to supply the same to farmers and kitchen gardeners on reasonable rate and to introduce the latest technologies on Floriculture Centres/Nurseries.

3. To popularize cultivation of traditional flowers like Marigold, jasmine, Desi rose, etc., and also take up a Pilot Project for establishment of a Extraction Unit to demonstrate High Value by-products from the loose/traditional flowers.
4. To demonstrate on-farm Post Harvest Management and encourage infrastructure development on shared cost basis.

To disseminate low/high technology by providing training with the help of media and task force.

5. To generate employment to rural youth and initiate the floriculture activities in the school with the participation of children.
6. Integrated Post Management in Floriculture.
7. Collection dependable data on area and productions relating to floriculture land involvement of production.
8. Popularization of flower and foliage plants among the people by providing rental services.
9. To engage part time consultant for preparation/execution of projects on new innovations in the field of floriculture.
10. To establish modern out-lets for sale of quality goods to the Kitchen Gardeners/garden lovers.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION:

In Delhi area under food crops is decreasing day by day due to acquisition of land on large scale for urbanization keeping in view of the decreasing trend of cultivated land available for agricultural production and to meet growing need for ornamental plants and cut flowers especially in metropolitan city due to western influence. During the last decade, Delhi Govt. has changed its strategy from fruits to flower production because now-a-days, floriculture production is emerging as new item of trade of international trade horizon. The Delhi, being the capital of India, can impart an important role in production of flowers for internal and International market, as climate of Delhi region is suitable for cultivation of flowers like Roses, Carnations, Gladioli, Tuberose, Chrysanthemum, potted plants etc. At present, nearly 4000 hectares of land is under flower cultivation that is not even sufficient to fulfill the need of domestic market. Moreover, there is a large scope of floriculture production in Delhi for export to Europe,

Gulf and other countries. The main aim for implementation of this project is to improve the quality of the blooms by providing facilities like good seeds and bulbs to the farmers. For the technical advice on plant protection, a Gromomil proteins by experts to be passed on to the farmers depending upon the cropping sequence and parallel cropping. The other aim is to collect the blooms at right time from its domestic and international market for getting good prices of the market. There is a need of good agency to handle the production as well as the marketing of cut flowers and exotic plants.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

The Floriculture Production Programme is being implemented in all the five community blocks on following aspects: -

1. Expansion of scientific technology among the farmers:

The extension staff is providing latest innovative scientific knowledge for floriculture production to the cultivators who are motivated towards the programme. All the techniques for adopting modern scientific techniques released by various research institutes are passed to extension staff.

2. Service for better marketing:

There is generally scarcity of proper marketing facility in several locality of U.T. Delhi. The farmers face many difficulties. In order to get the tide over the problem, the extension staffs connected with the growers and guide them to take the right steps.

3. Development of elite progeny nurseries for production of good quality plant materials:

In order to supply the good quality of planting material to the cultivators/flower crop growers, the elite progeny nurseries are being developed.

PROPOSED PHYSICAL TARGET FOR THE YEAR 2003-04

S. No.	Name of the Item		Unit	2003-2004
1.	Estt. of Model village, two in each block		Nos.	2
2.	(i)	Production at Govt. Nurseries		
	a)	Decorative Plants/Ornamental Plants	In lacs	0.95
	b)	Bulbs or Bulbous Plant	In lacs	0.55
	c)	Flower Seedlings	In lacs	3.00
	d)	Flower Seeds	Kg.	70.00
	(ii)	Supply and distribution assistance to beneficiaries with ceiling Rs. 25000/- each	Nos.	100
	(iii)	Development of Flori. Demonstration Centre/Nurseries	Nos.	-
3.	Assistance for cultivation for traditional flowers with ceiling of Rs. 15000/- per acre		Acre	10
	(i)	Assistance for dev. of infrastructure like fencing, Installation of tube well with ceiling 25000 per acre to the beneficiaries	Nos.	25
	(ii)	Assistance on Post Harvest Management with ceiling of Rs. 15000/-	Nos.	10
4.	Extension/Trg. To rural Youth		Nos.	100
5.	(i)	Vocational training to rural youth	Nos.	100
	(ii)	Dev. of Floriculture activities in school	Nos.	02
6.	P.M. on Floriculture		Hect.	100
7.	Area brought under Floriculture		Hect.	4500

BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

(Rs. in Lacs)

S.No.	Name of Item	Approved outlay 2003-2004
1.	Provision for assistance to Estt. of Model Flori. Village and School etc.	9.75

2.	Purchase of inputs/Planting Material, POL, Electricity Charges, repair, Erection of Poly/net house irrigation system and required items for Dev. of maintenance of nurseries/ Flori. Demon. Centre/Misc etc.	11.25
3.	Assistance to beneficiaries with the ceiling of Rs. 25000/- each for supply and distribution	10.00
4.	Assistance for dev. of infrastructure like fencing, tubewell etc. to beneficiaries with the ceiling of Rs. 25000/-	4.00
5.	Assistance on Post harvest to beneficiaries to the ceiling of Rs. 15000/-	0.50
6.	Extension/Training & Media @ Rs. 1000 per Farmer	2.00
7.	Stipend to trainees/rural youth @ 1500 per Trainee	1.50
8.	Assistance to beneficiaries on Integrated Pest Management @ Rs. 1000 per Hect. each beneficiaries	1.00
	Total	40.00
CAPITAL		
	Const. of office cum store/training hall at F.D.C.'s fencing at Nurseries, installation of pipe line tube well, Path ways, lakes etc. at nurseries of spill, over liabilities to be paid if any etc.	10.00
	GRAND TOTAL	50.00

The following staff is required for successful implementation of the scheme.

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale
1.	Peon cum Messenger	02	2550-3200
2.	Chowkidar	02	2550-3200

An outlay of Rs 50.00 lakh has been approved for 2003-04.

**6. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY PARKS & GARDENS (PLAN)
(Rs. 55.00 Lacs for 2003-04.)**

INTRODUCTION :

To fulfill the following aims and objectives, the Deptt. Purposed a scheme of Development of Community Parks & Gardens in villages and placed before the Planning Commission, Govt. of India through Delhi Govt. and same was got approved by Planning Commission as well as Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India & Delhi Govt. as state plan scheme. Hence, the scheme was commenced during the year 1989-90. Since the programme could not be completed during upto IXth Five Year Plan for want of some of the technical reasons, the scheme is being re-produced during the Xth Five Year Plan (2002-07) as programme is in progress.

Considering with the needs and justification development of Community Parks and Gardens in Urban/Sub-Urban/Rural Areas (Plan) of Delhi. The following aims and objectives are to be achieved.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1. To improve the ecological balances and the environment of the areas.
2. To protect Community Lands/Govt. lands from the land grabbers.
3. To improve general condition of sub-urban/urban/rural areas from pollution.
4. To provide fruits to the residents.
5. To provide places for walking, studying, meditation and picnic, etc to the residents.
6. To attract general mass towards the trees through commemorative tree plantation and public participation by providing tree saplings on free of cost.
7. To develop and maintenance of Horticulture works of public places like Govt. Veterinary Hospital, Community Centre, etc.

8. To provide 25% assistance for planting commercial value wood trees like Teak, Poplar, Neem, Shisham, Palaunia, etc with a ceiling of Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary.

CONTENTS OF THE PROGRAMME :

1. Development of Community Parks by planting ornamental/fruits/medicinal plants.
2. Development of Community Parks by planting trees of aesthetic value, commercial wood value and plants of public utility.
3. To provide the trees saplings to the residents of Delhi on free of cost..

The following bottle necks/difficulties in implementing the scheme:

The scheme is being implemented by the diverting staff of other scheme and the staff proposed to be created has not been sanctioned so far except a very few posts of labours (111 labours) staff proposed under the scheme should be sanctioned/filled up for the smooth functioning of the scheme.

The various Gaon Sabha lands/community lands had transferred under the scheme, but the ownership of lands is not with this office. The ownership of lands should be with this office or the consent to be obtained before the allotment of said land to other work.

The assets, infrastructure has not been provided under the scheme. There is a scarcity of water, as the Central Ground Water Board has banned the boring in Delhi. Therefore, relaxation on such areas are required on other source of irrigation is to be provided.

Lack of vehicles, like tractors, water tankers etc. as except one functional vehicle (TATA 407). The vehicles have not provided under the scheme.

Efforts are being made by the provision of development of infrastructure in the scheme as well as interaction between the entrepreneurs/Public to create the awareness of the programme.

The proposed physical target for Annual Plan (2003-04) as per the detail given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Item	Unit	2003-2004
1.	Development of community Parks, Smriti Parks	Nos.	02
2.	Plantation on Community/Gaon Sabha Land	No. in lacs	1.00
3.	Distribution of tree saplings free of cost	No. in lacs	0.15
4.	Providing assistance for planting commercial value trees	No. in lacs	0.15

BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 2003-2004 ARE MADE FOR FOLLOWING ITEMS OF WORK

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of Item	Approved Outlay 2003-2004
1.	Provision for digging charges of pita, planting, maintenance & Dev. of community participation	
2.	Repair of vehicle, tractor, hand pumps, tube well, tools & diesel engine etc.	
3.	Purchase of plants, seed, seedlings of shrubs, trees & other planting material required for development of Park	
4.	Purchase of organic manure/fertilizers/insecticides & growth regulators.	
5.	Purchase of paints, display boards & painting and writing boards	
6.	Material and supplies for propagating of plants like,	

	poly/alkethin bags, pots, drum, good earth, cocopit, pitmost, badarpur, gypsum, manure and other input required for propagation of planting material and development of lawn	
7.	Machinery & equipment solar lights, etc.	
8.	Advertising publicity through fixing of bench, tree guards, swing, wire animal slaying etc.	
9.	POL, Electricity and transportation charges etc.	
10.	Rent, Rates, Taxes.	
11.	Provision for providing assistance on planting commercial values plants to the beneficiaries farmers	
12.	Capital works	30.00
	Total	55.00

B. SOIL CONSERVATION

7. STG. OF SOIL TESTING & RECLAMANATION OF SALINES ALKALI SOILS AND PUBLIC AWARENESS UNDER SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT INCLUDING GIS AND DSS PROGRAMMES (ON GOING SCHEME) (RS. 59.00 Lacs for 2003-04)

INTRODUCTION :

The basic requirement of small and marginal farmers is to get maximum yield from the existing holdings by way of scientific cultivation/farming. Now a days the farmers is facing a severe problem about quality of soil and water as well as soil health. The soil is developing towards alkalinity salinity while, the water quality of brackish. The overall fertility status of soil low and micronutrient requirement is also responding in the tests and findings. To combat the above situation soil testing is the only tool to apply balanced doses of fertilizer as a supplementary nutrient requirement. On the basis of soil analysis it is also recommended, as to how the problem soil like alkali soils in reclaimed with the application of gypsum zinc and other input etc. so that soil health can be saved for more production. The scheme had been implementing during 9th plant but due to some bottlenecks and keeping in view of the generated demands. It is proposed to continue in

scheme in the Xth Plan 2002-2007 duly strengthen with allied support so the real benefit could be given to the beneficiaries. The statistics of Delhi land itself speak about intensive use. For this purpose detailed soil survey is required for profile study to know about soil and land information before chalk out the policy and planning of land use capabilities.

OBJECTIVES :

The basic objectives of the scheme shall be as follow :-

1. To collect soil & water sample for analysis of NPK and micronutrients also.
2. Provide suitable balanced does of fertilizers.
3. To conduct field survey for identifying poor patches of soil and water problems area.
4. To conduct field demonstration for reclamation free of cost for General & SC, ST farmers. (Distribution of input required for reclamation)
5. To reclaim soil through plantation in water logged & saline field.
6. To Assist poor & SC & ST farmer under SCP Schemes.
7. Public awareness through NGOs and organization of course and training programme.
8. To Generate geospatial data base pertaining to different to different themes, administrative, boundaries, hydro-geomorphology, geological structure, land use and land cover etc.
9. To generate digital data base on soil and land use/land cover using satellite remote sensing data pertaining to pre and post monsoon periods.
10. To develop non spatial data base like socio-economics data, infrastructure data, physical data etc.
11. To develop GIS analysis model for change detection of land use/land cover and biomass over a period of around 10 years.
12. To develop GIS analysis model to prepare action plan on soil and water conservation measures, alternative land use planning etc.
13. To develop a comprehensive users friendly and menu drive decision support system (DSS) for integrated natural resources management.

14. To access the optimal requirement of hardware and software for utilization of remote sensing, GIS techniques and DSS for watershed management.
15. Other miscellaneous programmes/activities to be carried out which provide direct benefit to the farmers.
16. To prepare status report of Delhi Soils.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS : Basically there will be three contents of the scheme.

1. Mod./Stg. of existing soil testing Lab.
2. Soil conservation of saline alkali and reclamation of waste land of general farmers.
3. Soil conservation, reclamation for SC & ST farmers (SCP).
4. Public Awareness campaign of the project through NGOs.
5. Soil Survey (very high priority).
6. Remote Sensing Techniques.
7. GIS & DSS.
8. Natural Resources Management viz "Lab to Land" and follow up action.

NEED & JUSTIFICATION :

As it is a well established fact that due to continuous use of imbalanced use of fertilizer, poor crop rotation, the Quality of soil & water is degrading day by day. For better, yield. It has become very much necessary to analyse soil and water samples to conserve the soil health and Quality of water with the help of determining nutrients index so that supplementary doses could be applied in soil in a rational manner.

The need of soil reclamation is also arising which is also very much necessary to bring down pH and Sodium Absorption Ratio & Residual Sodium Carbonate level in soil & water respectively.

Due to continuous application of chemical fertilizers as well as water logged condition, the alkalinity and soil salinity is developed and neutral salt like calcium and magnesium has been shifted to other profile and harmful salt like sodium along with chloride is dominated over the surface profile. The soil texture and structure has also been disturbed without application of organic and green manuring etc. as such the humus contents in soil has decreased significantly. To control this situation the only solution to

get the soil analysed and gypsum zinc etc. may be applied by subsequent stage green manuring and Salt tolerant crops may be grown. The component of this scheme is the analysis of soil of water samples and apply soil ameliorants. The motivation and awareness programs is also very much important.

To cope with the present requirement it is proposed to continued a scheme in 10th Plan to modernizing of existing Lab and reclamation project for General & SCP farmers be taken up in justified manner.

Thus the requirements is arised for preparation of detailed soil survey, preparation of soil map with the help of remote sensing techniques for better use of natural management resources based on watershed system. To develop appropriate decision support system it is very much necessary to develop GIS like soil survey, land use planning, water shed-management, Remote Sensing techniques, natural resources managements and public awareness through training programmes and “lab to land” programme as well as nutrient management. During the 9th plan the project on soil testing and reclamation was implemented but due to bottleneck the said scheme is kept in 10th plan as on going and a consolidated scheme is proposed in 10th plan.

As stated that the scheme was already is existence during 10th plan and the bottleneck were staff and other infrastructure the impact could not be reached to former up to desired level and the soil problem like alkalinity and salinity is still going on due to imbalanced use of fertilizers. To control the degrading soil fertility status. It is proposed to carry on the scheme in the next 10th five plan 2002-2007 with strengthening of the component and developing treating and awareness infrastructure.

ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENT FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03 AND PROPOSED TARGET 2003-04

	Approved Target 2002-03	Anticipated Achievement 2002-03	Proposed Target 2003-04
Soil & Water	12,000	12,000	12,500
Demonstration. Plot	600	600	650
Afforestation	30 Acre	30 Acre	30 Acre
SCP			
Soil & Water	1000	1000	1500

Demonstration. Plot	100	100	150
Afforestation	10 Acre	10 Acre	10 Acre

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION IN ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004 in Lacs)

Revenue	<u>2003-04</u>
(1) Modernization of Soil Lab	10.00
(2) Reclamation/ Conservation of soil (general farmers)	10.00
(3) Reclamation/ Conservation of soil (SC/ST farmers)	10.00
(4) Soil Survey	10.00
(5) Remote sensing	5.00
(6) NRM & Follow up action	2.00
(7) Training and awareness programme	2.00
Total	49.00
Capital	10.00
Grand Total	59.00

An amount of Rs.59.00 lacs approved for next financial year 2003-04.

**8. STATE SHARE FOR WORK PLAN ON AGRICULTURE & ALLEIED
SECTOR(Rs. 8.50 lakh FOR 2003-04.)**

The NCT of Delhi is having total geographical area of 1,48,012 hect. i.e. 1485 sq. km. . Out of this area about 790 sq. km. is under Rural Delhi divided into 5 community blocks and 220 villages. During the year 1950-51 the area under Agriculture was 63.55% with 33.48% area under Irrigation. Over 40,000 families are cultivating 90% small and

marginal farmers. Presently, there is 31% of the total area under cultivation with 78% Irrigation.

Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Agriculture & Co-operation vide their DO letter no. 8-5/98-Policy-ES(Vol.II) dated 8th January, 1999 directed for formulation of State Work Plan for Development of Agriculture. Vide DO letter no. 6-2/99-(Policy)-ES dated 2nd April, 1999 informed that from the financial year 1999-2000, the ongoing centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) would be discontinued in the present format and the central assistance to states would be based on the basis of the agreed Work Plans. Further, vide their DO letter of even no. dated 22nd Feb., 2000 Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India 1st April, 2000 and financial assistance to states/UTs after that date will be based on their Work Plans to be formulated through mutual consultations. The Work Plan of states will comprise of all activities for the development of agriculture, horticulture crops, land development, soil conservation, marketing etc.. Vide their DO letter of even no. dated 5th October, 2000 conveyed its approval of Macro Management of Agriculture by the competent authority. It was also conveyed under the reference that there will be no further release of central assistance under the centrally sponsored schemes identified for integration under the Macro Management Scheme and further release of central assistance will be based on the approved Work Plans.

Accordingly, 27 identified schemes have been integrated into one scheme entitled "Scheme for supplementation/complementation of states –efforts through Work Plan", Under the scheme the states are free within given parameters to restructure any/all the 27 schemes and their component and include them in their Work Plans. As per the general guidelines for the implementation of the Macro Management Scheme circulated vide office memorandum no. 8-2/2001-Macro Management – 1 dated 9th February, 2001, the outlay of Work Plan would be shared by centre and states in the ratio of 90:10 except in case of North Eastern states where the entire expenditure will be borne by Government of India. The central assistance to the states for work plan will be in the ratio of 20% loan and 80% grant. During the year 2000-01 only the grant was released under the Macro Management Mode of the states while the loan share could not be released due to some technical problems by Government of India. Further, it was decided that outlay for the

year 2001-02 will include not only 20% loan of 2001-02 but also carry over portion of loan for the year 2000-01.

A Work Plan on Agriculture sector for Delhi state was prepared by the Department amounting Rs. 300.00 lacs for the year 2001-02 but due to some administrative reasons no funds were released by Government of India during the year 2001-02.

During the year 2002-03, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India allocated a fund amounting to Rs. 16- lacs as central share and advised Delhi Government to make the provision of Rs. 17 lacs (10% as state share) for the preparation of a Work Plan on Agriculture & Co-operative Sector amounting to Rs. 177 lacs. Development Department prepared a Work Plan containing 16 schemes which included 5 schemes of Co-operative sector for their implementation during the year 2002-03. The pattern of assistance for the Macro Management Mode was of 90:10 for the centre and state respectively and the central assistance to the states was in the ratio of 80% grant and 20% loan as per Government of India guidelines. Thus there were 3 component/part of the total funding under the Macro Management on Agriculture.

Grant-in-Aid – 80% assistance to be provided by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

Loan _ 20% of the assistance to be provided by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

States share – to be provided by Government of Delhi @ 10% of the assistance given by Government of India (GIA+ Loan)

Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India released 1st installment of central share (50% of the allocated funds) amounting Rs. 80 lacs to Delhi Govt. As per the norms of Govt. of India, out of the released funds of Rs. 80 lacs , 20% of this amount i.e. Rs. 16 lacs was kept for its utilization as loan component which has been sanctioned in the name of APMC, Azadpur for Setting up of Compost Plant in joint venture with M/s Spiral Services with approval of Finance Department , Govt. of Delhi. As per decision taken in the meeting held under the chairmanship of J.S.S. (PP), Ministry of Agriculture,

Government of India, the unspent balance of ongoing schemes which have been included in the Work Plan 2002-03, may also be utilized during the year 2002-03. Accordingly, out of the unspent balance of Rs. 55.13 lacs of C.S.S. schemes, GIA amounting Rs. 50.00 lacs has been released to APMC, Azadpur for setting up of Compost Plan in joint venture with M/s Sprial Services with prior approval of Finance Deptt., Govt. of Delhi during the year 2002-03.

C. ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

9. IMPROVEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES (Rs. 218.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2003-04)

INTRODUCTION: This is an ongoing plan scheme during the 10th five year plan and achievements under the scheme during the financial year (2002-03) have been found satisfactory. However, to keep-up the pace for further improvements of veterinary services in NCT of Delhi it is proposed to continue the scheme during the year (2003-04) with an increased budget outlay of Rs. 218 lakh. Farmers in leftover rural pockets of NCT of Delhi have progressively been switching over to dairy farming and the population of cows and buffaloes in the villages and dairy colonies now mainly consists of high genetic merit with high milk yielding potential. For providing veterinary health care services to such high yielding livestock population along with other species of animals facilities in existing hospitals/dispensaries and polyclinic will definitely be improved. Towards providing improved veterinary health care services and effective control of contagious diseases in hospitals/dispensaries quality of treatment facilities/vaccination will be further improved during the year (2003-04) work of three new hospital/polyclinic buildings will be completed on priority basis during the year and three vety. aid centres will also be opened. Besides, 5 vety., mobile clinics one in each block will be started to cater vety. health care services at the doorstep of livestock farmers throughout NCT of Delhi.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1. To improve veterinary health care services in existing veterinary hospitals /dispensaries by increased supply of medicines and appliances required for maximum treatment facilities provided to livestock farmers in routine.

2. To vaccinate maximum number of livestock against Foot & Mouth Disease and Haemorrhagic septicaemia for their effective control.
3. To construct 3 new buildings every year for achieving the target of housing all vety. hospitals /dispensaries of the Directorate in its own buildings. Gram Sabha/Village welfare committees have been providing land for construction of the buildings of vety. hospitals/dispensaries etc.
4. To provide 5 Mobile Vety. Clinics at all block level vety. hospitals and 3 vety. aid centres at remote villages so that the vety. health care services can be extended to the doorstep of the farmers in maximum number of villages having required livestock population.
5. To establish atleast one vety. polyclinic at block level to provide specialised treatment facilities.
6. To develop and strengthen operation theatres at each block vety. hospitals to facilitate the Vety. Surgeons in performing Surgical operations at respective block level hospitals.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Provision for increased quantity of medicines and appliances for improved treatment facilities in hospitals/dispensaries.
2. Provision for vaccines against FMD & H.S. for effective vaccination of livestock population.
3. Provision for 5 vehicles one each for every block for the purpose of Mobile Vety. Clinic and simultaneous use of officers for effective supervision and implementation of the scheme.
4. Provision for construction of new buildings of 3 vety. hospitals /polyclinic /dispensaries and 3 vety. aid centres during the annual plan period.

METHODOLOGY:

Veterinary health-care facilities are proposed to be provided at the doorstep of farmers by establishing 3 Vety. Aid Centres in the remote villages where regular part time vety. health care facilities will be provided. Besides, Mobile Vety. Clinics in each block

will be provided to cater these services to the rural areas throughout NCT of Delhi. Special Annual Vaccination campaign will be organised to vaccinate maximum possible livestock population against F.M.D.&H.S. Supply of Vety. Medicines, vaccines and appliances in the existing vety. hospitals /dispensaries /polyclinc and newly coming up Mobile Dispensaries and vety. aid centres will be improved further for diagnosis and treatment of sick and ailing animals. The services of staff for mobile vety. clinics and vety. aid centres will be arranged by hiring or by proper scheduling of the part-time mobility of existing staff in vety. hospitals/dispensaries. Besides, at each block level vety. hospital operation theatres will be developed and strengthen in terms of instrument/equipments to perform the surgical operations at respective block levels. Health care facilities will be provided to several SC/ST beneficiaries under SCP.

FINANCIAL BREAK-UP:

REVENUE:

Hiring/rental of vehicle, Procurement for vehicles for Mobile Veterinary
Clinic, POL Purchase of medicine (including SCP) etc. Rs. 123.00 lakh

CAPITAL:

Construction of new buildings of VPC/VH/VD and Rs. 95.00 lakh
Veterinary Aid Centres.

A specified portion (18%) of funds under Revenue will be utilise for special Component Programme for the benefit of SC/ST livestock farmers.

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----------|
| 1. | Construction of new buildings of VPC/VH/VD | - | 3 |
| 2. | Construction of vety. aid centres @ Rs.2.00 lacs each | - | 3 |
| 3. | Sick animal cases to be treated | - | 3.6 lacs |
| 4. | Vaccination against H.S and F.M.D. | - | 3.25 lacs |

Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 218.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2003-04.

10. GENETIC IMPROVEMENT OF COW AND BUFFALO POPULATION (Key Village Artificial Insemination through Frozen Semen) (Rs. 23.00 for Annual Plan 2003-04)

INTRODUCTION: Cattle & Buffalo play a vital role in the economy of rural as well as Urban Delhi as milk and milk-products directly come from them. Dairy farming generates employment avenues and livestock farmers & poor people in villages are the main beneficiaries. Farmers in rural pocket of NCT of Delhi have progressively been switching over to Dairy Farming but number of real high milk yielding cows and buffaloes is still beyond satisfaction. Slow pace of breeding in cows and buffaloes poses a big problem. To minimise this problem stress will be given during the financial year (2003-04) on increasing efficiency and quality of A.I. Services throughout NCT of Delhi. Number of high yielding cross-bred cows will be increased through A.I. using frozen semen of high genetic quality. Besides, alongwith A.I. in buffaloes, provision for natural service will also be made by providing high pedigree buff. Bulls in different villages under this ongoing plan scheme.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1. To improve genetic potential of cow and buffalo population of NCT of Delhi by cross breeding through Artificial Insemination using frozen semen from exotic and cross bred bulls of high genetic merit.
2. To improve genetic potential of buffalo population, for increased milk production, through A.I. and Natural Service using disease free buffalo bulls of high genetic merit (pedigreed bulls).
3. To improve and extend the breeding services at the doorstep of livestock farmers in remote villages and dairy colonies either through mobile vety. clinics/vety. aid centres or through pedigreed bulls.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Provision of approximately 30,000 straws of Frozen Semen.
2. Provision of approximately 20,000 litres of Liquid Nitrogen
3. Provision of procurement of 5 young pedigreed buffalo-bulls and their distribution to different village welfare committees/Panchayats with a fixed maintenance allowance till the age of breeding.
4. Provision of procurement of New Equipments/Instruments, medicines/mineral mixture and other consumables.
5. Provision of Maruti Van for use of the scheme Incharge to supervise different A.I. Centres and sub-centres for proper implementation of the scheme.

METHODOLOGY: Artificial Insemination facilities in cows & buffaloes will be extended at the doorstep of livestock farmers through existing A.I. centres/sub-centres and Mobile Vety. Aid Centres proposed to be established under another plan scheme of the Directorate of A.H. for providing the facility of Natural Service in buffaloes, high pedigreed buffalo-bulls will be procured and distributed to different Panchayat Committees/Village Welfare Committees. A fixed maintenance allowance for raising the young bulls to the age of puberty will be provided to the village welfare committee, which may generate further maintenance funds for the bull through nominal service charges from the beneficiary buffalo owners. Besides, during the year about 5000 animals belonging to SC/ST Categories will be benefited through this scheme under SCP and Rs.4.00 lacs will be maintained for this purpose.

FINANCIAL BREAK-UP: Funds are required for –

For Procurement of Frozen Semen, Liquid Nitrogen, instrument, equipment, Maintenance of buffalo bulls, purchase of Maruti Van, purely of Mineral Mixture under SCP	Rs. 23.00 lakh out of which Rs. 4.00 lakh under SCP
--	--

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--------|
| 1. | A.I. with frozen semen in cows & Buffaloes | - | 15,000 |
| 2. | Natural Services in buffaloes by pedigree bulls | - | 5,000 |

An outlay of Rs. 23.00 Lakh has been approved for 2003-04.

11. TRAINING TO SC/ST CANDIDATES IN MODERN POULTRY FARMING (Rs.0.50 lacs)

Under this scheme, 87 SC/ST farmers were given training in modern poultry farming during the plan period 2001-02 under this plan scheme. About 50 SC/ST farmers are expected to be trained during the plan year 2002-03.

Keeping in view the utility of the scheme for upliftment of SC/ST farmers under 20 point programme, it is proposed to continue this plan scheme during the year 2003-04 Plan period with an proposed outlay of Rs.0.50 lacs for the plan period 2003-04.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

- To train and promote SC/ST farmers for establishing poultry farm as small entrepreneurs.
- To assist in the control of poultry diseases in NCT of Delhi
- To increase the income of SC/ST farmers to earn their livelihood

METHODOLOGY:

Poultry Farming Training Programmes for 50 eligible SC/ST farmers in each of the blocks will be organised every year at the block level Vety. Hospitals. All the trainees will be provided a fixed amount as stipend @ Rs.500/- candidate during the 15 days training programme. All possible assistance and guidance to the successful candidates will be extended to establish their poultry farm as small entrepreneurs.

<u>FINANCIAL BREAK-UP:</u>	Rs.0.50 lacs
1) Material for training including chicks, feed medicines & appliances	Rs.0.20
2) Stipend for the trainees @ Rs.500/- for 50 candidates	Rs.0.25
3) Misc. expenditure	Rs.0.05
Total	Rs.0.50 lacs

PHYSICAL TARGETS: Farmers to be trained in poultry farming - 50

An outlay of Rs 0.50 lacs has been approved for 2003-04.

12. SETTING UP OF TEN GOSADANS (Rs. 40.00 lacs)

With the enactment of Delhi Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act, 1994, under its section 10, it became mandatory for Delhi Govt. to establish institutions run by Govt. or NGOs for the reception, maintenance and care of stray, ownerless, unproductive agricultural cattle. Accordingly this scheme of Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Delhi has been prepared and continuously implemented in Delhi.

Under this Plan Scheme 7 out of the 10 proposed Gosadans could be established with the help of different NGOs during the 9th Five Year Plan period. However one NGO has shown its inability to run the Gosadans and at present 6 Gosadans with an approximate shelter capacity for housing about 8,000 stray animals are functioning in NCT of Delhi. Being mandatory on the part of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the Directorate of Animal Husbandry will continue this Plan Scheme during the year 2003-04 with a total approved outlay of Rs. 40.00 lacs.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1. To assist in controlling the problem of stray cattle on the roads and streets of NCT of Delhi.

2. To provide proper shelter, maintenance, feeding and health care for stray and ownerless animals as per provisions of DACP Act, 1994.

METHODOLOGY:

Stray cow animals rounded up by MCD which remain unclaimed by their owners, will be deported by local civic bodies to these Gosadans being managed by different Non Govt. Organisations (NGOs) The NGOs running these Gosadans have been allotted gram sabha land of different villages on licence deed basis on a token licence fee of Rs.1/- per acre per annum. The Directorate of Animal Husbandry will be paying ground rent/lease money @15,000 per acre per annum of the allotted gram sabha lands to respective gram sabha funds through the office of Director (Panchayat). Smooth functioning of the Gosadans for providing proper shelter, feeding, health care and management to the cow animals. In case of emergencies the nearest Vety. Hospitals may provide Vety. Health care facilities to the sick animals of the Gosadans.

An outlay to the tune of Rs.40.00 lacs for the year 2003-04 are required for the following items:

FINANCIAL BREAK-UP:

(i) **Capital Head:**

Rent money of the allotted gram sabha land to be paid to - Rs. 30.00 lacs
Respective gram Sabha through Office of Director (P)

(ii) **Revenue**

A. Medicines, Vaccines, appliances and Misc.exp. - Rs. 10.00 lacs
B One Vehicle -

Total Rs. 40.00 lacs

Grand Total Rs. lacs

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

Animals to be benefited - 8,000

An outlay of Rs 40.00 lakh has been approved for 2003-04.

13. VETERINARY EXTENSION (PROFESSIONAL EFFICIENCY DEVELOPMENT) (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

INTRODUCTION: This is an ongoing plan scheme during the 10th five year plan. The scheme has been found very useful for conducting regular Animal Husbandry training cum Treatment Camps at village level for livestock farmers. Regular short duration single day training programmes will be organised for veterinary officers and para-veterinary staff at block level. During the year (2003-04) total budgetary provision of Rs. lacs will be utilized for achieving the targets of the scheme. Keeping in view the utility of the scheme for farmers, public in general and departmental vety. officers and para-veterinary staff in particular, it is proposed to continue this scheme during the year (2003-04).

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1. To deliver latest Animal Husbandry and vety. health care technologies at the doorstep of farmers.
2. To create public awareness regarding animal welfare activities and the diseases of public health importance.
3. To update the knowledge of vety. and para-vety. staff of the deptt. by organising seminars, workshops and small training programmes.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Provision to develop the stock of different audio-visual aids, equipments, charts-banners, models and other display materials required for training, exhibitions etc.
2. Provision of medicines, appliances, materials required for training cum treatment camps for livestock farmers.
3. Provision for making arrangement of training cum treatment camps.

METHODOLOGY: Animal Husbandry training-cum-treatment camps for farmers will be organised in different villages through the network of different vety.

hospitals/dispensaries under the Directorate. At least one such training cum treatment programme will be organised every year in the villages having a livestock population of more than 500 animals. Atleast 6 Seminars/Symposiums/Workshops/Exhibitions will be organised to cover latest professional know-how for vety. Doctors. For updating the knowledge of para-vety. staff, small training programmes will be organised at block level vety. hospitals. Besides, 6 entrepreneurship development training programmes for farmers will also be organised.

FINANCIAL BREAK-UP:

1.	Procurement of audio-visual aids, equipments, charts-banners, models etc. for training/exhibitions/seminars.	-	Rs. 20.00 lacs
2.	Procurement of medicines/appliances and other materials for AH training-cum-treatment camps for livestock farmers.	-	Rs. 7.00 lacs
3.	Miscellaneous expenditure including POL, making arrangement of treatment camps, Exhibitions, seminars, workshops etc.	-	Rs. 1.00 lacs

	Total	-	Rs. 10.00 lacs

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

1.	Animal Husbandry Training-cum-Treatment Camps for farmers at village level	-	30
2.	Seminars/Symposiums/Workshops/exhibitions and vety. officer's training programme.	-	6
3.	Training programmes for para-vety. staff at each block level	-	3
4.	Entrepreneurship development training programme for farmers.	-	5

An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs has been approved for 2003-04.

**14. GRANT IN AID TO ANIMAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD DELHI
(Rs. 50.00 Lakhs for 2003-04.)**

The scheme has been successfully implemented for achieving its main objective of providing financial support in form of G.I.A. to NGO's involved in Animal Welfare activities. GIA was released to 15, 18, Nil and 19 NGO's during the year 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 respectively and during the year 2001-02 as 28.00 lacs have been drawn for distribution to various NGO's.

Keeping in view the utility of scheme for noble cause of animal welfare activities, the Directorate of Animal Husbandry proposes to continue this plan scheme during the year 2003-2004 with an outlay plan 2003-04 is Rs.50.00 lacs, outlay of the scheme has been increased with the reason that the cost of any & green fodder and cost of medicine have considerable increased due to drought.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide Grant in aid to NGO's involved Animal Welfare Activities.
2. To provide financial supports for institutions/NGOs which are providing shelter, feeding and health care facilities to ownerless animals.
3. To create awareness of animal welfare activities in public through media.

METHODOLOGY:

From the funds of this plan scheme, the GIA to different NGO's will be released as per approved pattern of assistance on the recommendation of Animal Welfare Advisory Board Delhi. All the NGO's have to submit utilization certificate and ELFA reports ensuring that the GIA has been utilised by them for the specific purpose for which it was released.

An outlay of Rs 50.00 lakh approved for Annual plan 2003-04.

FINANCIAL BREAK-UP:

Grant in Aid to NGO Rs. 50.00 lacs

PHYSICAL TARGET:

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------|
| i) | NGOs to be involved (Nos.) | 20 |
| ii) | Animals to be benefited | 15000 |

15. CONTROL OF STRAY DOGS & CATS AND PREVENTION OF CANINE RABIES (Rs. 10.00 Lacs for 2003-04.)

INTRODUCTION: During the previous years the scheme has been implemented and sterilization/vaccination of stray dogs is being done but the problem of stray dogs could not be controlled effectively. So, Directorate of Animal Husbandry proposes to continue this plan scheme for its effective implementation to curb stray dog population and control of Rabies in Delhi with active collaboration of NGOs and MCD.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

1. To control the ever increasing population of stray dogs in the city area by sterilization.
2. To vaccinate the dogs against Rabies for reducing the incidence of this dreaded disease in dogs
3. To safeguard the human population of NCT of Delhi from Rabies – a disease of public health importance.

REQUIREMENTS:

Strengthening of all the four surgical sterilization centres/operation theatres in terms of Surgical Instruments/Equipments/appliances/medicines/vaccines etc. at these centres.

METHODOLOGY:

The scheme will be continued with the collaboration of local civic bodies and four selected NGOs. Four vety. hospitals / dispensaries of the Directorate, one each in different zones have been dedicated for Animal Birth Control Programme of dogs. Infrastructural surgical operation facilities in these hospitals have been provided to some extent and surgical sterilization centres have been developed. Associate Kennel, Kitchen and office room have been constructed at the indoor facilities to be run by the NGOs. The rounding up of stray dogs for sterilization/vaccination at these centres and releasing such dogs back to their respective localities will be done by public health deptt. of MCD along with NGOs.

FINANCIAL BREAK-UP:

Procurement of Instruments/Equipments, appliances, medicines, vaccines and disposables - Rs. 10.00 lacs

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

1. Surgical sterilization of stray dogs - 2,000
2. Vaccination against Rabies in sterilized dogs - 2,000
3. Vaccination against Rabies in OPD of hospitals /dispensaries of dogs pre and post bite. - 1,000

An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakh has been approved for 2003-04.

16. SHIFTING OF DAIRY COLONIES FROM CITY AREA (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

INTRODUCTION:

Due to increase of human population the demand for milk has also been increased in Delhi. The dairy owners have started unauthorised dairy colonies in Delhi to meet the demand of milk. The dairy owners after milking the cows, let them loose which causes

traffic as well as health hazards while roaming on the roads resulting fatal accidents. To shift these unauthorised dairies from the city area Animal Husbandry Deptt. of Govt. of Delhi initiated this Scheme for developing dairy colonies in peripheral rural areas with all basic civic amenities. The dairy owners in city areas will be provided alternate arrangement.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1. The unauthorised dairy owners shall be provided plots to keep their animals away from city areas.
2. To provide proper facilities for the disposal of milk by establishing collection centres, chilling centres etc.
3. To provide facility of bhusa, green fodder and concentrate at ration depots in the dairy colonies
4. Potable drinking water for the dairy cattle will also be provided, facility of proper sanitation.
5. Vety. health care facilities will be provided for the treatment of sick animals in the dairy colonies.
6. Proper disposal of dairy waste and maintenance of healthy environment.

METHODOLOGY:

M.C.D. has tried to solve the problem of stray cattle by shifting the dairy colonies from urban limits to 9 dairy colonies during mid-seventies, but the problem of stray cattle since then has increased manifold. The Govt. of Delhi has come forward to further solve the problem with the help of MCD, Urban Development & D.D.A.

FINANCIAL BREAK-UP:

Miscellaneous and Contingency Expenditure - Rs. 2.00 lacs

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

Dairy owners are to be provided plots under the scheme.

An outlay of Rs 2.00 lakh has been approved for 2003-04.

D. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

INLAND FISHERIES

Inland Fisheries has an important role in economy, augmenting food supply, generating employment rising nutritional level and providing recreational facilities to the people.

We are trying to achieve these objectives by enforcing conservation methods, by framing rules under the Punjab Fisheries Act 1914 and Indian Fisheries Act 1897 by fishing under license by prohibiting the destructive practices and unscrupulous fishing enforcing close season regulating the size of fish catch and by stocking our waters with fast growing of fishes.

There are about 1000 fisherman families who are totally dependent for their livelihood on fisheries. In addition to this about 10,000 people get part-time income from fisheries. Okhla is known as famous fishing spot in our country and is known as “Anglers Paradise”.

About 10,000 amateur anglers visit Okhla for fishing every year. This includes good number of tourists both foreign and Indian, High Civil and Defense officials and members of Diplomatic corps.

Fishing industries play a vital role in the economy of our territory. It provides job facilities to many people. It includes fisherman. Traders, hawkers, people engaged in ancillary trade i.e. basket making, ice trading and many other.

For the development of fish production, the most important requirement is the availability of fish seed of fast growing varieties of fishes which is in shortage in the country. Therefore most important function of fisheries department in our country to establish fish seed production farms. The department of fisheries has developed two farms i.e. one at Shahdara and the second at Barwala. Both the Indian and Exotic varieties of culturable fishes breed during rainy season. We undertake in Delhi breeding of these fishes at Shahadara and Barwala where the facility of breeding has been provided by department.

17. EXPANSION & REORGANISATION OF FISHERIES ACTIVITIES IN DELHI (Rs. 6.50 Lacs for 2003-04)

Fishing activities in the water Starts from 6.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. and fishing activities can only be performed by the licence holders. Thus to check them we have conservation staff like Supervisors and watch & ward Staff. These persons ensure that no unauthorise person work in the field and also ensure that no fishing be made in the night hours. The other expenditure for carrying out the Scheme during 03-04 is as follows:- & there is no staff under plan Scheme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.NO.	Name of the scheme	Item	Approved outlay (2003-04)
1.	Expansion & Reorganisation of Fisheries activities in Delhi	Machinery & Equip.	Rs. 1.00
		Material & Supply	Rs. 1.00
		Office Exp.	Rs. 2.00
Total			Rs. 4.00

It is proposed to develop fish seed farm Shahdara & Barwala no modern scientific basis. The laboratory at fish seed farm Shahdara is to be developed with high-tech equipments. It is also proposed to replace boats, motorboat engine and to maintain the farm.

Under the capital Head a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh is kept for construction of boundary wall at Shahdara and installation of tubewell at Barwala & submersible pump at Okhla. Our plan scheme is aimed for the benefit of SC & ST as most of the people engaged in the trade belong to these categories. It is proposed to procure fish seed to enrich our water which will ultimately benefit the Sc & ST people and SCP rules are also framed to provide fishing accessories i.e. nets, ice box and technical know how to these categories and fish seed of quality strain.

The physical achievements will be as follows:-

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S.No.	Item	Unit	Tgt.
1.	Fish seed Prod.	Lakh	33.00
2.	Fish Production	M.T.	3200

An outlay of Rs 6.50 lakh has been approved for 2003-04.

E. FOREST

18. STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, TRAINING OF PERSONNEL AND PUBLICITY MEASURES FOR FOREST & FORESTRY. (RS. 110.00 LAKHS IN ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04)

OBJECTION OF THE SCHEME:

1. To strengthen the Administration of forest department in NCT of Delhi.
2. To ensure better forest management of Ridge areas and City Forests.
3. To create awareness among people about importance of ridge and forests in general through various means of publicity.
4. To increase the mobility of the field staff by providing vehicles/motorcycles.
5. Training of staff to enhance skill and efficiency.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE SCHEME:

Recently activities of the Forest Department have increased manifold. There is need to increase the greenery and forest cover of the territory by undertaking massive tree plantation on Government land and distributing seedlings for planting in private land and in Government/Institute lands. Besides, there is need to protect the available growth of trees and vegetation/forest by strict compliance of forest Acts. It is not possible to achieve this with the existing staff. Therefore, need is felt to strengthen the

Administration by providing office of the Conservator of Forests supporting staff in office as well as field . .

Role of publicity measures in enlisting people's cooperation and arousing public consciousness about forest protection, and its management hardly needs any justification. Even after the said required supporting staff is provided the importance of having publicity measures for creating public awareness in conserving and protecting the environment of capital city of Delhi will continue.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

1. To create the supporting posts in the Office & field for the effective functioning of Conservator of Forests/Head of the Department and Deputy Conservator of Forests heading three territorial divisions so as to achieve better Forest management.
2. Salary of the 41 posts created for effective functioning of the Department.
3. Providing office equipment such as Computer,Fax,Photocopiers,etc. for effective documentation and communication thereby achieving higher efficiency.
4. Printing & publishing of material.
5. Preparation of documentary films.
6. Organising debates, symposium, exhibitions, workshops drawing and photo competition and other publicity measure for arousing public consciousness in protecting trees and forests.
7. Replacement of 1 jeep, 1 gypsy, 1 Truck & Purchase of 6 Motercycles.
8. Training of staff..

STAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME/PROJECT:

So far the following posts have been sanctioned under the Scheme:

	Nos
1. Asstt. Conservator of Forest	02
2. Forest Ranger	04
3. Head Cleark	01
4. Stenographer-III	04

5. U.D.C	07
6. L.D.C	10
7. Dy.Ranger	10
8. Driver	03

TOTAL 41.

The salary of 1 post off D.C.F (IFS) is also charged under this scheme.

NO. OF POSTS SANCTIONED FOR THE SCHEME AND THE NO. OF POSTS PROPOSED TO BE CREATED DURING 2002-2007 ALONG WITH PAY SCALE ETC., AND JUSTIFICATION:

The following posts have been created during 1996-97:

1. Asstt.Conservator of Forest	02Nos.
2. Forest Ranger	04Nos.
3. Head Cleark	01Nos.
4. Stenographer-III	04Nos.
5. U.D.C.	07Nos.
6. L.D.C	10Nos.
7. Dy.Ranger	10Nos
8. Driver	<u>03Nos.</u>
TOTAL	<u>41Nos.</u>

In addition to the above posts following posts are required.

1. Sr.A.O/A.O	01Nos.
2. A.AO/J.A.O	04Nos.
3. Admn.Officer	01Nos.
4. Supreintendent	01Nos.
5. Head Cleark	03Nos.
6. U.D.C/Cashier/Store Keeper	08Nos.
7. Peon	07Nos.
8. Chowkidar	16Nos.
9. Sweeper	04Nos.
10. Draft Man/Tracer	01Nos.

11. Dakman	04Nos.

TOTAL	50Nos

WHETHER ANY EVALUTATION STUDY HAS BEEN CONDUCTED TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF THE SCHEME AND FIFF SO, WHETHER THE SCHEME HAS BEEN REVISED IN THE LIGHT SOFF FINDINGSS OF EVALUATION STUDY:

As all the post proposed under 9th five year plan have not yet been created so far, the scheme will be evaluated after 4 years of full implementation to study the impact.

BOTTLE NECK/DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME/PROJECT AND THE CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN/PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN IN THIS REGARD.

Posts have been created but posting of staff has to be done by Services Department and any delay by them can defeat the purpose of the scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 110.00 Lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2003-04.

**19. DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS INCLUDING CONSOLIDATION.
(RS. 550.00 LAKHS IN ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03)**

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

1. To raise and maintain plantations on wastelands, gaon sabha lands, along road sides, railway tracks, drains, bunds etc., in order to increase forest cover of Delhi to 10% of total area (addition of 60 sq. Km in 5 years).
- 2 To raise the seedlings of suitable forestry & ornamental species in the nurseries which can be planted on private lands, school compounds, institutional areas, avenues etc.,
3. To distribute the raised seedlings free of cost to general public, institutions/ organizations, Government & Semi-Govt. departments and public especially in rural areas to augment income.

4. Demarcation, protection & enrichment of existing forest areas by providing fencing/construction of boundary wall and then planting of valuable species to enrich the floral composition of the existing forests to make it more effective as carbon sink and green lung of the city besides increasing their value, environmentally and aesthetically by forestry and allied activities.
5. To develop more city forests.
6. To preserve and manage the Delhi ridge, demarcate and survey the existing land use on various ridges.
7. Preparation of Maps, to contain the further encroachment and vacate old encroachment.
8. To undertake water conservation and water harvesting measures in the forest areas.
9. Preparation of Management/working plans for the Ridge.
10. To improve the quality of forests by planting indigenous species.

NEEDS AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SCHEME

Delhi, being the capital city, has number of factories and industries. It has also the distinction of having the maximum number of vehicles on the road than in any other city in India. There is continuous migration of population from almost all parts of the country to Delhi, resulting in abnormal population growth. All these factors have given the territory a dubious distinction of being fourth most polluted city of the world. Thus, there is an urgent need not only to halt this degradation but also to improve its environment. Needless to say that trees are the best saviour, since they act as purifier by performing the function of Carbon sink and also act as green lungs. Hence the need of the hour is to plant more plants on every available land along road sides, drains bunds, railway tracks, wastelands, panchayat lands, ridge area etc.

NCT of Delhi has only 5.92% of the geographical areas under forests, as per report published by Forest Survey of India in 2000 against 33% envisaged in National Forest Policy of 1988. Though efforts are being made to increase this percentage by departmental works, yet another important target area is the planting by individual in their compound, countryyards, farm lands etc. They can provide the labour and the land, but what they require is planting material and technical know how, which will be made

available by Forest Department. Fulfillment of these requirements imply justify, the need of the scheme.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

- a. Planting of tall plants particularly on the road junction, banks of river Yamuna, drains, Gaon Sabha land etc., which are heavily polluted and refractory besides other areas. For this tall plants will be used for faster growth and better survival.
- b. Demarcation, protection, fencing, & enrichment of existing forest areas by providing fencing/boundary walls & enrichment plantation to improve the floral composition of the existing forests. Development of more forest areas through protection of area by fencing and construction of water ponds, enrichment of forest composition by planting, developing water sources through tube wells and beautification of these forest areas.
- c. For better survival of the tree saplings, watering the plant is an important requisite. Three mini trucks will be purchased for transportation of seedlings & watering the plants in the field.
- d. Digging of tube wells, maintenance of Diesel sets & hand pumps in the Nurseries & forest areas and laying of hydrants besides providing electric connection in all nurseries and city forest.
- e. Maintenance of the fencing and boundary walls of nurseries and forest areas.
- f. Development of adequate number of additional nurseries and introduction of improved nursery technology, i.e., use of root trainer etc.
- g. Labours sheds and basis facilities will be created for the labours for smooth & efficient functioning of the nursery works.
- h. Development of Water Harvesting structures in the forest area to conserve moisture & to check the water loss due to runoff..
- i. Scheme plan for development of city forests, Block planting of various species, establishment of arboretum, developing a core zone of forests, providing jogging and cycles track for the visitors, planting of flowering and ornamental trees, developing a Cactii house and green house, establishment of a orchid house and nature interpreter center, Planning informal recreational facilities as per action plan.

The scheme is a continuation of the ongoing schemes, (Plantation and Distribution of Seedlings, Development of City Forests and preservation & Maintenance of Ridge) which has already been approved by planning commission for 8th five year plan.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2002-2003

Forest department has planted 2,38,368 plants up to Oct,2002 and Free distribution of plants up to Sept.2002 is 1,97,317 plants. The work for Construction of Boundary wall in various city forest is in progress.

PHYSICAL TARGETS PROPOSED FOR 2002-2003:

Physical target for planting of trees and distribution of seedlings are received from Govt. of India on year to year basis under point No.16 of 20 point programmes. Emphasis will be laid on after care of plants by suitable measure like tree guards, fencing, timely watering to increase the survival percentage to 50 % in difficult areas and 80 % in normal soil.

NUMBER OF POSTS

Presently 712 posts of labourers have been sanctioned under this scheme and these will continue in non-plan 2001-2002 as well. Additional posts of labourers may be required to be created to absorb the ex-labourers on the direction of various courts.

BOTTLENECKS/DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME/PROJECT AND THE CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN/PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN IN THIS REGARD:

Though there is great demand from the public and organizations for seedlings. But most of them require ornamental and decorative plants. Where as under the scheme efforts is on the forestry species. Pressures on land a diverse climatic edaphic conditions and lack of trained technical persons are some of the difficulties in implementation of scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 550.00 Lacs (Rs. 150.00 lacs under revenue head and Rs. 40.00 Lakh under capital head) has been approved for Annual Plan 2003-04.

20. DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE SANCTUARY & STRENGTHENING OF WILDLIFE SECTION. (RS. 360.00 LAKHS IN ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04)

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME:

- i) To strengthen wildlife section with more manpower and other infrastructure for more effective Enforcement of wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ii) To provide sufficient mobility and communication facilities.
- iii) To take over National Zoological Park.
- iv) To evolve a formidable strategy to counter the latest modus operandi of the smugglers/poachers.
- v) To establish fruitful co-ordination with other government agencies and non-government organizations engaged in enforcement activities and conservation.
- vi) To educate the masses about the utility of wildlife.
- vii) To improve an effective intelligence network to get information regarding poaching and smuggling of wild animals/articles & finally the stringent Enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and its allied amendments and notifications.
- viii) Protection and maintenance of Asola Bhati wildlife sanctuary, and improvement and development of habitat to make the sanctuary conducive and hospitable for indigenous faunal species.
- ix) Reclamation and development of sanctuary through Eco Task force.
- x) Development of Eco Tourism.

NEEDS AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SCHEME

To implement the provisions of Wildlife(Protection) Act, 1972 a small wildlife section is functioning under the Deptt. of Forests & Wildlife. There is no regular vehicle for the staff which is again poorly equipped with obsolete communication facilities. Delhi is one of the main ports for smuggling out the products derived from scheduled wild animals killed all over the country. Consequent upon a revolution in the inventions of ultra-modern Hi-fi communication equipments the poachers and smugglers have changed their modus operandi which the staff is unable to keep pace with. This apart, the entire territory of Delhi has been divided into 9 revenue/police districts. Also, the Wildlife Wing has future plan to take National Zoological Park, New Delhi which is presently under Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of India. Recently menace of influx of wild animals into the urban inhabited areas has also increased. For achieving the goal of Conservation, support of masses is necessary for fruitful enforcement activities. So, a publicity Wing is intended to be setup to educate the masses about the identification, behaviour and utility of wild animal for our survival. Mass-awakening on wildlife will help develop a good intelligence network about poachers and smugglers of wildlife/articles. Hence the need of the scheme.

To conserve the Flora and Fauna and planting of trees in sanctuary. Subsequently, more suitable areas are proposed to be added to 2166 acre of Bhatti which was notified in 1991. Since then, efforts have been made to provide protection to the area through construction of boundary walls, patrolling of the area by increasing mobility of the staff.

TOTAL COST OF THE SCHEME:

During the 10th five year plan a scheme known as Development of Wildlife Sanctuary & Strengthening of Wildlife section. An out lay of 25 Crore is being proposed during 10th five year plan out of which 7.5 Crore is being proposed under Revenue Head and Rupees 17.5 Crore under Capital Head.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

- i) Creation of additional posts.
- ii) Purchase of vehicles and other modern communication facilities.

- iii) Construction of a building to house Wildlife Office, Stores/Godown for seized property, a lock-up and Central room.
- iv) Purchase of Computers, Quick-productive cameras and publicity requisites.
- v) Strengthening of intelligence network and co-ordination with other Govt. & Non-Government organization engaged in Wildlife enforcement/conservation.
- vi) Construction of roads, boundary walls, water reservoirs, watch towers.
- vii) Setting up of nature interpretation centre.
- viii) Habitat improvement through natural regeneration supplemented by enrichment planting combined with in STTU soil and water conservation works like trenching-cum-pit method, check dams, percolation tanks, small ponds etc.
- ix) Reclamation and development of Sanctuary through ECO Task Force.

6. POSITION OF THE APPROVAL OF THE SFC/EPC/PID:

The scheme is continuance of the ongoing scheme, (Strengthening of Wildlife Section & Strengthening of bird cum wildlife sanctuary) which has already been approved by planning commission for 9th five year plan.

APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY FOR THE YEAR PLAN 2003-2004:

Total plan outlay for the financial year 2003-04 is Rs. 360.00 lakh out of which Rs. 60.00 lakh under Revenue Head and Rs. 300.00 lakh under Capital.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2002-03:

Scheme being strengthening of infrastructure, no physical targets have been fixed.

PHYSICAL TARGETS PROPOSED FOR 2003-2004:

An outlay of Rs. 300.00 Lakhs is approved under Capital Head for all construction works like peripheral road, pond, check dam construction of boundary wall, nature interpretation center and reclamations of Bhatti area through Eco-task Force.

NO. OF POSTS.

Only two post of Wildlife Inspector was sanctioned in Str. Of Wildlife sanction scheme. The following additional posts are proposed to be created.

S.No	Name of Post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Wildlife Officer	14600-18400	01
2.	Sr.Wildlife Inspector	5500-9000	04
3.	Wildlife Inspector	4500-7000	15
4.	Game Inspector	4000-7000	01
5.	Wildlife Guard	2550-3200	28
7.	Superintendent(Admn.)	6500-10500	01
8.	Steno	4000-6000	02
9.	U.D.C	4000-6000	04
10.	L.D.C	3050-4590	05
11.	Driver	3050-4590	05
12.	Peon	2550-3200	02
13.	Armed Guard	4500-7000	06
14.	Store Keeper	3050-4590	01
15.	Project opreter	3050-4590	01
16.	Veterinary Doctor	12000-16400	01
17.	Scientist	12000-16400	01

BOTTLENECKS/DIFFICUTIES EXPERIENCED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME/PROJECT AND THE CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN/PROPOSED TO TAKEN IN THIS REGARD.

Through there is great demand from the public and organizations for seedlings. But most of them require ornamental and decorative plants. Where as under the scheme efforts is on the forestry species. Pressures on land a diverse climatic edaphic conditions and lack of trained technical persons are some of the difficulties in implementation of scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 360.00 Lakh (Rs. 60.00 Lakh under Revenue head & Rs. 300.00 lakh under capital head has been approved for Annual Plan 2003-04.

F. AGRICULTURE MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Delhi is not only the capital city of India; it has become a center of Transitory Market also. Directorate of Agricultural Marketing administers the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998 (Delhi Act No. 7 of 1999) and Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking Act, 1937).

The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998 came in to force w.e.f. 1st August 1999 and prior to it, Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976 was in vogue which has been repealed.

The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998 intends to provide for the better regulation of marketing of Agricultural Produce and the establishment of markets for Agricultural Produce in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for the matters connected there with or incidental there to. With the enforcement of the new Act the responsibilities of the Directorate have increased many folds not only in Regulation of Markets but also in monitoring the Accounts of the Marketing Committees.

Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937 provides for 'AGMARK' which signifies the mark of quality of the Agricultural Produce as per specification under the said Act so as to ensure the quality of product for use by consumers.

Following schemes are proposed to be implemented.

21. REGULATION OF MARKETS AND MARKETING PRACTICES (Rs. 8.00 Lakhs for 2003-04).

The scheme, Regulation of markets and marketing practices is a continuing scheme. The Scheme aims at establishing more and more regulated markets of Agricultural Produce in Delhi under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing

(Regulation) Act, 1998 to safeguard the interest of producers/growers by eliminating the middleman working in between producers and consumers.

To improve the marketing position and to give effective and better services to the Agriculturist/Producers/Purchasers, the Government has already regulated following nine markets in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

1. Fruit & Vegetable Market, Azadpur.
2. Food grain Market, Narela.
3. Food grain Market, Najafgarh.
4. Food grain, Fodder Fruits & Vegetable Market Shahdara.
5. Fodder Markets, Tikri Kalan/Mangolpur Indl. Area.
6. Fruits & Vegetable Market, Kesopur
7. Flower Market, Mehruali.
8. Khoya/Mawa Market, Baghdiwar.
9. Fish, Poultry & Egg Market, Gazipur.

It is proposed to regulate a few more markets in the near future. In addition to this, for starting direct marketing of agricultural produce and to enable growers of the Delhi better price for their produce, it has been decided to set up farmers market at Mayur Vihar, Andheria More and Dwaraka so that farmers can get better price for their produce in these directed marketing outlets.

This Directorate is required to perform a number of statutory functions under the said Act, of 1998 such as holding election of various marketing committees, monitoring of information, inspection of records of various markets functionaries etc. The election process is a voluminous task, i.e., preparation of voters list and allied matters. Besides direction and control on all these marketing committees, to hold their periodical elections is also a prime objective of this Directorate and in case of supersession of any such marketing committee the Directorate is also required to sponsor administrator and the other administrative machinery for the same. The accounts of the Marketing Committees are to be monitored on periodical bases.

The scheme aims at keeping a close contact between producers, sellers consumers by dissemination of information about market prices of Agricultural commodities and fluctuations of market behavior by collecting prices of various commodities from markets and basic data of marketable surplus, post harvest losses etc, along with the investigation of Agricultural Marketing Problems.

The scheme also aims to collect and compile the prices and arrival statistics of various commodities prevailing in the regulated and unregulated markets for full filling the need of research and other institutions to provide basic statistical data for various journals, preparation of monthly price bulletin of essential commodities in the regulated markets as well as un-regulated markets of Delhi and mailing the same to important Govt. agencies. To have a close watch over the activities, these markets and marketing committees are required to be surveyed regularly. In addition to above, the accounts of all the Marketing Committees are to be scrutinized on monthly and yearly basis.

Keeping in view this voluminous work, strengthening of staffing pattern with proper mobility is required so that all the programmes and schemes can be implemented properly and smoothly. To strengthen the scheme the following posts are required: -

1	Accounts Officer	Rs. 7500-12000	One
2	Sr. Marketing Officer	Rs. 6500-10500	One
3	Driver`	Rs. 3050-6000	One

Since a Maruti Van had already been purchased the post of Driver is required urgently. The post of Sr. Marketing officer has been necessitated to cope-up the voluminous work of marketing regulation, AGMARK and legal / court cases involved there in. The Maruti Gypsy is required to be replaced with a new vehicle as the had outlived its life and the maintenance & up-keep is uneconomical.

An outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 80.00 Lakh approved under this scheme.

**22. SETTING UP OF MARKET INFORMATION NETWORK (MIN)
UNDER AGMARK-NET (Rs. 7.00 Lakhs for 2003-04.)**

Market information is an important aspect of Agricultural Marketing. The importance of sound agricultural marketing policies for ensuring fair returns to the farmers can hardly be overemphasized. It, therefore, becomes necessary on the part of regulatory agencies to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for the sale of their produce, to boost up their efforts for increasing and sustaining the agricultural production. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to protect and safeguard the interests of farmers, like regulation of markets, grading of agricultural produce, cooperative marketing etc. Still the benefits are not percolating down to the farmers, as they are unable to plan their strategies for sale of their produce at remunerative prices, in the absence of correct and timely market information and advice about arrivals, prices, market trend, etc.

In view of this importance, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, in the Union Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a Central Sector Scheme “NICNET Based Agricultural Marketing Information Network (AGMARK-NET)”, at the Project Cost estimate of about Rs.10.00 Crore, to link about 670 agricultural markets to begin with, through its attached office, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), during the year 2000-02.

The scheme will be implemented in 670 important Wholesale Markets and 40 Agricultural Marketing Departments/Boards by DMI through National Informatics Centre (NIC) on a turnkey basis. NIC will procure, install and maintain the hardware, software, and connectivity, impart training to computer operators and implement customized application software in the identified AGMARKNET Nodes (Wholesale Markets) under this scheme and State Agricultural Marketing Departments/Board. The software will facilitate transmission of daily prices (Minimum, Maximum, Modal) commodity-wise, variety wise, origin wise, grade wise and arrivals data commodity-wise, to the respective State Marketing Boards/Directorates and DMI Headquarters for updating in the AGMARKNET server for Internet/Intranet Access. Since the concerned Agricultural Marketing Departments and Marketing Board are required to implement the Market

Information System at the state level, and Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) at national level. It is desirable to evolve market portals at appropriate levels to facilitate information dissemination. The national database on prices and arrivals and a portal on market information will be maintained at DMI Faridabad. This portal will have linkages with State-wise market portals, proposed to be maintained, at the respective NIC State Units.

Responsibilities of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing

As per the stipulations, the NIC will procure, install and maintain the hardware, software, and connectivity, impart training to computer operators and customized application of software in important markets of the States. The State Agricultural Marketing Department/Board will have to provide the basic facilitating services like dust free computer room, required electrical connection (220/230 v power supply) with proper earthing, computer operator and one telephone with STD facility, for operationalisation at each centre. Further, the controlling authority of each centre will bear the expenditure on account of telephone billing for transmitting and retrieving the data through NICNET. For proper implementation of the Scheme, the State Agricultural Marketing Board/Department will also have to ensure the collection of desired market information from the Agricultural Produce Markets and arrange to get the data entered into computer provided for the purpose through computer operator specifically entrusted with the job who will be trained by the NIC. The analysis and dissemination of Market Information data at state level will be done by the concerned State Marketing Department/Board for which adequate computer training is to be provide to all Officers / Officials, the provision of Rs 01.00 has been kept in the O.E. component of the Approved Outlay.

Staff Requirement

Presently the Marketing Intelligence Branch of the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, Delhi, which collects, compile, analysis and disseminate all the agricultural produce market statistics, is having a skeleton sanctioned strength of the following: -

1.	Statistical Assistant	5000-8000	1 (One)
2.	Price Reporters (UDC)	4000-6000	2(Two)
3.	Data Entry Operator	4500-7000	1(One)

4. Statistical Investigator 4000-7000 1(One)

The Marketing Officer in addition to the entire work of the Marketing Branch is supervising the work of this Branch.

For the successful implementation of this project and also for discharging the responsibilities effectively, following additional posts are absolutely essential:-

S.No.	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	SCALE OF THE POST	<u>Nos.</u>
1	Programmer	Rs. 6500-10500.	One
2	Research Officer	Rs. 5500-9000.	One
3	Statistical Assistant	Rs. 5000-8000	Two
4	Statistical Investigator	Rs. 4000-6000.	Two
5	Data Entry Operator	Rs. 4500-6000.	One
6	Machine Attendant	Rs. 2600-3200.	One

Annual Financial Requirement

Except for the salary component there will be no major expenditure on equipments as these are to be supplied by NIC. However, the expenditure on Internet access charges, dedicated telephone line, computer training and consumables are to be borne by the Directorate. The annual anticipated expenditure on all the components is given below :-

An outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 7.00 Lakh approved under this scheme.

G. NDMC :

CROP HUSBANDARY

23. **IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISATION SYSTEM IN HORT. DEPTT (Rs. 6.00 Lakh for 2003-04.)**

Horticulture Deptt. of NDMC is maintaining 1030 Acres of green area, which includes seven big gardens, five small gardens and 52 Roundabouts etc. In addition to

above in the entire NDMC area, green strips are also being developed to enhance the green area. The green area being maintained by this Deptt. is increasing day by day and the areas previously being maintained by CPWD such as Central Vista Lawns and colonies of Ravindra Nagar and Bharti Nagar have also been transferred to NDMC for maintenance due to better maintenance standard. Recently, NDMC has been asked by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to develop a big plot at Maidan Garhi as green area as a deposit work on their behalf. To maintain the big lawns and vast green area, the old conventional type of T&P is not at all practical and various horticultural processes with their use are not only time consuming but require lot of manual labour. With day-to-day innovations number of latest mechanical devices are being introduced, which not only help to mechanize the various horticultural processes, but also saves lot of labour and fatigue. The processes with these mechanical devices is not only less time consuming but also result in the quality of the work at economical cost. Mechanical devices introduced for carrying out horticultural activities are endless but we propose to procure the minimum essential such devices during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 at the estimated costs of Rs. 15.00 Lacs and Rs. 30.00 Lacs respectively. During the 2002-2003, we have already procured Power Trillers with Trollies and Ride on Lawn Movers. Expenditure on the procurement of these mechanical devices is likely to cost Rs. 15.00 Lacs. During the annual Plan 2003-2004, we propose to procure more such mechanical equipments/devices i.e. Tractors Lawn Mowers-3 Nos, Hedge Trimmer, Pruner, Bush Cutters and Washing Machines etc. estimated to cost Rs. 30.00 Lacs. For which An outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 6.00 Lakh approved under this scheme.

24. PLANTATION OF TREES AND DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN SPACES BY NDMC. (Rs.6.00 Lakhs for 2003-04.)

Horticulture Deptt. of NDMC from year to year is carrying out massive Tree Plantation through-out the entire NDMC area such as in Parks, Gardens, around Schools and other Govt. Buildings along Road side and in vacant spaces, as per the target fixed by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Afforestation not only helps to check the pollution but has so many benefits. Massive plantation checks over-heating and cooling of the area. Considering the numerous benefits of tree plantation, our Govt. is laying emphasis for carrying out massive plantation. NDMC with full enthusiasm is involved to make the

entire area green by carrying out massive tree plantation. We have not only been successful to achieve the target of tree plantation fixed by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi but even have crossed the target. To meet the future requirements, we have also completed the second row and gap plantation along roadsides. Gap plantation in the entire NDMC area is also undertaken from time to time. During the tenth five-year plan the proposed target of tree plantation is 1.00 lac Trees and 2.25 lacs Shrubs. The expenditure anticipated to be incurred for meeting out the said target will be around Rs. 3.50 Crores but an allocation of Rs. 1.00 Crore only was sought during the Tenth Five Year plan 2002-2007 to meet the cost of purchase of essential items such as Tree, Shrubs, Trees Guards, Fertilizers, Manure, Insecticides/pesticides and allied material required for carrying out plantation activities. The work will be got done through departmental labour, the expenditure on which is proposed to be borne by the NDMC. During the annual plan 2002-2003, it is proposed to plant 14,000 Trees and 50,000 Shrubs. Proposed revised allocation during the annual plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 10.00 Lacs. During the annual plan 2003-2004, 15,000 Trees and 50,000 Shrubs are proposed to be planted throughout the entire NDMC area. Allied items as already referred to above will also be required to be purchased for healthy growth and to achieve the maximum survival rate. An outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 6.00 Lakh approved under this scheme.

25. DEVELOPMENT OF LAND RECLAIMED BY REMOVAL OF JHUGGI JHOMPRIES. (Rs. 3.00 Lakh for 2003-04)

The land occupied un-authorisidely by J.J. Clusters, on re-claimation, is proposed to be developed as beautiful Parks and green land to avoid the same being re-occupied by un-lawful persons. Some of the land in Chanakya Puri, Gole Market and Sarojini Nagar areas have been got vacated from the illegal occupants of J.J. Clusters. During current financial year we propose to develop some area re-claimed by removal of Jhuggi Jhompries from Khushak Nallah, Laxmi Bai Nagar and Sarojini Nagar area at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 Lacs. Further, there are other numbers of J.J. Clusters in the NDMC area, for which during regular meeting held at higher levels, it is time and again being emphasized to get the land vacated from the clutches of un-lawful persons and is made available for carrying out future works and development activities. This will not only avoid illegal encroachment of land but will also help in improving the environmental

conditions of the area. Department also proposes to carry out massive Tree Plantation on the land so re-claimed. About 10 Acres of NDMC land is proposed to be got cleared by removal of Jhuggi Jhompries during the Five Year Plan 2002-2007 at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 Lacs. Proposed revised outlay during the annual plan 2002-2003 is Rs. 5.00 Lacs. An outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 3.00 Lakh approved under this scheme.

H. MCD

26. IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT IDGAH ROAD (Rs 50.00 Lakh for 2003-04)

Delhi High Court had orderd to stop the slaughtering at the existing Slaughter House at Idgah Road due to unhygienic conditions. Accordingly Jain Committee, which was framed by Delhi High Court for this purpose made in consultation with butchers, public & social organisation suggested a number of improvement work to improve hygienic condition, strengthen and augment the water supply by increasing the storage capacity etc. These were executed on war footing and some of which were pre-requisites to restart the slaughter house. Even now slaughtering for export purpose have been banned by the Court and limited slaughtering in view of the facilities available at site has been allowed for local consumption of meat eaters.

Improvement works are of continuous nature and are being executed as per request and direction of Manager (Slaughter House) in Halal Section, Jhataka Section, Buffalo Section, Sheep & Goat Market etc.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 Lakh is approved for 2003-04.

27. RELOCATION EXISTING SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT IDGAH ROAD (Rs 50.00 lakh for 2003-04)

Earlier this scheme was for modernization of existing slaughter house but as per the direction of the Supreme Court the existing Idgah Slaughter House is to be relocated at Massuri-Gulauiti-Dhansa Industrial Estate in Ghaziabad district, UP. As per the decision of the Supreme Court, the existing slaughter house has become non-functional

with effect from 30.06.97. The Apex Court has further directed that the said slaughter house be shifted outside Delhi in any industrial estate developed within the National Capital Region. Accordingly, a parcel of land measuring 55 acres was identified in Massuri-Gulauti-Dhansa Industrial Estate in Ghaziabad District, UP. Possession thereof has been taken over by MCD. Sum of Rs.307 lakh towards 25% cost of land has also been paid towards 1st Installment. Besides , and cost, provision has been made for the expenditure to be incurred for obtaining consultancy services, preparation of techno-economic feasibility report and construction of compound wall around the land. During the 9th Plan period, no expenditure was incurred under this scheme.

It is estimated that the entire project of relocation shall cost around Rs.100-150 Crore. As per the information given in the affidavit filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the project is likely to take 5-6 years for its completion.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 Lakh is approved for 2003-04.

28. STRENGTHENING OF DAIRY COLONIES (Rs. 500.00 Lakh for 2003-04).

Delhi continues to be badly affected with the menace of the stray cattle. Milch cattle are also driven away by their owners mulching them to lend for themselves on the roads causing thereby not only public nuisance and insanitary condition but also serious traffic hazards in congested areas. In the past, these cattle were being housed in temporary dairies. A decision was, however taken by Delhi Administration during emergency in 1975 to develop 10 dairy colonies in outer Delhi for housing these unorganized/unauthorised and temporary dairies functioning in the city. It was decided to settle them in the urban periphery of Delhi, MCD thus developed 7 dairy colonies, while later on, during 1992 two dairy colonies were transferred to MCD from DDA.

9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

Detailed schemes of all the nine Dairy Colonies were sent to Planning Commission (Agriculture Division) for allocation of funds. In the meeting held on 14.7.95 Shri V.K.Pandit, Project Advisor (S.P.& Agg.), inter alia, decided that a survey

should be conducted to identify the colonies requiring greater and immediate attention for strengthening the existing infrastructure and that survey report should cover the status of both commercial and residential usage of all dairy colonies existing infrastructure and need for basic colonies. It was decided that Development Commissioner, Delhi would constitute a committee comprising of experts from Animal husbandry and dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, representative of Department of Planning & Animal Husbandry and Urban Development Department, GNCTs Delhi & MCD. The sub-Committee identified three dairy colonies, i.e., Nangli Sakravati, Kakrola and Goela which required immediate attention and Planning Commission with the following requirements.

(Rs. in Lakh)

.No.	Dairy Colony	Project Cost	95-96	96-97	97-98	Maintenance per year
1.	Nangli Sakravati	206.00	18.00	103.00	93.00	62.00
2.	Kakrola	133.00	10.00	67.00	56.00	62.00
	Goela	359.00	10.00	180.00	169.00	62.00
	TOTAL	698.00	38.000	350.00	318.00	186.00

The Project estimate amount to Rs.698.00 lakh for the aforesaid dairy colonies were submitted to Planning Commission. Against which agriculture division dated 21.3.96 allocated a sum of Rs.200.00 lakh for the year 95-96. Out of that Rs.116.00 Lakh only were released to MCD against which an expenditure of Rs.115.53 lakh has been incurred. Expenditure Incurred during 1996-97 was of Rs.132.64 Lakh .

Based on the present estimate cost index and allocation of Rs.2000 Lakh was required to be made for improvement of remaining six dairy colonies during the 9th Plan besides annual maintenance cost of Rs.225.14 Lakh as follows :-

(Rs. in Lakh)

	1997-2002	Maintenance Cost Per Year
Shahbad Daulat Pur	453	40
Gharoli	535	62

Bhalswa	303	28
Jharoda	131	9.14
Madanpur Khadar	26	31
Gazipur	552	55
TOTAL	2000	225.14

Corporation started to take dev. works in these dairy colonies during 1992 under 8th & 9th Five Year Plan. There was proposed outlay of Rs.3386 Lakh during 9th Five Year Plan 97-2002 wherein different types of dev./Imp. Works were undertaken. This is an ongoing scheme of 9th Plan and expenditure of Rs.916 Lakh has been incurred from 1.4.97 to 31.3.2001.

An outlay of Rs.500.00 Lakh is approved for 2003-04.

PHYSICAL TARGET FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04.

.No.	Items/Schemes	Unit	Target for Annual 2002-03.	Target for Annual Plan 2003-04
1.	Dense Carpet	Km	4	4
2.	Metalling Premixing	Km	14	13
3.	Drain	Km	14	13
4.	Brick Pavement	Km	8	3
5.	Imp. Of Parks	Nos	8	10
6.	Cement concrete	Km	3	3
7.	St. Lighting	Points	10	10

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 Lakh is approved for 2003-04.