

## CHAPTER – 5

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MCD Act enacted by Parliament in 1957 and Municipal Corporation of Delhi election was held in 1958. Delhi Development Act 1957 passed by the Parliament. Set up Delhi Development Authority, the agency responsible for planned development of the city. The first Master Plan for the period 1961-81 was prepared by DDA and notified by the Govt of India in 1962. This master plan was revised for the extended period upto 2001 by DDA. It was further revised for the extended period for 2001-2021 and was notified in 2007.

The present setup of NCT of Delhi came into existence with the passage of the NCT of Delhi Act 1991 by the Parliament by way of insertion of Article 239AA through 69<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment. This NCT Act came into force in 1992. With this new Administrative setup in Delhi, a number of organisational and administrative changes have been brought in by the GNCT of Delhi. Delhi Transport Corporation was transferred from the administrative control of Ministry of Road Transport, Govt. Of India to Transport Department of GNCT of Delhi. DESU was re-organized as Delhi Vidut Board (DVB) and thereafter unbundled into six companies in July 2002. DWS & SDU has been restructured and reorganized as DJB.

In place of single District in Delhi, 9 districts with 27 divisions were created in Jan 1997. Now Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been restructured and reorganized into 3 Local Bodies i.e. North Delhi, South Delhi and East Delhi Municipal Corporation. Two new District i.e. Shahdara and South East Districts have been created making total 11 districts now in Delhi

Urbanization process in Delhi picked up since 1951. This urbanization process has converted the rural areas into urban with the rapid pace of growth in urban population of NCT of Delhi. This urbanization process has reduced the no. of villages from 300 in 1961 to 112 villages in 2011 in NCT of Delhi. The rural population has reduced from 38.1% in 1951 to 2.5% in 2011.

Since DDA could not develop the required urban extension area so as to keep pace with growth of population in NCT of Delhi, it resulted into growth of unplanned habitats/colonies. The Urban Development scenario of the NCT of Delhi may be seen with type of habitats/colonies in NCT of Delhi as under:

#### Urbanized Village

1. J.J. Clusters
2. J.J Resettlement Colonies
3. Slums Rehabilitation Colonies
4. Regularized-Unauthorized Colonies
5. Approved/ Planned Colonies
6. Unauthorized Colonies
7. Walled city/ Notified Slum Areas

With the growth of unplanned settlements/ habitats, GNCT of Delhi has to bear the burden of higher cost of providing Civic Services in unplanned settlements. It is evident from the fact that an amount of ₹561.09 crore has already been invested during 11<sup>th</sup> FYP in providing Basic Civic Services in 567 Un-authorized Regularized Colonies. Further GNCT of Delhi has invested an amount of ₹251.98 crore during 11<sup>th</sup> FYP in providing Basic Civic Services in J.J Resettlement Colonies.

Even after regularization of Un-authorized Colonies in 1977, the emergence of certain unplanned settlements continued. GNCT of Delhi has invested ₹2529.70 crore during 11<sup>th</sup> FYP in providing Basic Services in these Un-authorized Colonies.

**Statement Showing Agency Wise Outlay for the year 2016-17**

[₹ in crore]

Particulars	Approved Outlay 12th Five year	Expenditure ( 4 yrs) of 12 <sup>th</sup> FY 2012-13 to 2015-16	Proposed Outlay 2016-17
DUSIB	400.00	248.48	183.00
North DMC	1566.50	1266.28	321.00
South DMC	1697.50	1314.36	264.00
East DMC	790.00	1011.35	275.00
NDMC	67.00	3.02	206.00
DCB		4.43	15.00
Urban Development	4159.00	2498.95	901.65
PWD	20.00	0.20	0.35
<b>Total (Urban Development)</b>	<b>8700.00</b>	<b>6347.07</b>	<b>2166.00</b>

**Key Highlights of Urban Development Sector are as follows:**

- A. The proposed allocation in 2016-17 for the Urban Development sector is 47% higher over the budget allocation of 2015-16. This is mainly because of allocation for new National Programmes like AMRUT, SMART CITY etc. An amount of ₹ 470 crore is proposed in Annual Plan 2016-17 for the national Programmes AMRUT (₹200 crore), Smart City programmes in NDMC area (₹196 crore) and other activities under Swachh Bharat Mission (₹80 crore-SBM for other agencies).
- B. DUSIB has undertaken a massive programme for construction of Jan Suvidha Complexes with re-construction and renovation of old & dilapidated Jan Suvidha Complexes. DUSIB is to implement the

scheme expeditiously, for which, ₹100 crore has been allocated to DUSIB in Annual Plan 2016-17.

- C. The plan scheme "Sanitation in JJ Cluster", "Sanitation in Un-authorized colonies" are proposed to be merged in a single main scheme, "Mechanization of Conservancy and Sanitation Services". A total amount of ₹ 528 crore proposed to be allocated to all three DMCs (North Delhi Municipal Corporation-₹ 214 crore, South Delhi Municipal Corporation-₹ 206 crore and East Delhi Municipal Corporation-₹108 crore, ) under the Scheme "Mechanization of Conservancy and Sanitation Services"
- D. A total amount of ₹ 380 crore is being provisioned for DSIIDC, PWD, Irrigation & Flood Control Department and UD Department, who are providing essential services in un-authorized colonies, apart from DMCs, the largest chunk of ₹300 crore is proposed for DSIIDC to take up roads & drainage works in Unauthorized colonies.

### **Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)**

#### **1. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY HALLS/BASTI VIKAS KENDRAS**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (For capital assets)  
(₹ 600 Lakh for General and ₹ 400 Lakh for SCSP)

DUSIB is supposed to meet shelter requirement of more than 22 lakh Jhuggie dwellers residing in about 4.20 lakh Jhuggies in about 685 Jhuggie clusters. The squatter settlements have now been recognized as informal arrangement for shelters.

DUSIB is providing the facility of multi-purpose community facilities complexes in notified Slum areas and relocation colonies and that of Basti Vikas Kendras in JJ Clusters and in-situ upgraded Slums. The scope of scheme is proposed to be widen to include all the existing BVK's/ Community Halls / CFC constructed by DUSIB using plan resources other than the said scheme for renovation, repair, redevelopment and up-gradation under the aforesaid plan scheme.

During Annual Plan 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 750.00 lakh has been released. Apart from this, unspent balance of 2014-15 amounting to ₹ 328.53 lakh was also available against which an expenditure of ₹ 840.98 lakh(tentative) has been incurred. In physical terms the following achievements were made:-

- Construction of **05 BVKs** (1) Malviya Nagar, Jagdamba Camp, (2) Gas Godown Todapur, (3) Bihari Colony Todapur, (4) T-10 F Block Baljeet Nagar (5) Shashi Garden Patparganj and **01 CFC** at B Block Raghubir Nagar completed.
- **01 BVK** at Ambedkar Camp Jhilmil Industrial Area and **01 CFC** at A Block Bindapur, Pkt.IV remained in progress.

- Construction of **01 Additional floor** at under Hill Road, Civil Lines completed whereas C/o **02 Additional floors** at Sunlight Colony, Old Seemapuri and Nepali Camp, B Block Vasant Vihar remained in progress.
- 19 BVKs / Community Halls renovated whereas work remained in progress for 11 BVKs / Community Halls.
- AR / MO and Allied works undertaken in no. of BVKs / C. Halls.

For Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 1000.00 lakh (₹ 400.00 lakh (SCSP) & ₹ 600.00 (General) for creation of capital assets) has been kept. In physical terms, the following works are proposed:-

- Construction of 04 BV.Ks and 01 C/Hall and to complete the on-going works in hand.
- To plan for additional floors on existing CommunityHalls / BVKs.
- Up-gradation Special repair / AR & MO / Allied works in existing BVKs / C.Halls as per requirement.

## **2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN URBAN SLUMS - SCSP**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1400 Lakh

Urban Slums are those areas which have been notified under Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act, 1956. These areas are mostly concentrated in walled city and its extensions. Apart from this, as per order's of GNCTD, 675 J.J. Bastis having about 3,06,600 jhuggis of population about 15-20 lakhs have to be covered under the purview of this scheme.

Basic amenities to improve the standard of living of the Slum / JJ is to provide: -

- a. Widening & construction of paved roads for approach of the J.J Basties including existing lanes in J.J Basties.
- b. Readymade/ pre-cast cement concrete paver tiles in all lanes upto 3 mtrs width.
- c. Construction of open surface drains (Nali) ( Small pre-cast or brick masonry drains) to quickly drain out water and connecting it with nearby drain or local body.
- d. Covering of open surface drain with RCC slab etc, as per site requirement.
- e. The replacement of paving will be undertaken in that J J Basties, where it was provided at least five years back and where it is essential to be replaced on need based basis.

These facilities are provided with per capita ceiling of ₹ 800/-. This ceiling was fixed in the year 1995 vide Govt. Of India, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment.

During Annual Plan 2015-16 an amount of ₹1350.00 lakh has been released against which an expenditure of ₹1202.40 lakh (tentative) was been incurred 1.50

lakh slums & JJ dwellers benefitted under the scheme of EIUS with the prevailing per capita Norm of ₹ 800/-.

For the Annual Plan 2016-17 an outlay of ₹1400.00 lakh has been approved to cover 44987 Slum & JJ dwellers for c.c. pavement and drains in various J.J.Clusters.

### **3. STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF SLUM KATRAS**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 400 Lakh  
(₹ 200 Lakh for General and ₹ 200 Lakh for SCSP)

The main objective of the scheme is to repair Katras/ Properties/ Buildings under the control of DUSIB.

At present, DUSIB has 2893 Properties/ Katras with it, which are located in walled city and its extensions. Since inception of the scheme, the approach has been to repair the katras for structural safety.

From 1991-92, structural repairs including repairs/replacement of sewerage/ water supply system, and other services are therefore, undertaken in properties / katras, where per capita covered space is more than 3.00 sq. mtrs, and the cost of repairs/ part reconstruction does not exceed ₹1700/- per sq. mtr.

During Annual Plan 2015-16 an amount of ₹500.00 lakh was released and unspent balance of ₹67.74 lakh of 2014-15 total expenditure of ₹276.66 lakh(tentative) was incurred in 2015-16. During 2015-16 Structural repair was carried out in 02 slum katras whereas work remained in progress in 02 slum katras. Repair of Common facilities like sewer lines, RMC, OSD, toilets provided in 26 Pvt. Katras & 07 DUSIB Katras whereas the work remained in progress in 03 DUSIB Katras and 01 Pvt. Katra.

An outlay of ₹400.00 lakh (₹200.00 lakh (SCSP) and ₹200.00 lakh (General)) has been approved in the Annual Plan 2016-17 for this scheme. Physical targets in 2016-17 to provide structural repair in DUSIB properties and common facilities like RMC, OSD, C.C. paving, repairing of toilets etc. in about 30 private. / slum katras.

### **4. CONSTRUCTION OF PAY & USE JANSUVIDHA COMPLEXES**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10000 Lakh (For capital assets)  
(₹7000 Lakh for General and ₹ 3000 Lakh for SCSP)

The scheme is basically intended to take care of the environmental problems generated through mass defecation in open by the Jhuggi Dwellers/Slum Dwellers. It is a continuing scheme of the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The scheme is to cover Slum Dwellers staying in notified slum areas and Jhuggi Dwellers staying in squatter settlements by encroaching public land.

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

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

The expenditure incurred under the scheme is for Operation & Maintenance of Decentralized Sewage Treatment Plants (4 Mini & 10 Micro STPs) in Squatter Resettlement Colonies, installation/removal of MTVs & pre-fab JSC for religious functions, social gathering, political rallies, natural calamities like fire, flood & earth quake etc.

During Annual Plan 2015-16, an amount of ₹3800.00 lakh was been released to DUSIB. Apart from this, an amount of ₹1431.65 lakh unspent balance of 2014-15 was also available against which the expenditure reported was ₹4473.30 lakh (tentative).The following works were completed in 2015-16:-

- 30 JSC containing 978 WC seats constructed whereas work remained in progress in 08 JSCs containing 230 seats.
- 19 JSC containing 674 WC seats re-constructed.
- Renovation / up-gradation / Major repair carried out in 54 JSC containing 1655 WC seats whereas work remained in progress in 17 JSCs containing 557 WC seats.
- Allied works like reconstruction of boundary wall, re-boring of tube well repair of MTVs/ prefab JSCs etc as per requirement of sites will be undertaken.

For the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹10000.00 lakh (₹3000.00 lakh (SCSP) and ₹7000.00 lakh(General)) has been approved to take up the following works:-

- Construction, repair of 10000 WC seats in various JJ Clusters.
- To complete the ongoing works of renovation/ up-gradation of CTCs taken from respective MCD.
- Allied works like reconstruction of boundary wall, tubewell, and repair of MTVs / prefab JSCs etc. as per requirement.

##### **5. SHISHU VATIKA / COMMON SPACES IN JJ CLUSTERS/ RELOCATION POCKETS / NOTIFIED SLUMS**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 400 Lakh (₹ 300 Lakh For capital assets)

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

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

### **PROGRAMME CONTENTS**

The programme involves construction of boundary walls of the height of 1.5 mtrs. with grills, wherever possible. Few play equipments, like Sea- saw, revolving platforms, swings, Bridge, Slides etc. fabricated in workshop of the DUSIB are provided in the Shishu Vaticas, Toilets in Jhuggie Clusters and notified Slums for providing recreational facilities to children living in Slum & JJ Clusters. Fifteen percent of the approved outlay is for maintenance and horticulture works.

An amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been released in 2015-16. In addition to this, an amount of ₹34.60 lakh of unspent balance of 2014-15 was also available. Expenditure of ₹145.10 lakh(tentative) was incurred in 2015-16 and the physical achievements were as under:-

- Construction of 02 SVs (1) Manav Kalyan Camp and (2) Y Block Loha Mandi Naraina completed.
- 06 SVs renovated / upgraded at (1) Peera Garhi (2) Azad Pur (3) Baljeet Nagar (4) Kham Pur (5) Prahalad Pur and (6) Sanjay Basti Timar Pur.
- Horticulture work were provided in 14 SVs

For the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹400.00 lakh has been approved (₹300.00 lakh for creation of Capital Assets and ₹100.00 lakh for General expenses) and the proposed targets are:-

- Renovation of 100 Shishu Vaticas.
- Horticulture works i.e. Plantation of trees, herbs & sherbs including maintenance.
- Replacement of old pay equipment like sea-saw,swing, slides, Revolving platforms, & bridge.

### **6. Swatch Bharat Mission**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5100.00 Lakh

### **Schemes of Municipal Corporations**

## **1. DEVELOPMENT OF REGULARISED-UNAUTHORISED COLONIES**

Improvement of civic services in Regularized - Unauthorized colonies are carried out by providing civic amenities like MP, BP, Dense Carpet, CC, Kota Stone and Drain. At present strengthening and augmentation of existing services in 567 unauthorized regularized Colonies under erstwhile unified MCD is being done. There are 98 Unauthorized--Regularized Colonies under North Delhi Municipal Corporation and 253 Unauthorized--Regularized Colonies under East Delhi Municipal Corporation.

### **List of works**

Various works covered under the scheme are Construction of roads, lanes, paths, drains Improvement of parks, Street Lights and sign boards under this scheme as per site requirement and direction of elected representative of Delhi.

**Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:**

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General	SCSP	Total
1.	North DMC	200	100	300
2.	East DMC	3000	630	3630
	Total	3200	730	3930

## **2. ADDITIONAL FACILITIES IN J.J. RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Objective of the scheme is to improve the basic services in the JJR colonies for the better living conditions in resettlement colonies which were developed by DDA and made functional with Skeleton Services. These 44 Nos..of colonies were transferred to MCD by DDA w.e.f. 1.06.88 on lock, stock and barrel basis vide letter No. PS/SECY/L&E/88/273 dated 13.5.88 in pursuance of the decision taken at Raj Niwas in the meeting held on 12.05.88. In the said meeting, it was also made categorically clear that the MCD will be provided with adequate assistance for the following works.

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

In addition to these colonies, Urban Development Department vide order No. F.51 (135)2001/UD/16455-16466 dated 3.09.01 has decided that 29 resettlement pockets transit camp developed by the S&JJ Deptt/DDA shall hence forth be maintained by the MCD with the help of plan funds from Plan Scheme "Provision of Additional Facilities in 25 Nos. of JJR Colonies falls in North Municipal Corporation of Delhi and 38 Nos. of JJR colonies falls in South Municipal Corporation"



**Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:**

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General	SCSP	Total
1.	North DMC	100	100	200
2.	South DMC	100	100	200
3.	East DMC	180	50	230
	Total	380	250	630

### **3. MECHANIZATION OF CONSERVANCY AND SANITATION SERVICES**

Cleanliness is most critical to the Urban Management Process. Poor Solid Waste Management practices affect the health and environment of Metropolis in many ways like transmitting diseases among residents and environmental degradation, including emission of green house gases from landfills etc. The Solid Waste generated by the City contributes to the environmental problems and challenges for better urban management. On account of tremendous increase in population and increase in per capita income, generation of domestic waste has increased considerably. Some of the important factors like migration of people for employment and trade from other neighboring states, rapid industrialization and rapid urbanized growth have added burden on the civic services. Clean city attracts people provides healthy environment and promotes tourism and creates opportunities for global investment.

On account of enforcement of various legislation, P.I.L's and Govt. of India orders pertaining to environmental protection and garbage handling the accountability of local bodies has increased considerably. The enforcement of legislation and orders issued by the Govt. cannot be ensured unless full financial support is given for the said purposes. As per the provisions of the DMC Act, it is the responsibility of the local body to provide adequate infrastructure services for collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste generated by the City. How long these services will be given to the citizen free of cost in the form of subsidies? Either the polluters have to pay the cost or the Govt. is to provide funds for its management. There are various issues pertaining to labour laws, directions issued by the courts from time to time and availability of land for disposal of solid waste. Presently, Delhi city does not have adequate land for disposal of waste although the disposal of waste by land filling is the cheapest option worldwide, no option is left except to opt for modern processing technologies for managing the solid waste of Delhi City.

#### **Existing Scenario:-**

The major functions of the Sanitation Department of Municipal Corporations Delhi are as below:-

- Waste Collection from Dhalaos/ Bins/ Open Sites, Transportation, Processing and Disposal at SLF sites .
- Sweeping of Roads and Public Common Spaces

- Maintaining Sanitation in Public Conveniences like Toilets, Urinal Blocks, Dustbin/Dhalaos, Open Sites etc
- Procurement and Supply of Sanitation Material like Phenyl, Lime, Bleaching Powder, Brooms, Belcha, Wheel Barrows, Rickshaws etc.
- Maintaining Auto Workshops for repair of departmental vehicles like trucks, loaders, departmental cars etc.(through Auto section).
- De-Silting of Drains less than 4ft. Depth/ width under the Jurisdiction of DMCs.
- Maintenance of SLF sites .

As per provisions of the MSW (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, only engineered S.L.F. sites are supposed to come up and the existing S.L.F. sites were to be re-mediated by the year 2003. The management of S.L.F. sites in respect of operation and management of day to day garbage with capital innovative machinery involves huge investment. The modernizations of fleet size, handling system and improvement of overall Solid Waste Management system has to be taken up.

The area of 03 Delhi Municipal Corporations comprises of the following:

S.No	Type of Colonies/Villages	North DMC	South DMC	East DMC
	Approved Colonies	728	388	90
	Unauthorized/ Regularized Colonies	98	252	253
	Resettlement Colonies	25	32	19
	Urban Villages	33	81	23
	Rural Villages	85	86	43
	Unauthorized Colonies	449	449	257

### **SANITATION IN J.J. CLUSTER**

The main objective is to maintain the sanitation services in JJ Cluster. In order to guard against unhygienic environment in the said areas, which are prone to various infectious diseases, it is necessary to undertake sanitation therein as well. The following work is to be under taken

1. Purchase of Insecticides, Tools and Plants.
2. Desilting of Septic Tanks of Lavatory a block of JS complexes and Sullage Nallah.
3. Payment towards improvement and augmentation of pumping station along with civil work including payment of electricity charges & wages for deployment of labour.
4. Payment towards the operation and maintenance of vehicles/equipments.
5. Hiring of trucks, bulldozers/loaders etc., under emergency situation.
6. Construction of Dallaos.
7. Repair and renovation of Dustbin and Dalloos.

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### **SANITATION IN UN-AUTHORISED COLONIES-**

DMCs have taken up sanitation work like sweeping of roads, cleaning of drain and removal of garbage in these colonies on urgent basis. The sanitation work in

some unauthorized colonies (partially falling on private land is already in progress by the DMCs, these colonies are where the development work has been undertaken by the DMCs as well as DSIIDC. The deployment of Safai Karacharies in these colonies was made prior to delimitation of the ward in various zones.

**Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:**

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	21400
2.	South DMC	20600
3.	East DMC	10800
	Total	52800

#### **4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT**

Horticulture Departments of all three DMCs are making all efforts to improve environment of Delhi by providing the green cover over Delhi. These efforts are showing the desired results thereby increasing the greenery throughout Delhi. A greener Delhi will meet all the challenges of climate change effectively and comprehensively.

The expenditure incurred under Horticulture works includes development / redevelopment of parks, providing and fixing of children play apparatus, providing and fixing of GI pipeline etc. and Civil Works includes construction of boundary walls of parks, providing of R.C.C benches, etc.

**Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:**

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	50
2.	South DMC	30
3.	East DMC	50
	Total	130

#### **5. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRES/BARAT GHARS**

The community centre shall be multipurpose and are intended to be designed in such a way so as to cater to the needs of the society as Barat Ghar, while the upper floor thereof shall be used as reading room and for meeting other social activities and requirement of the community services department. like holding of classes for sewing, knitting and indoor games etc.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a judgment has refrained the civic body from allowing Municipal Park for marriages etc. after June 97 in a phased manner. It has, become imperative for the civic body to come forward and discharge its discretionary functions in an effective manner for arranging space for marriages. On account of further ceiling of farm houses and closure of Banquet Halls from residential area it is

necessary to provide Community Hall at appropriate location to fulfill the need of society for marriages.

**Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:**

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	49
2.	South DMC	99
3.	East DMC	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>

## **6. PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN UNAUTHORIZED COLONIES**

There are 1639 unauthorized colonies in Delhi, which are proposed to be regularized in the coming years. In accordance to High Court in the PIL CWP No. 4771, HD Shourie V/s U.O.I. on hearing dated 17.8.98, Delhi Govt. has granted permission for carrying out works relating to the construction of road, and drainage in the colonies which has come up by 31.3.93 on private lands or land now vested in Gram Sabha. In accordance with the direction of UD department GNCTD, the North Delhi Municipal Corporation has taken up development works in 449 unauthorized colonies and South Delhi Municipal Corporation has taken up development works in 111 unauthorized colonies on private land or land now vested in Gram Sabha.

**Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:**

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	4000
2.	South DMC	2000
3.	East DMC	5000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11000</b>

## **7. Development Works In Approved Colonies**

In the approved colonies under the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Corporations has not been able to under taken dev. Work such as improvement/up-gradation of roads, storm water drains road side berms/lanes, St. lighting, park etc. prior to 1998 due to scarcity of funds as such the corporation started to undertaken dev. work in these colonies after 1998. There are 728 Approved Colonies falls in North Delhi Municipal Corporation and 90 Approved Colonies falls in East Delhi Municipal Corporation for which development works are under taken. .

**Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:**

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	1500
2.	East DMC	2500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4000</b>

## 8. CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF DHOBI GHATS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh (For capital assets)

To improve the condition of the Dhobi Ghats by providing clean water, stones for washing bhatties, drying places, sheds for pressing of clothes, electricity, toilet facilities, waste water disposal arrangement, boundary wall etc. for the Welfare of washer.

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	1
2.	South DMC	1
3.	East DMC	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

## 9. TRANS YAMUNA AREA DEVELOPMENT WORK

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (For capital assets)

For development of Trans Yamuna Area in a proper, speedy and sustained manner, Trans Yamuna Area Development Board (TYADB), an Advisory Board was constituted in 1994. The Board approves and recommends works for the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna Area. Various agencies are involved in the development of infrastructure facilities in Trans Yamuna Area such as Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Public Works Department, Department of Irrigation and Flood Control. After the inception of Board, most of the activities relating to the development of infrastructure in Trans Yamuna Area are coordinated by the Board.

For various developmental works in Trans Yamuna Area through the recommendation/approval of Trans Yamuna Area Development Board funds has been kept under the Scheme.

## 10. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	4600
2.	South DMC	3470
3.	East DMC	4200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12270</b>

## SCHEMES OF New Delhi Municipal Council

## **1. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (For capital assets)

(Details under this mission has been provided within the write-up of Urban Development Department)

## **2. Smart City**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 19600 Lakh (For capital assets)

The Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India launched the Smart City Mission in the month of June, 2015. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi participated in the Smart City Competition and NDMC was selected for executing Smart City. The Smart City Plan (SCP) of a city contains the city vision statement, strategy and the model chosen—retrofitting/ redevelopment/green field/pan city and smart solutions etc, the proposal for financing the smart city and the revenue model to attract private participation.

The selection process of Smart City under the Smart City Mission was two stage process, in the stage-1, the State Government shortlisted NDMC as potential Smart Cities. NDMC has been selected by MoUD after due recommendations by the State Level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Government (GNCTD) to participate in the second stage – City Challenge Round for selection, which was announced on 27th August 2015. A ninety eight (98) cities were selected for participation in City Challenge Round-Stage-2. Now, MoUD, GoI has announced 100% central funding. An amount of Rs. 2.00 Crores has been released in the F.Y. 2015-16 for preparation of Smart City Proposal.

Subsequently, the NDMC has to create a “Special Purpose Vehicle”, now which will execute the projects.

## **SCHEMES OF Delhi Cantonment Board**

### **1. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1500 Lakh (For capital assets)

(Details under this mission has been provided within the write-up of Urban Development Department)

## **SCHEMES OF UD DEPARTMENT**

### **1. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojna: National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY:NULM)**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh under CSS

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India announced new urban poverty alleviation scheme namely National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), which replaced the old scheme of SJSRY. The NULM is launched with the objective to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

The NULM will be funded by Govt. of India in the form of 100 % central share. Mission Convergence-Samajik Suvidha Sangam has been nominated as the State Urban Livelihood Mission(SULM) by GNCTD to implement this scheme in Delhi.

### **Components of NULM**

#### **1. Self Employment Programme(SEP):**

This component will focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/microenterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. The component will also support Self Help Groups(SHG) of urban poor to access easy credit from bank and avail interest subsidy on SHG loans. This will further help on technology, marketing and other support services to the individuals, group entrepreneurs etc.

- **Individual Enterprises:** An urban poor individual beneficiary desirous of setting up an individual micro-enterprise for self-employment can avail benefit of subsidized loan under this component from any bank. The norms for individual microenterprise loans are as follows:

Age: Minimum 18 Yrs of Age
Project Cost: Rs. 2,00,000/-(Maximum)
Subsidy: Interest Subsidy on over and above 7% ROI given on bank loan (i.e. Difference between 7 <sup>0</sup> /0 and prevailing ROD. It will be made available only in case of timely repayment of loan (Quarterly)
Repayment of Loan: 5-7 Yrs after initial moratorium of 6-18 months as per norms of banks.
Collateral Guarantee on Bank: No collateral Guarantee required.

**Group Enterprises:** A Self Help Group(SHG) or members of an SHG constituted under DAY/NULM or a group of urban poor desirous of setting up a group enterprise for self employment can avail benefit of subsidized loans under this component from any bank .The norms for individual microenterprise loans are as follows:

Age: Minimum 18 Yrs of Age
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Project Cost: Rs. 10,00,000/-(Maximum)
No. of beneficiary: Minimum 5 members (Minimum of 70% members from urban poor families.)
Subsidy: Interest Subsidy on over and above 7% ROI given on bank loan (i.e. Difference between 7% and prevailing ROD. It will be made available only in case of timely repayment of loan(Quarterly)
Repayment of Loan: 5-7 Yrs after initial moratorium of 6-18 months as per norms of banks.
Collateral Guarantee on Bank: No collateral Guarantee required.

## 2. Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P):

This component is designed to provide skills to the unskilled urban poor as well as to upgrade their existing skills. The program will provide for skill training of the urban poor to enable them setting up self-employment ventures and for salaried jobs in the private sector. This program intends to fill the gap between the demand and availability of local skills by providing skill training programs as required by the market.

MoHUPA has signed MoU with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to provide skill training to the targeted no. of beneficiaries wherein the candidates will be identified jointly by the ULB/DRC and Skill Training Provider under NSDC with their empanelled partners will be responsible for providing skill trainings, third party assessment and certification of candidates, providing placement and tracking of minimum 50% candidates trained out of target assigned. The norms under this scheme are as follows:

- Training Cost per trainee: ₹15,000/-(the training cost will include cost of candidate mobilization, curriculum design, trainer's fee, raw materials required for training, assessment & certification, placement linkage, MIS and post placement tracking of the candidate.)
- Funding Pattern: 30:50:20(The first two installment may be based on the commencement of training, completion and certification of the candidate and last 20% may be paid on the placement/enterprise development and tracking of candidates for 6 months.
- Certification: Assessment of the skills gained should be done by an independent certifying agency. The Certification agency should be empanelled by the SULM based on the quality, integrity and past-record of the agency. Govt. and Semi-Govt. Agencies involved in Certification process may be accorded priority. The State may also empanel agencies such as SSCs, NSDC, AIC TE, Technical University, National Level Industry Associations such as ASSOCHAM, NASSCOM etc. for the assessment and certification of the candidates, depending on their competence to perform this job.



### 3. Social Mobilization & Institution Development(SM&ID):

This scheme shall rest on the foundation that the mobilization of urban poor households to form their own institutions is an important investment for an effective and sustainable poverty reduction programme. These institutions of the poor would partner with local self-governments, public service providers, banks, private sector and other mainstream institutions to facilitate delivery of social and economic services to the poor.

NULM envisages mobilization of urban poor households into a three tiered structure which is as follows:

City Level Federations (CLFs)  
Area Level Federations (ALFs)  
Self Help Groups (SHGs)

- > CLF should be registered as societies/association under the relevant law of the state. The ALFs will come together to form a City-level Federation (CLF). Bigger cities may have more than 1 CLF based on the size and population. The CLF is expected to work with ALFs, member SHGs, city administration and financial institutions to ensure social and economic empowerment of the urban poor.
- > ALF is an association of SHGs consisting of representatives from all member SHGs with an objective of supporting member-SHGs, forming and training new SHGs. The federation is essential to deal with larger issues with bank linkage , Inter group lending etc.

An ALF may be formed with 10 to 20 SHGs covering an area of a ward or slum or such other geographical unit with a minimum of 2 members per SHG. The ULB may decide the no. of SHGs in a federation as per the local conditions. ALF should be registered as a society/an association under the relevant law of the State. A onetime Revolving fund support of ₹. 50,000 will be provided to register ALF which may be utilized for smooth operation and will form part of corpus of the ALFs.

- > SHGs are groups of 10 to 20 women or men who come together to improve their living conditions by group savings and loans. These groups conduct regular meetings where the savings of the group is collected into a corpus fund, which is used to provide short-term loans to the members. After some time when the credit requirements of the members increase, SHG may approach to a bank for loan. A maximum of ₹ 10,000/- can be spent per SHG for their formation, handholding, training of all the members, bank linkage, formation of federation and other related activities. A one time Revolving fund support of ₹10,000 will be provided to urban poor SHGs which have not availed such support earlier. A SHG should be functional for a period of 6 months with at least 70% of its members should be urban poor to become eligible for RF support. This fund is also available to existing SHGs formed under SJSRY which have not availed the same.

- The Resource Organization (RO) will facilitate the formation of SHGs and their development, bank linkages, their federation at the area and city-levels, training and capacity building and establishing links to ULBs. SULMs are free to engage RO at the state level or allow ULBs to empanel ROS on their own.
- City Livelihood Centers (CLCs) are to be established to create a platform where the urban poor can offer their goods and services in an organized manner to the potential buyers. The urban poor can access information and business support services as and when needed by them, which would otherwise not be accessible to them. Each CLC will be provided a non-recurring grant of ₹ 10 Lakhs as untied funds. The amount will be released in 3 installments in the ratio of 30:40:30.  
CLCs may be established as per following norms:

- One CLC per city with population of 1-3 lakh. One CLC can also be established in case of district HQ towns with population less than 1 lakh..
- Two CLCs per city with population of 3-5 lakh.
- Three CLCs per city with population of 5-10 lakh.
- A maximum of 8 CLCs can be established in cities with population more than 10 lakhs.

### **Physical Target for the FY 2016-17**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Target</b>
1	Social Mobilization & Institution Development	100 SHGs
2	Employment through Skill Training & Placement	10000 beneficiaries
3	Self-Employment Programme	Ind:500 Group: 50 groups

### **SCHEME OF SHELTER FOR URBAN HOMELESS (SUH)**

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, the most vulnerable of these are the urban homeless. Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless is a part of NULM Scheme. DUSIB has been executing agency for the said component.

Street Vendor is a new component for which the local bodies have been asked to submit their proposals. The proposals from East DMC was received which was examined and returned back seeking a detailed project report as there were some discrepancies.

2. **Strengthening and Augmentation of Infrastructure i.e. Roads, Streets, local parks, street lights etc. in each Assembly Constituency (Known as MLALAD Scheme)**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 28000 Lakh

Under this scheme of "Strengthening and Augmentation of Infrastructure facilities in each Assembly Constituency" commonly known as MLALAD Scheme, each MLA can suggest small works of capital nature to be done in their constituencies upto the tune of ₹4.00 crore in a year with each individual project not exceeding ₹2.00 crore.

**Salient Features**

The works recommended under this scheme should confirm to the general pattern of programmes and projects being implemented by the local bodies/ departments of Govt. of Delhi. These works will be sanctioned and implemented in the same manner, as the other works of these bodies are being sanctioned and implemented.

Wherever required technical and administrative sanction of the works falling within the scope of this scheme and for which the MLAs have exercised their choice will be given after following the normal departmental procedures applicable to the local bodies and other Government Departments and the actual expenditure should in no case exceed the sanction.

The works under this scheme shall primarily be durable asset creation works on Government / Local Bodies land and only such works will be taken up which can be executed / completed within one or two years time schedule. No purchase of inventory equipment etc. or revenue expenditure will be allowed except purchase of computers for schools and provision of ambulances & refuse collectors only for the Government institutions.

This is a project/location specific scheme where the expenditure on each project / location is not going to exceed more than ₹2.00 crore under the guidelines issued by the Delhi Govt. from time to time.

**Procedure for Proposal and Release of Funds:**

The work under this scheme has to be carried out by District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) functioning under each Revenue District of Govt. of Delhi.

- a) The MLALAD Fund of ₹4.00 crores per MLA per year prevalent at present will be divided into two parts, i.e., the Mandatory Fund and the Discretionary Fund of ₹ 1.00 crore and ₹3.00 crore respectively.
- b) MLAs recommend the developmental works in their respective areas falling under their constituency.

- c) Under this scheme, there is a maximum limit of ₹2.00 crore per work/project of each assembly constituency.

### **3. Development of Urban Villages**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 700 Lakh (Capital)

MCD had been carrying out various developmental works in the Urban Villages out of the funds provided by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi upto 2011-12. For better improvement and up-gradation of civic amenities, Govt. of Delhi vide Cabinet decision No.1887 dated 10.05.2012 decided that the existing scheme i.e. "Development of Urban Villages" for taking up development works in urban villages should be replaced by another scheme to be administered by the UD Deptt. of GNCTD which would permit construction by either land owning agency or any other agency after following due process.

Under the scheme "Development of Urban Villages", the following activities/projects are undertaken on priority to upgrade the existing civic infrastructure facilities in the Urbanized Villages:-

- i. Construction / Improvement of Roads.
- ii. Construction / Improvement of Drains.
- iii. Construction / Improvement of Street Lighting.

In case the executing agency is not the land owning agency, the proposal may be submitted alongwith the NOC from the land owning agency by the concerned MLA to UD Deptt. so that the funds could be released.

In the intensive review meeting of the Urban Development Deptt. taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Delhi on 09.04.2015, it has been decided that the project/works of the scheme "Development of Urban Villages" will be carried out through by Delhi District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) in each district. During 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 700.00 lakh has been approved for meet out the liabilities of ongoing earlier sanctioned works carried out by various Executive Agencies.

### **4. Renovation/Improvement of Chaupals & Development of Water Bodies**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 300 Lakh (Capital)

The pace of urbanization in Delhi is of highest order resulting into conversion of rural villages into 135 urban villages. As a result, the chaupals which were the centre of all the social and cultural activities in rural villages were neglected and, thus, the conditions were deteriorate and dilapidated. Keeping in view this fact, the Govt. of Delhi, in February-2000, decided to initiate renovation/improvement works of chaupals located in urban villages and the works shall be executed by the I & FC Department from the budget of plan scheme "Development of Urban Villages". The

criteria for renovation/reconstruction of chaupals is that it should be located on Government/Gram Sabha land and construction work limited to 400 sq. meters. and within ₹ 50 lakh.

In the intensive review meeting of the Urban Development Deptt. taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 09.04.2015, it has been decided that the scheme "Renovation/Improvement of Chaupals & Development of Water Bodies" discontinued from 2015-16 and the project/works of this scheme will be carried out by Delhi District Urban Development Agency(DUDA) under Revenue Depttt.. During 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been approved for meet out the liabilities of ongoing earlier sanctioned works carried out by I& FC Deptt.

## **6. JNNURM – Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 65 Lakh

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India had released Grant-in-Aid of ₹ 40.00 lakh each for setting up Project Management Unit and Project Implementation Unit during 2008 under the Scheme of "Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor(BSUP)" of the JNNURM. An amount of ₹20.00 Lakh has also been released for Project Implementation Unit in the year 2011. An amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh was released to DUSIB for establishment of PIU in 2013-14.

Under this Scheme an outlay of ₹ 65.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2015-16.

### **6. 1 Capacity Building Activities including research and training towards implementation of BSUP and IHSDP JNNURM-CSS**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3 Lakh

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Govt. of India has released a total amount of Rs.37.08 lakh in 2007 and 2010 for capacity Building activities, slum survey and establishment of HSUI Cell etc. The miscellaneous expenditures of this scheme viz. payment for Govt. counsels, remuneration of contract staff etc., are incurred under this plan outlay.

## **7. Provision of Essential Services in Unauthorized Colonies**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 38000 Lakh  
Revenue : ₹ 50 Lakh  
Capital : ₹ 37500 Lakh

As per decision, public notices were issued in November 2007, February 2008 & March 2008 for inviting applications for regularization from those unauthorized colonies existing as on 31st March, 2002 and had built up percentage more than 50% as on 08/02/2007.

Total 1639 applications received, were also sent to various agencies such as DDA, MCD, and DISCOMs etc. for scrutiny and land status report. Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 8th February, 2007, approved the proposal for regularization of

unauthorized colonies in Delhi. Further, the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India issued notification on 24th March, 2008 regarding regulations for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi. Subsequently, another notification dated 16th June, 2008 amending the notification dated 24th March, 2008 was issued authorizing Govt. of NCT of Delhi to issue provisional regularization certificates to unauthorized colonies soon after fulfilment of clause 4.0 of the regularization dated 24/03/2008.

In pursuance to the notification dated 16/06/2008, provisional regularization certificates have been issued to 1223 unauthorized colonies in October 2008, those which fulfilled the required conditions and the process for final regularization is in progress. UD Department had shortlisted 895 unauthorised colonies for regularisation in the year 2012. But boundaries of these colonies could not be finalised due to various reasons like improper delineation of boundaries by the Survey of India/ GSDL, mismatching of Land Status Reports, overlapping of boundaries of the unauthorised colonies, non validations of Forest Land, ASI restricted land and DDA hindrances etc.

In the meantime Government of India, Delhi Development Authority vide notification dated 01/01/2015 has amended the cut off date of regularisation as 01/06/2014. Ministry of Urban Development vide letter dated 03/07/2015 has clarified that the formal announcement of regularisation should be treated from date of notification i.e. w.e.f. 01/01/2015.

Govt. of NCT of Delhi is providing basic civic amenities like construction of roads and drains, water supply, sewerage, sanitation and street lights in Un-authorized Colonies. The funds are provided to the executive agencies MCD's, I&FC & DSIIDC, DJB, PWD and DISCOMS since 1998 for providing these facilities in unauthorized colonies.

Mapping of development works of unauthorised colonies is being carried out and it is in final stage.

An amount of about ₹ 843.50 crore have been released/ placed to the DSIIDC, I&FC, DJB & PWD during 2015-16. During the year 2016-17, there is an approved allocation of ₹ 380.00 Crore for providing civic amenities in Unauthorized Colonies.

Besides the above allocation, Govt. of Delhi has also kept a provision of ₹110.00 Crore for three DMCs (East DMC- ₹ 50.00 Crore, South DMC- ₹ 20.00 Crore and North DMC- ₹ 40.00 Crore).

## **8. SPV for Redevelopment of Walled City/ Shahjahanabad**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh

Shahjahanabad Redevelopment Corporation (SRDC) was set up on 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2008 with objectives to promote conservation of built and natural heritage in the National Capital Territory of Delhi which needs to be protected, nourished and maintained by all citizens, conservation as an attitude in the city's urban

development process, conservation of the civic and urban heritage which would include architecturally significant and artisan works, historical landmarks and living monuments having socio-cultural value not with the motive of profit.

#### **9. Construction of Socio-Cultural Centre at CBD Shahdara**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh (Capital)

The UD Department had purchased a plot of land measuring 16267 sq. mtrs. from DDA for the development of socio cultural Centre at CBD Shahdara. The DTTDC were authorized to initiate processing for the development of socio cultural centre at CBD Shahdara on BOT basis. However, till date no concrete development has taken place.

Now, Hon'ble Minister of UD has taken a decision to entrust the Project to DTTDC. The concept of project is on initial stage and on execution of work and funding pattern, DTTDC has to explore various options.

#### **10. Directorate of Local Bodies**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 150 Lakh

Due to trifurcation of MCD, Directorate for Local Bodies was setup. 38 nos. of new posts of different categories have been created in the Directorate of Local Bodies. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh is approved for this scheme for the year 2015-16.

#### **11. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION:- CSS**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 400 Lakh (For capital assets)

Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by the Government of India on 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct., 2014 with the following objectives:-

1. Elimination of Open defecation.
2. Eradication of Manual Scavenging.
3. Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste management.
4. To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices.
5. Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with Public Health.
6. Capacity Augmentation for ULBs.
7. To create and enabling environment for private sector participation in capital expenditure and operation and maintenance.

The Mission will be in force till October, 2019. The Mission has the following components:-

1. Household Toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines

2. Community Toilets (CTs)
3. Public Toilets (PTs)
4. Solid Waste Management(SWM)
5. IEC & Public Awareness (IEC)
6. Capacity building and Administrative & Office Expenses (CB and A&OE)

Initially, in the year 2014-15 GOI, MoUD has contributed ₹ 8.05 crore as central assistance wise break- up is as under:-

IHHT	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
2.00 Crore	0.26 Crore	4.74 Crore	0.84 Crore	0.21 Crore	8.05 Crore

Further MoUD has released ₹ 96.70 crore as central assistance in the financial year 2015-16.

IHHTs	CTs	SWM	IEC	Total
23.08 Crore	4.89 Crore	58.73 Crore	10.00 Crore	96.70 Crore

As per guidelines of SBM, state has to contribute a minimum of 25% funds towards all components to match 75% central share. After matching the share, GNCT of Delhi has released ₹139.67 crore (₹104.75 Central Share and ₹ 34.92 crore State Share) to all the executing agency as under:-

#### **Release of funds to Executing Agencies in different components of SBM**

(Amount in lac)

Component (ULBs)	IHHT		CTs		SWM		Capacity Bldg.		IEC		Total		Total Fund allocated
	CSS	SS	CSS	SS	CSS	SS	CSS	SS	CSS	SS	CSS	SS	
EDMC	1039.00	347.00	200.00	67.00	1766.00	589.00	3.50	1.16	139.00	47.00	3147.50	1051.16	4198.66
North DMC	600.00	200.00			2643.00	881.00	3.50	1.16	224.00	75.00	3470.50	1157.16	4627.66
SDMC	462.00	154.00			1762.00	588.00	3.50	1.16	154.00	52.00	2381.50	795.16	3176.66
NDMC					71.00	24.00			5.00	2.00	76.00	26.00	102.00
DUSIB			515.00	171.40							515.00	171.40	686.40
UD							10.50	3.47	542.00	176.66	552.50	180.13	732.63
DCB	207.00	69.00			105.00	35.00			20.00	7.00	332.00	111.00	443.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2308.00</b>	<b>770.00</b>	<b>715.00</b>	<b>238.40</b>	<b>6347.00</b>	<b>2117.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>359.66</b>	<b>10475.00</b>	<b>3492.00</b>	<b>13967.00</b>

**SBM Agency wise financial Target for 2016-17 is given as under:-**

Executing agency	IHHT	SWM	IEC	CB	CT	Total (Rs. in lacs)
North DMC	800	3690	100	10		4600
East DMC	1450	2450	100	10	190	4200
South DMC	800	2550	100	20		3470



NDMC		900	100			1000
Delhi Cantt.	300	1100	100			1500
DUSIB	200				4900	5100
UD Deptt.			300	100		400
Total	3550	10690	800	140	5090	20270

As per Government of India, MoUD the funding pattern for 2016-17 onwards the States/UT are not bound to contribute matching share.

## **12. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)- CSS**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 20000 Lakh (For capital assets)

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is a centrally Sponsored Scheme, which was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2015 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, through the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India.

The priority of this mission is to provide water & sewerage including seepage connection to each household. This scheme also has components such as Storm Water Drainage, Developing Greenery & Parks, Urban Transportation, which includes construction of pathways, cycle track, footpath, foot over bridge, non-motorized transport, multilevel parking, etc. However, during 1<sup>st</sup> three years of the Mission priority areas are water, sewerage, seepage & storm water drainage.

The total amount of outlay kept by MoUD, GoI under AMRUT Mission for next five year i.e. 2015-16 to 2019-20 is ₹50,000/- Crores for distribution to various State / UTs. The funding of AMRUT is 100% Central Assistance. As regards, the NCT of Delhi, the MoUD, GoI has earmarked an amount of ₹226.15 Crores for projects proposed in the SAAP for FY 2015-16. However, the 1<sup>st</sup> installment as Central Assistance disbursed was ₹44.61 Crores (a total of 20% of each project cost) for the FY-2015-16.

Urban Development Deptt., GNCTD is the Nodal Department for implementation of AMRUT scheme in Delhi and Spl. Secretary-II, UD is the Mission Director AMRUT.

The SAAP of Govt. of NCT of Delhi was approved on 15.03.2016 an amount of ₹44.61 Crores with six projects, which is to be executed by ULBs.

An amount of ₹200.00 Crore has also been kept for B.E.2016-17.