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दैनिक जागरण नई दिल्ली, 15 अगस्त, 2023

NAME O

नरेला के खाली फ्लैट बिक नहीं रहे, रखरखाव पर सालाना खर्च हो रहे करीब 25 लाख रुपये

राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली: नरेला में बने डीडीए (दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण) के सभी फ्लैट बिक तो पा नहीं रहे हैं, अलबत्ता इनके रखरखाव पर सालाना 25 लाख रुपये खर्च और हो रहा है। आलम यह है कि डीडीए ने अब नरेला के इन खाली पड़े फ्लैटों की सालाना मरम्मत व रखरखाव के लिए ठेकेदार से अनुबंध करने की तैयारी शुरू कर दी है।

डीडीए अधिकारियों के अनुसार नरेला की पार्केट चार एवं पांच के सेक्टर-जी7/जी8 में बने फ्लैटों के लिए ठेकेदारों से आवेदन मांगे गए हैं। उन्हें आवेदन जमा करने के लिए 16 अगस्त तक का समय दिया गया है। तकनीकी निविदा 17 अगस्त को खुलेगी। यह टेंडर 12 माह के लिए जारी होगा और इसके लिए 24,85,420 का अनुमानित बजट है।

गौरतलब है कि 2022 में डीडीए की खराब आर्थिक हालत की वजह भी इन्हीं फ्लैटों को ही बताया गया था। डीडीए से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार 2014 के बाद से अब तक डीडीए करीब 57 हजार फ्लैट

• नरेला में डीडीए के 25,000 के करीब फ्लैट बनकर हैं तैयार

• पहले आओ पहले पाओ स्कीम के तहत 660 से अधिक फ्लैट हुए बुक



नरेला में मेट्रो आने के बाद फ्लैट्स की बुकिंग तेज होने की उम्मीद है • जागरण

आवासीय योजना में ला चुका है। इनमें से करीब 15,500 फ्लैट्स लोगों ने वापस कर दिए या वह बिक नहीं पाए। अकेले नरेला में डीडीए के 25,000 के करीब फ्लैट विभिन्न पार्केटों में बनकर तैयार हैं।

उधर, डीडीए के मुताबिक हाल फिलहाल चल रही डीडीए की पहले आओ पहले पाओ चौथे चरण की

स्कीम को बेहतर रिस्पांस मिल रहा है। इस स्कीम के तहत लोगों ने नरेला में भी 660 से अधिक फ्लैट बुक करवाए हैं। डीडीए को उम्मीद है कि डीएमआरसी के मेट्रो प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी मिलने के बाद यहां के सभी फ्लैट लोगों को पसंद आने लगेंगे और फ्लैट की बुकिंग तेज गति से होगी।

पीएम उदय योजना के लिए बना एप टप

राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली: दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) ने 2019 में दिल्ली की 1731 अनधिकृत कालोनियों में रहने वालों को संपत्ति का मालिकाना हक देने के लिए पीएम उदय योजना शुरू की थी, लेकिन यह योजना अभी तक अपेक्षित लक्ष्य को हासिल कर पाने में सफल नहीं हो सकी है। आलम यह है कि लगभग साढ़े तीन वर्ष में भी लगभग सवा 19 हजार लोगों को ही कन्वेंस डीड (सीडी) जारी की जा सकी है। आमजन को जहां डीडीए अधिकारियों से शिकायत है, वहीं डीडीए का कहना है कि प्रक्रिया को और सरल बनाने की कोशिश चल रही है।

इसी कड़ी में डीडीए ने 14 जुलाई को एक एप जारी किया था। गूगल प्ले स्टोर के साथ एप डाउनलोड करने का लिंक डीडीए की पीएम-उदय वेबसाइट पर भी दिया गया था। एप को अब तक 10 हजार से अधिक लोग डाउनलोड कर चुके हैं।

चार अगस्त, 2023 तक

पीएम उदय योजना का व्योरा

आवेदन आए	1,14,769
आवेदनों पर कार्रवाई	1,14,453
कन्वेंस डीड जारी	19,293
अस्वीकृत आवेदन	31,389
लंबित आवेदन	64,087
आवेदक के स्तर पर लंबित मामले	60,473
डीडीए के स्तर पर लंबित मामले	3,614

एप पर लोगों के लिए इस योजना में पंजीकरण करने, आवेदन करने, जीआइएस सर्वे डिटेल भरने व पंजीकरण को प्रिंट करने की सुविधा मोबाइल पर ही उपलब्ध करवाई गई थी, लेकिन एक माह से भी कम समय में यह एप नाकाम हो गया है। अब यह एप खुल नहीं रहा है। लोगों के अनुसार एप खोलने पर अपडेट रिक्वायर्ड आ रहा है, लेकिन यह

- साढ़े तीन वर्ष में 19 हजार लोगों को ही मिल सका संपत्ति का मालिकाना हक
- डीडीए का कहना है कि प्रक्रिया को और सरल बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है

अपडेट कहां से होगा, नहीं पता। न तो गूगल प्ले स्टोर और न ही डीडीए के लिंक पर इसे अपडेट करने की कोई प्रक्रिया दी गई है। साथ ही एप खोलने पर यह भी लिखा आ रहा है कि हम इसमें कुछ फीचर जोड़ रहे हैं और कुछ बचे इश्यू हल कर रहे हैं, ताकि लोगों को बेहतर अनुभव मिल सके। दूसरी ओर पीएम उदय योजना में आवेदन कर चुके लोगों के अनुसार स्कीम में आवेदन की प्रक्रिया भी आसान नहीं है। इसमें संपत्ति के कागज की पूरी चेन सबसे बड़ी बाधा है। वहीं, अब तक जीयो को-आर्डिनेट करने वाली एजेंसियों को भी कई बाद बदला जा चुका है।

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NAME OF NEWSPAPERS-----

नई दिल्ली, 15 अगस्त, 2023 **दैनिक जागरण**

अंडर-14 फ्रीस्टाइल और बैकस्ट्रोक स्वीमिंग में अनिष्क व प्रज्ञा को स्वर्ण

जागरण संवाददाता, पूर्वी दिल्ली: सूरजमल विहार स्थित यमुना स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स में स्कूल स्तर के खिलाड़ियों के लिए स्वीमिंग टूर्नामेंट आयोजित किया गया। टूर्नामेंट का आयोजन फ्रीस्टाइल और बैकस्ट्रोक श्रेणी में अंडर-10 व अंडर-14 वर्ग के बालक व बालिकाओं के लिए किया गया था। इसमें एनसीआर के विभिन्न स्कूलों के छात्रों ने भाग लिया था। परिणाम की बात करें तो अंडर-14 फ्रीस्टाइल के बालक वर्ग में अनिष्क रावत ने स्वर्ण, देव भारद्वाज ने रजत व जप मल्होत्रा ने कांस्य पदक हासिल किया, वहीं बालिका वर्ग में प्रज्ञा तिवारी ने स्वर्ण, जाह्नवी सिंह ने रजत जीता और मधुष्का राठी को कांस्य से संतोष करना पड़ा। अनिष्क रावत और प्रज्ञा तिवारी ने अंडर-14 बैकस्ट्रोक में भी स्वर्ण पदक झटका।

कोच सिंदू ने बताया कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) की ओर से खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में प्रत्येक

• टूर्नामेंट में एनसीआर के विभिन्न स्कूलों के छात्रों ने लिया था भाग

• स्वीमिंग टूर्नामेंट में प्रथम तीन स्थान प्राप्त करने वाले सम्मानित



यमुना स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स में स्वीमिंग टूर्नामेंट के विजेताओं को पदक देकर सम्मानित करते सचिव कर्नल नवाब सिंह (बाएं) व अन्य • जागरण

महीने एक विभिन्न प्रतिस्पर्धा का आयोजन किया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य बच्चों को खेल के प्रति सजग व उनकी प्रतिभा को मैदान पर निखारना होता है। स्वीमिंग टूर्नामेंट में प्रथम तीन स्थान प्राप्त करने वाले

विजेता खिलाड़ियों को सम्मानित किया गया। इस मौके पर कॉम्प्लेक्स के सचिव कर्नल नवाब सिंह, सहायक प्रबंधक राम अवतार शर्मा, पदाधिकारी देवानंद व अन्य लोग मौजूद रहे।

बाढ़ से मिले झटकों की भरपाई में जुटा प्रशासनिक अमला

13 दानिक्स व प्रोबेशन पर चल रहे दो आइएएस अधिकारी कार्य में जुटे



राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में सितंबर में होने वाले जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन से संबंधित तैयारी को हाल ही में वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण भारी नुकसान हुआ। आयोजन का समय करीब आने के साथ तैयारी को समय से पूरा करने के लिए घड़ी की सुई की रफ्तार से काम किया जा रहा है। इस काम को अंतिम रूप देने में पूरा प्रशासनिक अमला जुटा हुआ है। एलजी वीके सक्सेना ने तैयारियों से संबंधित कार्यों को पूरी रफ्तार देने के लिए प्रोबेशन चल रहे 13 दानिक्स एवं दो महिला आइएएस प्रोबेशनर अधिकारियों को जिम्मा सौंपा है।

कई टीमों में बंटे ये अधिकारी जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन में जुड़ी सड़कों, होटलों, कार्यक्रम स्थल के आसपास तैयारी का निरीक्षण करते हैं। इन लोगों के साथ मरम्मत से जुड़े सभी साजों सामान से लैस ट्रक चलते हैं। साथ में पीडब्ल्यूडी,

सम्मेलन से जुड़ी सड़कें, कार्यक्रम स्थल के आसपास का करते हैं निरीक्षण, साजों सामानों से लदा ट्रक चलता है साथ

एनडीएमसी, एमसीडी व वन विभाग के अधिकारी भी रहते हैं। टीम जहां भी कमियां देखती है, मसलन कहीं गमला, पौधे व सड़क टूटी देखते हैं, तो उसे तुरंत दुरुस्त कराते हैं। इसी तरह दिन और रात निरीक्षण कर अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दिल्ली सरकार की मदद कर रहे हैं।

नए सिरे से प्रगति कार्यों का जायजा लेने और सभी एजेंसियों में समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए एलजी के निर्देश पर जिला निगरानी समितियों में एक वरिष्ठ आइएएस अधिकारी समन्वयक के रूप में शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा संबंधित डीएम, डीसीपी, एमसीडी के डीसी एनडीएमसी के सचिव और डीडीए के चीफ इंजीनियर शामिल हैं। इन समितियों को अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में कमियों का विश्लेषण उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए बनाया गया है। इन्हें

संबंधित विभाग की मदद से कमियों को दूर करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। पीडब्ल्यूडी, एनडीएमसी, एमसीडी व वन विभाग की नर्सरियों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए इन अधिकारियों को अतुल सोनी, शैली, तुषार आनंद और सुशांत पाथा की अगुवाई में तीन-तीन लोगों की टीम में बांटा गया है। यह टीम राजधानी के विभिन्न इलाकों में स्थित नर्सरियों में जाकर उपलब्ध पौधों का जायजा लेती हैं और कहां कौन से पौधे लगाने हैं, उसकी पहचान करती हैं। ये अधिकारी अपनी रिपोर्ट दिल्ली के मुख्य सचिव को सौंपते हैं। इसके अलावा अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे से उन होटलों तक सड़कों का निरीक्षण भी शामिल है, जहां शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान जी-20 में शामिल होने वाले मेहमान ठहरेंगे। आइएएस अधिकारी अमन सिंह लोहान इस टीम की अगुवाई कर रहे हैं। ये प्रोबेशन पर चल रहे आइएएस के साथ भी जुड़े हुए हैं, जिन्हें प्रत्येक जिले में समन्वयक के रूप में नामित किया गया है।

How 1947 changed Delhi: The evolution of city post Partition

Snehil Sinha
snehil.sinha@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Historian Mridula Mukherjee was born in a Kamla Nagar apartment three years after Partition. Her parents, professors from Lahore, made Delhi their new home and started teaching. The initial years were difficult as both the city and the refugees were still coming to terms with the changes and challenges that the mass migration brought.

Her father started teaching at Camp College, set up near Mandir Marg, that gave degrees affiliated to Punjab University. It held evening classes as it was mainly for refugees who were from Lahore University. "All of these people had left everything behind and had to work jobs during the day, and could only attend classes in the evening. My mother became a schoolteacher at a municipal school near Gole Market as it was the only thing she could find during all the turmoil," said 73-year-old Mukherjee, a chronicler of modern India.

The sociolinguistic composition of Delhi changed radically and quickly over that initial decade, she remembers. The city expanded far beyond the existing Shahjahanabad area of Old Delhi, and the still young enclave for the British in New Delhi — to the area south of Lodhi Garden that had been farmland and forest till then.

Influx of refugees

Between 1941 and 1951, Delhi's population shot up by 90%, an increase that was never seen before or after those years in the national capital. These were the years when refugees from Pakistan came to India, most of them to Delhi. Many of them built the Delhi we know today.

Settling and integrating these people into the city and the country was not an easy task, especially considering the numbers. As per census numbers, following the promotion of Delhi as the capital of the British Indian Empire in 1911, the population grew from 238,000 in 1911 to 696,000 in 1947. The census has an official record of 459,391 "displaced people" who moved to Delhi in 1947, almost doubling the population of the city.

What is historically known as one of the largest migration of people across borders, Partition affected Delhi the most, throwing all planning for the national capital out of gear. The meticulously planned New Delhi designed by British architect Sir Edwin Lutyens, became a glorified refugee camp in a matter of days.

"In 1947, the population of Delhi was around 7 lakh (700,000). Within two months between July and September, about 5 lakh people came to Delhi and the population was suddenly 12 lakh (1.2 million). People just overlooked whatever space they could find. The initial camps were in Purana Qila and Firozshah Kotla, but eventually, the entire city was flooded by people who occupied roads, public parks, closed schools, areas around Connaught Place or any other open area that they found. The government tried its best to provide ration, food, medicine, tents and other facilities but resources were limited," said A K Jain, one of the first commissioners of Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

New Delhi was declared the capital of India in December 1911 and the people who settled in it thereafter were mainly government officials. This sudden pouring in of lakhs of people into the city posed a major challenge for the government which had been planning a city for the urban elite based on the British and American design philosophies.

They were planning a ring-and-radial patterned city. Raisina Hills emulated the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. This garden city was supposed to have a one-acre park for every 10 acres of residential area. Suddenly, the entire focus shifted to accommodating more people in less area. "The US Urbanist retired additional commissioner of DDA. The government soon constituted a Ministry of Refugees that took care of the facilities at the camps. It operated for about a year, after which it was converted to the Ministry of Rehabilitation (MoR). According to letter from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) available in the National Archives, official orders from the PMO in 1947 stated that the task of accommodating refugees was to be treated with the gravity of a 'national emergency'."

KK Balli was three years old when he moved to Delhi in 1952 with his father. His family shifted from Pakistan to the Indian side of Punjab months before Independence to stay with relatives. After spending the initial few years in parts of Punjab and Haryana, the family moved to Delhi.

"The first few years just went into trying to move around till things were more peaceful, but Delhi was ultimately the place to go if you came from Pakistan. My father also found his footing once he moved here. We found rented accommodation initially in Gandhi Nagar as most of the other areas were already crowded. My father got a government job as he was well educated. After a few years, we bought land in the same area and built a house. Our fourth generation is living in that house now," said Balli, a businessman based in Gandhi Nagar.

Settlements across city

The Baseline Report for Delhi Master Plan 2041 states that by December 1950, accommodation for 100,000 refugees was constructed in 21 colonies by MoR, which included Azadpur, Rajinder Nagar, Patel Nagar, Shakti Nagar, Kingsway, Tilak Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Krishna Nagar, East Nizamuddin, Jangpura, Lalpat Nagar, Kalkaji, Geeta Colony, Sheikh Sarai, Rajouri Garden, and Malviya Nagar.

By 1955, 15 more colonies were added as people who left Pakistan continued to pour into the city till the late 1950s. "My grandfather belonged to the Jhang district of Pakistan where his sister's husband was killed during Partition. He left

Charting Delhi's growth

Two maps chart Delhi's sharp urban growth after hundreds of thousands of refugees made the city their home after Partition

Delhi's growth from 1930-1947

Growth
● Old Delhi
● From 1921-1941



Late colonial period (till 1941)

Delhi was comprised of areas like Walled City and settlements such as Civil Lines, Paharganj, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment, among others

Developments from 1930-1947

- Development of southern part of Daryaganj, which was originally a garden and orchard
- Development of Western Extension Area in Karol Bagh catering to a population of 53,000
- Sujain Singh Park, built in the mid-40s by a developer called Sir Shobha Singh. The project introduced "apartment-living" on an "ownership" basis for the first time in Delhi

PHOTO DIVISION



How Delhi changed from 1947-1962

Growth
● From 1921-1941
● From 1941-1962



From 1947-1960 (After partition)

- By 1950, the ministry of rehabilitation (MoR) built accommodation for 100,000 refugees in 21 colonies in Azadpur, Rajendra Nagar, Patel Nagar, Shakti Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Krishna Nagar, East Nizamuddin, Jangpura, Lalpat Nagar, Kalkaji and Malviya Nagar, among others
- By 1953, Golf Links, Jor Bagh, and others came up in the south. The projects were planned and designed by the Delhi Improvement Trust (DIT), set up in 1937
- Plotted colonies like Rajouri Garden, South Extension, Greater Kailash, Kailash Colony, Green Park, Hauz Khas, and more, were built by private developers
- Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority (DDA) was constituted in 1955

DDA was set up in 1955 with the notification of the Delhi Development Act in 1957. DDA replaced DIT and DDA.

his well-settled business and moved to Rajasthan with his sister's family. They were given wasteland as compensation in Loharu area of Rajasthan. He knew that moving to Delhi was the only way to prosper. My family moved here in 1953 and my grandfather worked odd jobs before he started a garment business. Delhi was all about the railway stations and parts of Old Delhi areas initially. Everything else was deserted. We lived in Shahdara, which had one police station at that time, there are over 30 police stations now," said Naresh Sikka, a businessman in Shahdara.

Some areas saw residents from a particular area in Pakistan settling, and took on names that reflected this. This came about Punjabi Bagh, Gujranwala Town, and Derawal Nagar.

The people who moved into camps were initially given refugee cards that were replaced with provisional ration cards and other identification as the government started allotting houses to them. Officials say that the government allotted a total of 70,000 plots across these colonies to displaced people against a nominal rent. About 10,000 other plots were allotted free of cost with small rooms built on them with asbestos sheet roofing for those who were poor.

"Most of the allotted plots were 80-100 square yards in size. The allottees had to pay a monthly instalment of ₹12 and 50 paise for 15 years. Later as the government realised that space was limited, some smaller plots of 50-60 square yards were also added. One of the most far-sighted things done by the government was the acquisition of large land parcels from farmers in 1912-13, which made it possible to chart out these colonies," said Jain.

City's expansion

He added that the Indian government acquired around 10,000 acres to build "New Delhi" and another 10,000 acres for the cantonment. In addition, it acquired another 30,000 acres for extending the city. On this land came up Najafgarh, Rajouri Garden and Jangpura as extensions to the west, Karol Bagh and beyond towards the south and parts of Kamla Nagar, Roop and Shakti Nagar towards the North.

These "refugee" colonies, typically U-shaped developments with a park in the middle, became the template for subsequent neighbourhoods, partly because they were built by the same urban planners who shaped Delhi through the 50s and 60s. This was the beginning of Rajinder Nagar, West Patel

Nagar, Moti Nagar, and Rajouri Garden. By the middle of the 1950s, refugees moved into empty flats in Lodi Colony and built homes around the villages in Nizamuddin and Jangpura. All of this was on what was once the deserted south side of Lodi Road.

By the end of 1950, the government had allotted nearly 2,958 acres and housed 300,000 refugees — 190,000 in evacuated houses and 100,000 in newly constructed houses. The government also set up a Rehabilitation Finance Administration to oversee monetary aid to refugees who needed it. Delhi also provided aid for small shopkeepers, relief schemes, grants, loans to students, and those who wanted to start businesses or industries.

Business boomed. In 1953, the city's growing middle class contributed to the growth of Delhi significantly and building activity accelerated. By the mid-1950s, elite neighbourhoods of Golf Links, Sunder Nursery, Jor Bagh, etc. with large plot sizes from 400 square metres to 1,000 square metres came up in the South. The projects were planned and designed by Delhi Improvement Trust and executed by L&DO (Land and Development Office).

By then, DIT's role and effectiveness was already being ques-

tioned. And the government also realised that the planning of Delhi could not continue to be restricted to haphazard allotment of colonies.

"After partition of the country in 1947, there was enormous population influx into Delhi, which caused haphazard growth of colonies, land encroachment and creation of slums, scarcity of the resources, pressure on accommodation facilities, etc. DIT tried various city expansion schemes, but was compromised by land speculation and little access of the new areas to the city's poor. DIT's role came under massive criticism after Independence," said the baseline report for MPD 2041.

The GD Birla committee, appointed to investigate the DIT's working and social mandate in 1950, undertook a comprehensive review of the organisation's work and in a report presented in 1951 said DIT had failed to provide a healthy civic environment in the city, provide housing to the poor, resulting in the unplanned growth of the city without effective zoning or a comprehensive Master Plan.

Eventually, the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority (DDA) was constituted in 1955. DDA was formed in 1957 (the allotment of plots to the refugees went on till the early 1960s).

In 1958, after staying at the rented accommodation in Kamla Nagar for 11 years, Mridula Mukherjee's parents were allotted a plot in Lalpat Nagar. Mukherjee was eight when she moved to her house in Lalpat Nagar; she spent her entire childhood and adolescent years there.

Lalpat Nagar 1, 2 and 4 had smaller houses that were built by the government and allotted. Lalpat Nagar 3 had the bigger plots that were allotted against a nominal price to people who could afford them. My father had taken one of these bigger plots," said Mukherjee, former chairperson of the Centre for Historical Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Evolution Capital

Lalpat Nagar was "quiet" compared to the busy thoroughfare it is today, she recollects. "Lalpat Nagar was a residential colony of middle-class professionals and not the specialised garment market that everyone visits these days. The market there was a colony market that residents would visit for their daily groceries, medicines or for an evening chat or to get your pictures framed. It was a close community neighbourhood where everyone knew everyone. Hardly anyone had cars. So, we even imagine anyone walking across the Link Road today from Lalpat Nagar to Defence Colony," adds Mukherjee, who lived at the JNU campus as a faculty member for 40 years.

She moved back to her Lalpat Nagar childhood home four years ago after retiring.

The first Master Plan of Delhi was finally prepared in 1962 by DDA and the Town and Country Planning organisation with technical assistance from the Ford Foundation.

And the city never looked back.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY LIBRARY PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE

Hindustan Times

NEW DELHI
WEDNESDAY
AUGUST 16, 2023

नवभारत टाइम्स | नई दिल्ली | बुधवार, 16 अगस्त 2023

2-day Assembly meet from today, fireworks likely

HT Correspondent

letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: A two-day special session of the Delhi assembly is scheduled to begin on Wednesday, with the ruling Aam Aadmi Party likely to raise the issue of the recently enacted Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2023, while the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party is geared up to question the government on various issues, including the alleged mismanagement of the recent floods, and the reconstruction of chief minister Arvind Kejriwal's official bungalow.

The Delhi assembly has 70 members — 62 from the AAP, and eight from the BJP.

According to officials aware of the Assembly schedule, the House will begin at 11am with obituary references, following which the members will be able to raise matters under Rule 280 with the permission of the chair. Rule 280 (special mention) is a device for legislation to draw the attention of the government to issues relating to their constituency, or other developments.

After this, the officials said, minister Atishi will lay various papers on the table, including a notification regarding the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2023.

On the eve of the session, BJP legislators, at a joint press conference, accused the AAP of undermining democracy. "Over

the last three years, BJP MLAs have been marshalled out or suspended from the Assembly 35 times in 16 sessions. The ruling AAP has stifled Opposition voices by preventing discussions on notices raised by BJP legislators. This time also, no question hour has been included in the session because the government does not want to answer questions," said Leader of Opposition Ramvir Singh Bidhuri.

He added that BJP MLAs have given a notice for a short duration discussion on 12 "scams" under Rule 55, which allows legislators to draw the attention of the government to matters of urgent public importance. "We have drawn a list of 12 scams and we want a discussion on all these scams such as the bungalow scam, panic button scam, feedback unit scam, excise scam, among others," said Bidhuri.

Meanwhile, speaker Ram Niwas Goel said that BJP MLAs are given more time to speak in the House than the ruling party members. "...but rather than discussing the issues, they start disrupting the functioning of the House. I have called them to my office to urge them to let the House function, but they do not help in its smooth running," he said. "Questions related to police, land, and services were earlier answered in the House, but now questions related to land, services, DDA, revenue are not submitted by the officers. In such a situation, what is the point of including the question hour?"

विकास मार्ग : मार्केट में सीवर ओवरफ्लो

■ एनबीटी न्यूज, न्यू राजधानी एनक्लेव : विकास मार्ग स्थित न्यू राजधानी एनक्लेव में डीडीए ने मार्केट बना रखी है। मार्केट असोसिएशन का कहना है कि वह लोग हर साल टैक्स जमा करते हैं, लेकिन सिविक एजेंसियों की लापरवाही के कारण मेंटेनेंस नहीं की जाती है।

न्यू राजधानी एनक्लेव डीडीए मार्केट लोकल शॉपिंग सेंटर के प्रेजिडेंट जर्नादन गुप्ता ने बताया



कि आज तक इस मार्केट की सीवर लाइन और पानी की लाइन को दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के हैंडओवर नहीं किया गया। इस मार्केट के मेंटेनेंस की जिम्मेदारी न तो डीडीए लेती है न ही दिल्ली जल बोर्ड। सीवर लाइन ओवरफ्लो हो रही है। इस बात की शिकायत डीडीए, जल बोर्ड और स्थानीय विधायक से भी की जा चुकी है। लेकिन कोई भी सुनने वाला नहीं है।

नई दिल्ली
बुधवार

16 अगस्त 2023

हिन्दुस्तान

विशेषज्ञों की सहायता लेगा डीडीए

नई दिल्ली। डीडीए ने अपने फ्लैटों की बिक्री में बढ़ोतरी करने के लिए कुछ निजी एजेंसियों को साथ में जोड़ने की योजना बनाई है। इसमें अचल संपत्ति विशेषज्ञ (रियल एस्टेट), निजी व्यापारी एजेंसी को डीडीए जिम्मेदारी सौंपेगा। जिसमें यह डीडीए के सलाहकार के तौर पर जानकारी देगे कि किन कारणों से राजधानी भर में डीडीए की ओर निर्मित हजारों फ्लैट बिक नहीं पा रहे हैं। इस संबंध में डीडीए के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि पहली बार इस तरह की पहल की जा रही है।

डीडीए चार नए स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स शुरू करेगा

नई दिल्ली। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) इस वर्ष राजधानी में 4 नए स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स शुरू करने जा रहा है। इसमें मैदानी इलाकों व कॉम्प्लेक्स के अंदर खेले जाने वाले कई प्रकार के खेलों को खेलने के लिए सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी। अभी डीडीए की ओर से दिल्ली भर में 15 स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स का संचालन किया जाता है। डीडीए के उपाध्यक्ष सुभाशीष पांडा ने मंगलवार को नए स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स को इस वर्ष शुरू करने की जानकारी दी।

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY LIBRARY PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE

THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 2023

NEWSPAPERS

DATED

Game For Revenue: DDA To Lease Out Space In 3 Sports Complexes For Ads

To Ink Seven-Year Agreements For Digital And Other Modes Of Promotion

Vibha.Sharma@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: For the first time, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) will lease out spaces inside its three major sports facilities—the Qutab Golf Course, Yamuna Sports Complex and Siri Fort Sports Complex—for displaying digital and other modes of advertisements for a period of seven years.

The authority, keen on exploring other avenues for revenue, has invited applications from interested people and a pre-bid meeting will be called on August 28.

The move has come when DDA is about to inaugurate its Sector 17 sports complex on August 18.

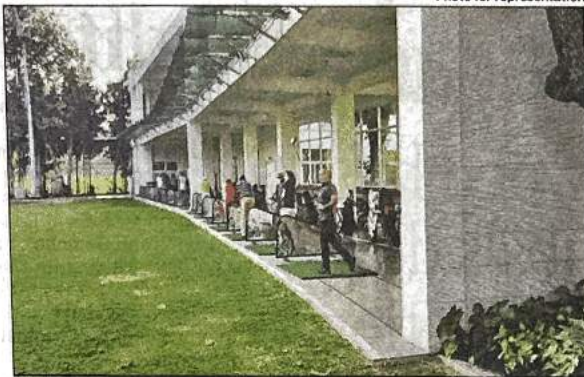
“Though we have been permitting informative advertisements and camps for a week/few days at our sports complexes, this would be the first time we have decided to lease out spaces for seven ye-

ars as per set guidelines and rates. Depending on the bidders' performance, the contract can be increased by two more years,” the official said.

The decision will generate revenue in crores and final advertisement rates will be decided after meeting with bidders, said the official further.

Sites for at least 40 digital panels/hoardings/backlit boards/unipole in different sizes have been identified and mostly premium products will be displayed here. In addition, 35 small boards are proposed in the parking area.

“Besides commercial utilisation of earmarked advertising spaces, the initiative will contribute to the aesthetic view of the DDA sports complexes/golf courses through high-quality advertising comparable to world-class sports facilities. If required we may increase their numbers on a pro-rata basis,” said the official.



TEERING OFF ON A NEW COURSE

The DDA said it has its own policy for leasing out spaces for advertisements inside sports complexes/golf courses.

“At present, the DDA is not liable to share its revenue generated from advertisements inside DDA sports complexes/golf courses with local bodies, including MCD, etc. Ho-

wever, if the DDA becomes liable to share such revenue with local bodies in the future, then it will take a call,” the tender document said.

There are 13 categories of advertisements that are prohibited for advertisements. “Unlike metro and other places where footfall goes into lakhs,

we have a limited crowds visiting sports facilities so advertisements will be done accordingly to serve the purpose of the visitors,” the official said.

According to the tender document, at Siri Fort Complex, 23 advertisement boards are proposed to be installed, each one of 10x6 sqft in size. These would be around the shooting range, lawn, indoor badminton wall, outside gym wall, outside parking number 2, outside golf driving range, jogging track. There would also be 35 small boards in parking number 1.

In the Yamuna Sports Complex, at least four hoardings (10x15 sqft), five backlit boards (each 8x10 sqft) and a unipole are proposed near the parking area.

At the Qutab Golf Course, eight hoardings (each of 12x12 sqft), one digital board (12x12 sqft) and a backlit board (4x3 sqft) size are proposed to be installed.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY LIBRARY PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE

NAME OF NEWSPAPERS

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पंजाब केसरी

▶ 16 अगस्त, 2023

आवास बाजार दृष्टिकोण को पुनर्जीवित करने का मामला

डीडीए ने किया निजी फर्म के साथ समझौता

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी) : अपनी सूची में 40 हजार से अधिक खाली फ्लैटों की चुनौती से निपटने के प्रयास में, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) ने आवास बाजार दृष्टिकोण को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए एक निजी परामर्श फर्म की मदद ली है। 1957 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद पहली बार, डीडीए ने शहर के आवास बाजार में अपनी उपस्थिति को फिर से जीवित करने के लिए एक निजी रियल एस्टेट कंसल्टेंसी के साथ साझेदारी की है। डीडीए के एक अधिकारी ने कहा कि यह प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने और इसे एक पेशेवर स्पर्श देने के लिए किया जा रहा है, इससे प्राधिकरण और घर खरीदने वालों दोनों को मदद मिलेगी। सलाहकार के कार्य में डीडीए की आवास योजनाओं, आवास मानकों




और मूल्य निर्धारण विधियों की प्रभावशीलता से संबंधित डेटा की जांच और मूल्यांकन करना शामिल होगा। एजेंसी अपनी खोजों को डीडीए को एक रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत करेगी, इसमें डीडीए के लिए विचार करने और संभावित रूप से कार्रवाई करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव शामिल होंगे। नाम न छापने की शर्त पर डीडीए के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि आवास बाजार में बदलाव आया है, इससे घर खरीदने वालों को निजी संस्थाओं से विकल्प मिल रहे हैं। इसलिए, उनके पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह अब प्रभावी नहीं रह गया है। उन्होंने कहा कि डीडीए को आवास बाजार में खुद को महत्वपूर्ण भागीदार के रूप में स्थापित करने के लिए संशोधनों को अपनाना चाहिए।

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NAME OF NEWSPAPERS-----DATED-----

Hindustan Times

NEW DELHI
TUESDAY
AUGUST 15, 2023

 **DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  

(PERSONNEL BRANCH - 1)
Recruitment Notice

Engagement of Five (05) Consultant (Vigilance)

DDA invites application for engagement of five (05) Consultant (Vigilance) at the level of Asstt. Director (Min.) on contract basis (*no. of posts are tentative and may vary as per the requirements of DDA, without prior notice*), from retired officers from Central/State/Semi. Govt./PSU/Autonomous or Statutory Organization having substantive pay at the Level 8/9/10/11 in Pay Matrix at the time of retirement and having experience/expertise in ministerial/administrative works like land/housing, CBI/Anti-corruption cases, disciplinary, legal matters, initially for a period of one year or until further orders, further extendable maximum up to 05 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier, depending upon the requirement of DDA and performance of the candidate. The upper age limit is 63 years on the last date of receipt of applications. The govt. servants who are due for retirement till last date of receipt of applications can also apply. Applications, complete in all respects should be sent through e-mail to personnelbranch1@dda.org.in latest by **05:00 PM** of the last date i.e. **15.09.2023**.

The detailed terms & conditions, application format etc. are available in the detailed notice displayed on official website of DDA i.e. www.dda.gov.in in the link 'Jobs'.

Sd/-
(Vineet Jain)
Commissioner (Pers.)

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY LIBRARY PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE

NAME OF NEWSPAPERS _____


DATED _____

THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 2023

**DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**
NOTICE
**EMPANELMENT OF SECRETARIES FOR
DDA SPORTS COMPLEXES**

1. DDA has developed and runs 15 Sports Complexes in various parts of Delhi. DDA proposes to empanel retired service officers of the rank of Lt. Colonel (or equivalent from Indian Navy / Air Force) and above, sports persons and retired govt. Servants to manage these facilities as Secretaries.
2. For details of eligibility criteria, honorarium and allowances payable, kindly visit jobs page on DDA website, i.e. www.dda.gov.in.
3. Applications with a copy of resume, proof of residence and age, recent passport size photograph, phone numbers and e-mail ID may be sent latest by last date **06.09.2023** to Secretary (Coordn.), DDA Siri Fort Sports Complex, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110049 (Telephone No. 26496650 /26496657). A copy may also be sent by email to commrsprts@dda.org.in
4. Selected candidates would be engaged purely on annual contract basis. Annual extensions of contract would be considered on the basis of performance. Contractual engagement can be terminated by giving 30 days' notice by either party. Maximum tenure would be for 10 years or attaining the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
5. Those who have applied in response to notice issued in Times of India "Ascent" dated 04.01.2023 need not re-apply.

Commissioner (Sports), DDA

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Please visit DDA's website at www.dda.gov.in
or Dial Toll Free No. 1800110332