

Draft Annual Plan

**1989 - 90
PART I - OUTLINE**

**PLANNING DEPARTMENT
DELHI ADMINISTRATION, DELHI.**

UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
PART - I - OUTLINE

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90 OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI.

FEATURES:

The population of the Union Territory of Delhi has been increasing at a phenomenal rate, particularly since 1941. The population of Delhi which was 17.44 lakhs in 1951 is now more than 80 lakhs. The rate of population growth in Delhi is more than double the rate of growth for the country as a whole. This is in spite of the fact that the birth rate in Delhi is 27 per thousand against the national average of 33 per thousand. Migration from other parts of the country was the major contributory factor of the rapid growth of population which accounts for more than 50 % of the total increase. The population of Delhi is currently increasing fast at a rate of over 3 Lakhs persons per year and it is estimated that the population of Delhi would go to 140 Million by 2001 A.D.

The opportunities of employment and other economic and commercial activities have resulted in an unending stream of migrants leading to a great burden on the civic services, public utilities and expansion in urbanised areas.

The Union Territory of Delhi is spread over an area of 1483 sq. kms. of which 891 sq. kms. is rural and 592 sq. kms. is urban. The urban area, which is 40 % of the total area, accommodates about 93 % of the population, making population density in the urban area considerably higher than the rural areas. The overall population density in Delhi at 4194 persons per sq. kms. (1981 census) was the highest in the country. It is visualised that the NCR Plan involving development of priority towns would go a long way in containing and finally reversing the massive influx of population in the coming years.

The Union Territory's Plan reflects the plan schemes being implemented by the department/undertaking of Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, DESU, Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, NDMC and Housing and Urban Development Schemes of DDA. Besides a number of Undertaking/Departments/Agencies of the Central Ministries also implement various development programmes viz. ESI scheme, CGHS, Public Transport and Milk Supply etc. which are reflected in the plan schemes of the concerned Ministries.

2. Economy

The Net state Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices has increased from Rs. 477 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 4779 crores in 1986-87. At constant (1970-71) prices, the Net State Domestic Product has increased from Rs. 477 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 1449 crores in 1986-87.

As regards per capita income, it has increased from Rs. 1199 in 1970-71 to Rs. 6075 in 1986-87 and to Rs. 1745 at constant (1970-71) prices.

The relative share of the Primary Sector comprising

of Agriculture and Animal Husbandary, Forestry and Fishery and Mining & Quarrying in the NSDF has come down from 6.98% in 1970-71 to only 4.71% in 1986-87. The relative share of Secondary Sector comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity and Water Supply has gone up gradually from 25.70% in 1970-71 to 25.34% in 1986-87. Similarly the relative Contribution of the Tertiary Sector comprising of Transport Storage & Communication Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Public Administration and other Services on the other hand has also gradually increased from 67.34% in 1970-71 to 69.95% in 1986-87.

3. SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90.

The Union Territory's Seventh Five Year Plan had been finalised at a size of Rs.2000 crores. It was to be financed by UT'S own resources of Rs. 1165 crores and central assistance of Rs. 835 crores. Besides, an additional allocation of Rs. 280 crores was also agreed for setting up of 6 Gas Turbines and replacement of Rajghat Thermal Station under Special Central Assistance. The Administrations priorities are duly reflected in the plan allocations approved for the Seventh Plan. Power accounts for the highest outlay (13%) followed by water supply (15%). Transport (13%), General Education (12%) and Medical (8%). While emphasis has been given to augment civic amenities and basic facilities to cater to the needs of the fast growing capital, substantial provisions have also been made for reducing the incidence of poverty and to improve the quality of life of the people specially in the congested areas, resettlement and unauthorised colonies, rural areas and harijan basties etc.

4. ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FIRST 3 YEARS AND 7 MONTHS OF THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

While making a review of the progress of plan schemes in the first 3 years and 7 months of the Seventh Plan, we may also keep in view the following factors:-

- 1) The ban on the creation of posts imposed by the Govt. of India remained in force in the Annual Plan 1985-86.
- 2) All new schemes/projects were subject to approval from the competent Authority which frequently mean repeated references to the Ministries of the Govt. of India.
- 3) In the case of Construction work certain problems like availability of suitable Land, removal of encroachment, clearance of building plans from Delhi Urban Arts Commission and local bodies etc. caused some difficulties.
- 4) A number of Schemes/projects were subjected to approval from standing Finance Committee, Expenditure Finance Committee and Public Investment Board, which require a lot of time in detailed Scurtiny in Delhi Administration/Govt. of India.

Inspite of these procedural requirements, which are often time consuming the Administration had been successful in utilising the plan funds to the extent of Rs. 1640.80 crores in the first three years and 7 months of the 7th five year Plan against the

approved outlay of Rs. 2280 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The yearly break-up is as under:-

Annual Plan	Rs. in crores					
	Under Normal Plan	Under Special Central Assistance	Total	Under Normal Plan	Under Special Central Assistance	Total
1985-86	335.00	75.00	410.00	325.48	75.00	400.48
1986-87	400.00	95.00	495.00	402.34	95.00	497.34
1987-88	470.00	71.34	541.34	467.21	71.34	538.55
1988-89	510.00	48.00	558.00	183.79	14.64	198.43

During this period, following measures were taken by the Administration to accelerate the implementation of plan schemes:-

i) The Govt. of India was convinced to delegate powers to Delhi Administration for creation of posts under plan.

ii) Enhanced financial powers were delegated to the heads of the Departments;

iii) To expedite expenditure sanctions and release of funds to local bodies a plan Expenditure Unit was set up in the Finance Department;

iv) To obtain the approval of plan schemes from Expenditure Finance Committee and Public Investment Board, matter was taken up at the level of Lt. Governor and CEC with the respective Ministries.

v) A Standing Finance Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Lt. Governor which sanction schemes costing between Rs. 50 Lakhs and Rs. 5 crores.

vi) In order to oversee the implementation of capital works projects, a work Advisory Board was constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary;

vii) To ensure systematic and better development of rural areas, an Advisory Board was set up under the chairmanship of Executive Councillor (Development).

viii) To monitor the pace of Plan implementation, a monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of CEC.

All these steps have resulted in stepping up the momentum of implementation of plan schemes which is evident from the fact that in the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we would be able to utilise Rs. 1994 crores which is 87.46% of the approved outlay of Rs. 2280 crores (including 280 crores Under Special Central Assistance) of the 7th Five Year Plan.

The per capita expenditure on plan implementation in

Delhi has been increasing progressively over the years. In the Sixth Plan 1985-90, average per capita expenditure for Delhi was Rs. 308 per year as against the national average of about Rs. 141 per capita. In 1988-89 average per capita expenditure for Delhi would go up to Rs. 876 as against the national average of about Rs. 262 per capita. This is almost more than double of the national per capita plan expenditure.

The highest ever plan expenditure in the past years has gone a long way towards securing all round progress of Delhi. It has greatly helped in providing adequate civic services and amenities and improving the Quality of life of the people, particularly in khatras, Slums, Urban and Rural Villages, regularised Colonies and Resettlement Colonies.

The Sector/Scheme wise details of expenditure as well as physical achievements are indicated under the relevant head in Statement GN II and GNIII. However some important achievements are summarised below:-

- 1) A separate power station consisting of 6 gas turbine sets of 30 MW each were installed, thereby providing additional 180 MW Power to Delhi. Further a major part of Rajghat Thermal Power Project will be completed during the current financial year and the project is likely to be completed in the next year.
- 2) Bridge across Railway line near Zakhira and Road Under Bridge at Shakti Nagar were completed. The work on the ISBT bridge and Lothian Bridge is in full swing. The work for the construction of Road Over Bridge on outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Railway Line near Okhala has been started.
- 3) 258 schools were opened/upgraded by the Dte. of Education. Similarly, 95 new Primary schools were also opened by MCD. 3 new Colleges namely College of Physical Education, College of Business Studies and Delhi College of Arts and Commerce were opened to cater to the increasing needs of higher education.
- 4) Construction work of new building for Institute of Commercial Practice at Patparganj was completed. 4th Boys Polytechnic was set up as Guest Institute in the premises of Pusa Polytechnic. Second Women's Polytechnic was also set up as a Guest Institute in the premises of Women Polytechnic, Maharani bagh.

OPD and indoor services were started at 100 bedded Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Mangolpuri. 500 bedded Hospital-cum-Medical College, at Shahdara started functioning. Din Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nargar started functioning with 350 beds capacity. New Building of 150 bedded block of Guru Nanak Eye Centre was completed.

The water supply capacity which was 344 MGD by the end of Sixth Plan has been increased to 409 MGD. Similarly, the level of Sewage treatment capacity which was 152 MGD by the end of Sixth Plan has been raised to 184 MGD.

- 7) Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society sanctioned loan of Rs. 123.20 crores to 111 Housing Societies for construction of about 26000 flats.
- 8) A massive project for the construction of Toilet Complex in slum areas/Jhuggi clusters is being launched by the Slum Deptt. In rural areas, the administration had also constructed 6374 Sulabh Sauchalayas for Scheduled Caste families. In J.J.R. Colonies about 6000 Sulabh Sauchalayas are being constructed by MCD.
- 9) To cater the needs of rural population, ITI at Zafarpur had started functioning temporarily at ITI Jail Road, which will continue to function there till the new building at 115 acres of land is constructed.
- 10) 1056 Auto rickshaws were distributed to Scheduled Castes.
- 11) Five new ICDS Projects were started at Najafgarh, Nizamuddin Basti, Shahdara, Tilak Vihar and Govind Puri area with the result the number of ICDS projects increased to 24. These projects are covering about 25 lakhs population.
- 12) Battery buses are successfully operating in the crowded areas of the walled city;
- 13) For speedy redressal of the grievances of the consumers, Govt. of India has sanctioned 2 District Forums and one State commission in Delhi. A consumer District Forum has already been set up in the Admn. Proposal for setting up of State Commission under active consideration.
- 14) 28,298 SC families were assisted through various income generating programmes.
- 15) To cater to the needs of the Computerisation of the various departments of Delhi Administration, a Computer Centre has been set up in the Planning Department with the help of the National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission. This Centre will help the Administration to receive information on various developmental activities at one place, and to utilise this information to streamline the functioning of various departments. This will also make for very speedy retrieval of information as and when required. This Centre is also imparting training to personnel working in the Computer Centres and EDP Cells of the various departments of Delhi Administration.

PROPOSAL FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 558.00 crores in 1988-89, the Administration has proposed an outlay of Rs. 755.25 crores for 1989-90. This represent 35.35% increase over the approved outlay for 1988-89. The Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 has been formulated on the broad frame work of the Seventh Plan. The year 1989-90, being the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan

the priority has, of course, been accorded to provide sufficient funds for the ongoing programmes/schemes so that benefit start accruing soon. However, some new schemes and projects have also been incorporated in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 for example Installation of 2 more Gas Turbines each of 100 MW capacity, Construction of 2 new parallel bridge on River Yamuna near Nizammuddin and Wazirabad and flyover at Dhaula Kuan, opening of a new degree college for Applied Science for Women in Trans Yamuna area, opening of a new Ayurvedic College, Mobile medical teams for JJ Colonies etc. For new schemes an outlay of Rs. 41.34 crores has been proposed. In the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90, highest priority has been accorded to the Energy Sector (28%), followed by Transport (16%), Water Supply (12%), Urban Development (12%), Medical (8%) and General Education (7%).

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES:

The 20-Point Programme, the Special Component Plan for SCs and Minimum Needs Programme constitute a part of the total Plan. The statement below indicates the flows to these special programmes:

Plan Period	App.Outlay/ Expenditure	Rs. in Crores		
		Flow to 20-Point Programme	Flow to Special Component Plan	Flow to Minimum needs Programme
1. Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	2000.00	597.55 (29.88%)	110.97 (5.55%)	214.18 (10.71%)
2. Annual Plan 1985-86	400.48	92.08 (22.99%)	13.09 (3.26%)	24.26 (6.06%)
3. Annual Plan 1986-87	497.34	125.13 (25.16%)	17.06 (3.43%)	35.37 (7.11%)
4. Annual Plan 1987-88	541.34	140.41 (25.94%)	21.70 (4.01%)	38.65 (7.14%)
5. Annual Plan 1988-90	558.00	152.76 (27.38%)	25.90 (4.64%)	40.15 (7.20%)
6. Draft Annual Plan 1989-90	755.25	208.78 (27.64%)	38.29 (5.06%)	45.47 (6.02%)

The Admn. has tried to take cognizance of the main areas of concern such as Power Generation, Improved Transport facilities, Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development.

Education & Medical which is evident from the following table:

Rs. in crores						
S. No.	Head of Development	7th Plan approved outlay	Actual Expendr 1985-88	Approved Outlay 88-89	Anticipated Expdr. 1988-89	Proposed Outlay 1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7
1.	Agriculture & Allied Service	17.19	8.39	3.30	3.80	7.55
2.	Cooperation	2.94	1.11	0.65	0.61	0.70
3.	Rural Development	4.41	3.42	1.20	1.16	1.23
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	69.27	29.01	9.76	11.78	21.47
5.	Energy(Power)	368.80	497.99	182.00	172.15	213.53
6.	Industries	63.10	39.59	7.80	6.09	8.44
7.	Transport	265.20	199.56	80.05	82.65	123.00
8.	Science, Technology and Environment	1.78	0.62	0.41	0.43	0.96
9.	General Economic Services	1.29	0.57	0.26	0.28	0.39
10.	Tourism	5.55	1.97	0.95	0.77	2.00
11.	Survey and Statistics	2.34	0.59	0.56	0.32	0.90
12.	Civil Supplies	0.10	0.67	0.07	0.11	0.15
13.	Weight & Measure	0.50	0.24	0.20	0.13	0.26
14.	General Education	239.45	85.91	40.80	47.76	56.00
15.	Technical Edu.	40.00	16.78	8.50	7.78	10.00
16.	Art & Culture	7.00	8.08	3.00	2.73	5.00
17.	Sports & Youth Services	4.55	1.37	1.30	1.25	2.25
18.	Health (Medical)	158.99	91.93	37.00	39.30	59.31
19.	Public Health	21.87	13.48	6.00	6.03	8.00
20.	Water Supply & Sanitation	303.58	162.34	71.27	71.39	89.40
21.	Housing	105.70	69.44	21.00	20.52	30.58

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
22 Urban Development	224.50	164.09	62.00	62.75	89.90	
23 Information and Publicity	2.33	1.13	0.54	0.57	0.69	
24 Welfare of SC/ST	13.29	6.02	2.60	2.48	3.55	
25 Labour & Labour Welfare	7.28	2.94	1.57	1.24	1.93	
26 Social Welfare	11.77	5.04	2.45	2.95	2.95	
27 Nutrition	27.87	12.30	5.82	5.82	6.00	
28 Jail Building	3.00	0.33	1.90	0.65	2.33	
29 Public Works	23.50	9.51	4.73	4.10	6.19	
30 Stationery & Printing	0.85	-	0.01	-	-	
31 Staff Training	2.00	1.75	0.30	0.40	0.60	
GRANT TOTAL	2000.00	1436.37	558.00	558.00	755.25	

AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION

The Plan schemes are being implemented through following Agencies:-

Agency	Rs. in Crores				
	7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 (App. Outlay)	Expen- diture 1985-88	Approved Outlay 1988-89	Anticipa- ted exp. 88-89	Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 (Proposed Outlay)
1. Delhi Admn.	832.76	373.48	152.17	161.59	247.00
2. MCD (Gen.Wing)	316.68	279.48	108.72	121.07	163.94
3. Desu	349.30	479.46	170.00	160.15	196.33
4. DWS & SDU	277.18	144.84	63.51	63.51	80.80
5. NDMC	85.52	71.07	33.36	35.74	46.99
6. DDA (Main)	42.24	19.58	2.45	0.25	1.55
7. DDA (Slum)	68.32	68.46	27.79	15.69	18.64
TOTAL	2000.00	1436.37	558.00	558.00	755.25

SECTORAL HIGHLIGHTS:-

Agriculture & Allied Services

The fast urbanisation is taking place in Delhi due to its urban character and as a result the cropped area in Delhi has reduced from 1,16,585 hectares in 1970-71 to 81,377 hectares in 1985-86. In spite of this, the level of food production, vegetable production, milk production, fish & poultry production has not gone down and it is being maintained by providing better quality of seeds, extension services and irrigation facilities. The following table indicates the statistics of production in different years :-

S.No.	Item	Unit	Level of production in 1984-85	level of Achievements		
				85-86	86-87	87-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Foodgrains	000 Tons	142.00	155.10	157.00	160.00
2.	Vegetable production	000 Tons	501.15	511.77	610.90	287.64
3.	Milk Production	"	182.00	190.00	198.00	234.00
4.	Fish Production	"	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.60
5.	Egg Production	"	67.00	68.00	72.00	78.00

The country faced drought situation in 1987-88 and it also affected the level of production in Delhi particularly vegetable production. In order to provide relief to farmers of Delhi and to face drought situation, subsidy for fodder and inputs was given and an expenditure of Rs. 2.24 Crores was incurred by the Administration.

The scheme for setting up 'Bird-cum-wild life sanctuary', Asola village in Delhi has been approved by the Govt. of India. The total cost of the project is Rs. 2.93 crores. This will help to control environmental deterioration and unplanned development. The scheme is under execution and it is proposed to be completed by 1990-91. The dairy colonies under the charge of MCD & DDA have been transferred recently to Delhi Administration and the programme for their renovation and improvement is being chalked out for which adequate provision is proposed for 1989-90 for carrying out works in full swing.

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Rural Development

In 1981, the rural population in Delhi was 4.5 lakhs against the total population of 62.2 lakhs in Delhi. Thus, only 7.2 per cent population live in rural areas. The total rural area of Delhi is 89154 K.M. Large number of families from the villages of Delhi are associated with urban areas for their livelihood. For poor and economically weaker families in rural areas, Integrated Rural Development Programme has played an important role and families living below the poverty line are being covered under the programme for generation of additional income on lasting basis to enable them to come out of the grip of poverty. This programme has been taken up in all the blocks of Delhi viz. Allipur, Kanjhawla, Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Shahdara. In the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 8,880 families have been assisted through I.R.D.P. 2360 families are proposed to be covered during the current Plan and it is proposed to cover 2500 families during the next Plan i.e. 1989-90. For rural youths, training is imparted under TRYCEM in various trades viz., tailoring, knitting, handloom, radio & T.V. repair training. After training, assistance in the form of loan and subsidy is given to the rural youth to set up their own self-employed ventures. There is another important programme under D.W.C.R.A. for development of women and children in rural areas. This programme provides income generation to women and it has created an impact on economic and nutritional state of rural families. Two centres for hand-weaving and book-binding were opened in Nangloi Block and other in other blocks are being opened. For providing gainful employment to un-employed persons, National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented. For rural landless people, there is another important programme i.e. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

There is another group of poor land-less labourers belonging to S.C. for which Gagan Sabha land has been distributed for agricultural purposes for permanent source of

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livelihood.

For development and upliftment of rural areas, the scheme for 'Consolidation of Holding' is being taken up for rationalisation of land holding pattern, promotion of productivity and planned re-construction of Villages. Thus, the scheme envisages wholesome land-reforms..

For promoting social and cultural activities, we have constructed chaupals in villages for S.C. persons and Panchayat Ghars have also been constructed in villages.

DEDA is propagating non-conventional sources of energy in rural areas of Delhi. All energy sources are, of course, natural. Sun, wind, waves, hot springs and bio-mass are, however, considered more conventional than coal, oil or nuclear energy. Indeed the solar energy is the oldest source of energy and it is ever-lasting and pollution free. DEDA is providing solar cooker, woodsm stoves, domestic water heating system on subsidised rate and bio-gas plants have been installed for providing cooking gas to the rural population.

DEDA is constructing IIREP Centre in Bakoli village in Alipur Block on 5 acre of land. This centre would provide training for implementation of IIREP for the whole country.

Minor Irrigation

Irrigation facilities are being provided to the farmers of Delhi through ground-water and surface water. Irrigation from ground water is through shallow cavity tube-well as well as deep tube-wells, while surface irrigation is being provided by utilising effluent flows from sewerage treatment plants. In addition, irrigation facilities are also provided by West Yamuna Canal under the charge of Govt. of Haryana. Nearly half of the area under cultivation in Delhi is being irrigated by tubewells and about 10,000 private tubewells are in operation but these are not sufficient to cater to the needs of farmers as the majority of the farmers are marginally poor and backward. As such, they cannot afford the expenditure on installation of tubewells. About 250 State tubewells have been successfully bored and functioning in different rural areas of Delhi. Out of this, 50 tubewells were installed during 1987-88 to face the drought

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situation and these tubewells are proposed to be installed on permanent basis in order to augment irrigation facilities to the farmers. In the 7th Five Year Plan, a target to create additional irrigation potential of 2500 hectares through ground water was fixed. Against this, the irrigation potential created in 1985-86 was 440 hectares, 560 hectares in 1986-87 and 596 hectares in 1987-88. It is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 500 hectares in the current year and 500 hectares in 1989-90.

There is another source of irrigation through the water of Effluent Treatment Plants. An additional irrigation potential of 200 hectares was created in 1986-86, 176 hectares in 1986-87 and 200 hectares in 1987-88. The target for 1988-89 and 1989-90 is 200 hectares each year.

Energy

As per estimates of the 13th Power Survey Committee of Central Electricity Authority, the demand of electricity in the Union Territory of Delhi is likely to reach 1423 MW by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Thermal Power Station at I.P. Estate of DESU contributes about 200 MW only. The remaining supply is being met from Badarpur Thermal Power Station of the NTPC and the other Northern grid Stations like Singhpalli, Bairasuil and Salal Power Stations.

In case of emergencies and failure in supply from these sources, DESU is utilising the generation capacity of 180 MW of 6 Gas Turbines installed at I.P. Station. The work of construction of two Units of 67.5 MW each at Rajghat Power Station is in full swing and one unit is likely to be commissioned by March 89. Another unit is also likely to be commissioned during 1989-90. Thus by the end of 1989-90, DESU's own Thermal Power Generation Capacity will reach to 335 MW besides 180 MW of the Gas Turbines.

To increase the generation capacity of the DESU, another Project is being launched for installation of 3x 26.75 MW Waste Heat Recovery Unit at existing Gas Turbines Stations. We are also planning to use Gas for generation of electricity through these Gas Turbine Sets which will bring down its operational cost. A new scheme has also been proposed for 1989-90 to instal 2x 1000 MW Gas Turbine Station of DESU near I.P. Station.

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The transmission and distribution work in the U.T. of Delhi is being carried out by DESU, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board in the respective areas. The work has already been taken up in hand for laying of 400 KV T & D Line in the U.T. of Delhi as arrangement for receiving the bulk supply from Northern grid and other central projects keeping in view the requirement of this Territory which is likely to reach to the level of 4000 MW by 2001.

Delhi Energy Development Agency is also expanding its scheme of integrated urban energy programme so as to make the best use of non-conventional sources of energy. The DEDA is also working on two research projects for generation of electricity/gas from Sanitary Land fill and from Symptral Biomass. On completion of this project we will make the best use of renewable energy sources.

A number of steps are being taken up to improve the transmission and distribution system in this Territory and to avoid losses as well as pilferage

INDUSTRY & MINERALS

Industrial Development in the Union Territory of Delhi is being managed keeping in view the peculiar character of this Territory which is a Metropolitan City and capital of the nation having all other problems generally being faced by the Metropolitan cities all over the World. These problems are basically limited land, best use of the scarce land, environmental and ecological balance and problem of power and water shortage. Delhi Administration is making efforts in this direction as per industrial policy announced by it in June, 1982.

In spite of problems and bottle-necks of land, power supply, water, etc as well as the restriction imposed on setting up of medium and large scale industries in this Territory, the contribution of this sector in the State Income of this territory is continuously increasing. The Directorate of Industries and its various undertakings like DSIDC, Tool Room & Training Centre, DFC, Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board and DSMDC are providing all possible facilities to the entrepreneurs engaged in various types of small scale industrial units of this Territory. These facilities are of following type :-

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1. Infra-structural facilities.
2. Financial Assistance.
3. Technological support.
4. Institutional support.
5. Special assistance to the industries employing weaker section of society.
6. Marketing facilities.

The number of industrial units which was 8000 in 1950-51 in Delhi has reached to 73,000 at present. About 6.57 lakh persons are employed in these industrial units having a capital investment of about Rs. 1420 Crores. The estimated production of these units is about Rs. 3850 Crores.

For the comprehensive development of small scale Industries, Administration has already conducted a census in 1987-88. The results of this census are likely to be made available shortly. We are planning to encourage these small scale industrial units which require less space, consume less power and are non-pollutant. Full attention is being paid for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. KVI Board is providing assistance to the Artisans in the selected industries for this purpose. The development of Handlooms and Handicrafts is also receiving priority.

To provide employment to the job seekers in the self employment trades, a society for self employment has been set up which is imparting training to the unemployed youths in the trades like electricals, Radio & T.V. repair, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, etc. The new Industrial Estates are being set up at Patparganj, Gharoli, Jhilmil Tahirpur and Narela. For the weaker section of the society- 3100 low cost work centres are in the final stage of construction. Some of them already completed have been allotted.

TRANSPORT

The 'National Transportation Planning and Research Centre' (NATPAC) in a brief survey, has indicated that the following must be the thrust areas for Transport Planning in Delhi:-

- i) Traffic problems related to mass transportation facilities;
- ii) Problems of slow traffic;
- iii) Problems of goods traffic;
- iv) Absence of a functionally compatible hierarchy of road network;
- v) Traffic problems around commercial areas, district centres and Central Business Districts (CBDs)
- vi) Lack of parking and pedestrian facilities; and
- vii) Poor intersection geometrics and control measures.

The present mass transport system based on D.T.C. buses is not a solution for transportation demands for a city like Delhi. The DTC caters around 40% of the trips. There are other ways of personalised mode of transportation like Cars, two wheelers, three wheelers, cycles, Rickshaws, Chartered Buses etc. The total number of registered vehicles in Delhi are about 13 lakhs which is higher than other Metropolitan Cities of India like Bombay and Madras. As a result of this increase, the number of road accidents have also increased from 663 in 1980 to 1186 in 1986. The ultimate solution to the problems of Transport in Delhi is Mass Rapid Transportation System both by roads and rails. The Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India had set up a 'Task Force' to examine the mass urban transportation requirement of Delhi. The Task Force has already submitted its report to the Govt. of India in September, 1987 which is under consideration. It has been estimated that for implementation of the mass rapid transport system in the East-West Corridors from Vivek Vihar to Vikar Puri, an expenditure of Rs. 750 crores was estimated. The final shape of this project is yet to be emerged. We have included this programme in the Annual Plan 1989-90 with a token provision of Rs. 1 lac only to contribute the share of Delhi Administration for this project. The implementation of NCR plan would also give relief to the citizens of Delhi to meet their transport requirement.

For a smooth and uninterrupted transport system, it is equally important to provide infrastructure in the form of proper maintained roads, construction of fly-overs at important

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inter-sections, sub-ways both for pedestrians and vehicles and Cycle Tracks, foot-path, widening and strengthening of roads , proper street lighting, parking facilities, Traffic signals, blinkers etc. Out of 82 lakhs population of Delhi, about 15 lakhs population live in Trans-Yamuna area.

As present, there are 3 main fly-overs at ITO, Old Railway Bridge and Wazirabad across Yamuna. In spite of these 3 bridges, the traffic flow to reach from Trans-Yamuna area to Delhi is very much congested and the people are facing lot of inconvenience in reaching Delhi. A large number of DDA colonies and Resettlement Colonies have also sprung up in this area and to solve their traffic problem, we have planned to construct a bridge over river Yamuna near ISBT. This project is progressing well. Further, it is proposed to construct one more fly-over at S.S. Light Railway Line on G.T. Road, Ghaziabad near Shahdara Chowk to streamline the traffic and to make smooth flow of traffic through ISBT bridge under construction.

On the basis of traffic studies, we have constructed fly-overs at Zakhira Chowk and Shakti Nagar. The other Road Over Bridge-22 on Outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Railway line near Okhala have also been approved by the Govt. of India and the work is in progress. Further, the widening of Lothian bridge to relieve the acute congested traffic at Kashmiri Gate near Delhi Railway Station is in full swing. We have also planned to construct fly overs at important intersections like Raja Garden, Punjabi Bagh, Safdarjung and Dhaula Kuan. To relieve the traffic pressure at the existing ISBT, we have planned to construct another ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan near Nizamuddin. For diversion of traffic in the congested areas of Delhi and walled city, it is proposed to construct an Integrated Freight Complex by DDA at Madanpur Khadar so that heavy trucks and vehicles coming from other parts of the country for bringing goods can be disposed of there.

The major chunk of outlays proposed for the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans is for the roads and bridges which are being executed by P.W.D., M.C.D. and NDMC. Thus our broad strategy for transport planning is to create infrastructural facilities in different parts of Delhi.

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General Education:

The Educational facilities are being provided in different stages i.e. pre-primary, Primary, Middle, Secondary and Sr. Secondary and University level. Local bodies in Delhi like MCD and NDMC have been entrusted with the responsibility of providing pre-Primary and Primary Education while Middle, Secondary, Sr. Secondary Education is provided by the Dte. of Education. Besides, Dte. of Education is running 15 Degree colleges and 3 new degree colleges - College of Physical Education, College of Business Studies and Delhi College of Arts & Commerce. Thus 18 Degree colleges are being run by the Dte. of Education. For providing higher and job oriented education to women especially for Trans-Yamuna area, it is proposed to open a new Degree college for Applied Sciences' exclusively for women, in 1988-90. Efforts are being made to expand Educational network in Delhi by opening new Primary Schools by local bodies, Middle, Secondary and Sr. Secondary schools by Dte. of Education. While implementing these programmes the 'National Policy on Education' has been kept in view and efforts are being made to provide Educational facilities for every child who opts for it. The Dte. of Education in the first 3 years of the Seventh Five Year Plan opened 215 schools for Middle, Secondary and Sr. Secondary level and it is proposed to open 100 schools in the current year out of which 43 schools have already been opened and for the next Annual Plan, we have fixed a target to open 109 schools. Similarly, MCD & NDMC have also opened 66 Primary Schools in the first 3 years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and 30 schools proposed to be opened in the current year have already been opened. Target for the next Annual Plan 1989-90 is to open 50 schools by MCD and one school by NDMC. The New Education policy has laid a great stress on vocationalisation, /education to make it job-oriented. In /of 59 schools run by the Dte. of Education, Vocational subjects like Basic Electrical technology, Stenography, Auditing & Accountancy, Textile designs, Health care and Beauty culture, Electronic technology, etc. have been introduced. As a result of various measures for expansion of Educational facilities the enrolment of students will reach from 6th Plan level

7.49 lacs to 9.20 lacs at Primary level and from
4.03 lacs to 5.11 lacs at Middle level and from
1.92 lacs to 2.43 lacs /Secondary level and from
1.04 lacs to 1.35 lacs at Sr. Secondary level by
the end of 7th Plan. The Adult Education programme is being
implemented as per norms approved by the Govt. of India and
3000 adult literacy centres are being run. It is proposed
to further increase adult literacy centres from 3000 to
3500 in the Annual Plan 1989-90. to benefit 1.40 lacs
illiterate person in Delhi.

Technical Education:

Directorate of Training and Technical Education
is providing degree, diploma and post degree in various
technical and specialised courses specially to prepare
technicians, engineers in various fields and to raise the
quality and quantity of industrial production by providing
trained man-power and it also helps in reducing unemployment
among the educated youth. During previous years, there
has been rush for seeking admission in various technical
courses by the students after passing 10th and 12th class
and the New Education Policy has also emphasised for pro-
viding training in vocational courses to encourage self-
employed ventures instead of Government's regular jobs.
At present, there are three Boys Polytechnics, one Women
Polytechnic and one Institute of Commercial Practice and
one College of Pharmacy which impart training at degree,
diploma and post-graduate level. In the Seventh Plan period
it is proposed to set up two more Polytechnics one for
Boys and one for Girls. For the time being, these institutions
are functioning as a quest institutions. Suitable sites
have been identified for construction of buildings for these
institutions and works are being taken up in the next year.
Facility of part-time diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and
Mechanical engineering are made available in one Polytechnic.
Delhi College of Engineering is one of the presti-
gious institution of the country and it imparts B.E. and ME
Courses. Present intake capacity of this institution is about
400 students. It is located in the very old building at Kashmere
Gate. It is proposed to shift to a new complex being developed
at Rohini. More than 160 acres of land has been acquired and
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Government of India has sanctioned this Project for an amount of Rs. 27 crores. The construction works would be started in the next year 1989-90. The existing capacity of about 400 students would be substantially increased when the new Campus would be ready.

Delhi Administration has established a new College of Engineering in the name of 'Delhi Institute of Technology' from July 1983. This new Institute imparts education in the field of Electronics Communication, Computer Engineering, Instrumentation Central Engineering Post-graduate courses would be started in the new campus etc. This Institute for the time being is functioning in the campus of Delhi College of Engineering. The present accommodation is not sufficient and the land for this purpose is being identified at Papan Kalan.

MEDICAL:

The strategy under this sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan was to provide health care facilities to the public of this Territory by setting up of new hospitals, and Dispensaries in those localities which were not provided so far with this facility.

The 500 bedded GTB hospital cum medical college at Shahdara has already started functioning with its almost full capacity and entire population of Trans Yamuna area is being benefitted. OPD and indoor services have also been started at Sanjay Gandhi Memorial hospital, Mangolpuri. The construction work of other 100 bedded hospitals at Khichripur, Jahangirpuri and Zaffarpur is progressing well.

A new 8 storied building has already been completed for DDU hospital, Hari Nagar and it has started functioning with 350 beds capacity. Another 6 storied building is likely to be completed for this hospital by 1989-90 and its beds capacity will be 500.

Eight new health centres were established and 10 dispensaries were upgraded into health centres during the first three years of the Seventh Plan. All other established hospitals like G. B. Pant, BNJPN, Hindu Rao, Swami Dayanand, Kasturba Gandhi etc. have been provided with new equipments and machines; additional posts and accommodation to improve the facilities for the public. Thirty Four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been established and 10 new dispensaries of the ISM have been started by MCD.

The beds capacity of G. T. D. Hospital cum Medical College is proposed to further increase to 700 during 1989-90 keeping in view the norms laid down by Medical Council of India for the Medical College. The 100 bedded hospital at Zaffarpur is likely to start functioning during 1989-90. Four more health Centres are proposed to be set up.

Public Health and Sanitation

The prevention of food adulteration is being carried out as per provision in the PFA Act 1954. The programme is to strengthen the staff in the PFA dept. and also to construct a new building for food and drug laboratory. Health education aspect is also proposed to be given due attention keeping in view the past experience so as to avoid the epidemics.

For the timely health care in case of any epidemic or disease, we need correct health statistics for which the State Health Intelligence Bureau has been set up in the Health Directorate. It will collect and compile information on each aspect of health care facilities in Delhi.

Malaria control programme being executed by the MCD has brought down the incidence of Malaria to a significant extent as the number of malaria cases reported in 1987-88 has come to 8,811 in comparison to 31,666 reported in 1984-85. Due attention is also being paid to the provision of adequate number of developed cremation grounds, keeping in view the rising demand with the increase in population.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION :

a) Water Supply :

Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of MCD is entrusted with the production and supply of Water and Sewage Disposal in Delhi. It provides Water in bulk to NDMC and Cantonment Board for redistribution in their respective areas. The availability of raw water from neighbouring States is a critical factor in alleviating the shortage of water in Delhi. The population of Delhi at the end of the 7th Five Year Plan 1989-90 has been estimated at about 88.31 lakhs and the requirement of water for this population has been estimated at 592 MGD (70 GPCD for Urban areas and 30 GPCD for Rural areas). The present level of water supply is 409 MGD which is to be augmented to 440 MGD by the end of this year and is proposed to be further augmented to 510 MGD by the end of 1989-90. This will be achieved by commissioning 40 MGD new Plant at Wazirabad and 20 MGD by Ranney wells and Tubewells. The gap between demand and supply by the end of 7th Plan would be 82 MGD which is mainly due to non-commissioning of new Water treatment plant at Hydrpur. For this Treatment Plant, raw water is to be exchanged with Sewage effluent with the Govt. of Haryana. In case, it is finalised, the Water treatment plant of 100 MGD at Hydrpur can be set up and the shortage of water supply estimated can be eliminated. For smooth and proper /new water treatment plant at Nangloi and 41 MGD

10 MGD

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/is

distribution of water supply, it is proposed to make a provision for "alternative source of power supply" at water treatment plants and boosting pumping stations. It would help in providing uninterrupted water supply to the citizens of Delhi. This new programme has been included in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 with a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs. In view of the shortage of filtered water, it is proposed to install tubewells for providing water supply in the major Municipal Parks. For this a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed in 1989-90. This would help in conserving water and the water thus saved can be used for drinking purpose.

b) Sewerage :

The present total supply of filtered water is 409 MGD. About 80% of the water supply comes back in the form of waste water. This waste water is brought to sewage treatment plants and partly used for irrigation. The sewage treatment capacity by the end of 6th plan was 152 MGD and since then 32 MGD capacity has been added to make the existing capacity to 184 MGD. It is proposed to augment the total capacity to 306 MGD by the end of 1989-90. Thus 122 MGD capacity would be added during 1989-90 to the existing capacity of 184 MGD. This addl. capacity is proposed to be achieved through Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant (15 MGD) Keshopur (35 MGD), Coronation Piller (10 MGD), Rithala (35 MGD), Vasant Kunj (2 MGD), Shahdara Kondli (25 MGD).

HOUSING

Most of the schemes included under this sector are for construction of staff quarters for the employees of Delhi Administration Delhi Police, M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. For general public the schemes are for providing loan under MIG, LIG & EWS categories. House sites are being developed and allotted to the weaker sections of society. Construction assistance is also being provided to some of the allottees of these house sites.

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To promote housing under Co-operative Sector the financial base of Delhi State Co-operative Housing Finance Society is being strengthened by providing share capital contribution to its equity base. For the down-trodden and shelterless persons the buildings for Night Shelters are being constructed.

With increase in population of this Territory, the Law & Order problem is becoming a primary concern for the Administration. For better functioning of Delhi Police it is being essential to provide suitable accommodation to them in the form of buildings for Police Stations, Police Posts and Police Lines. The need for adequate residential accommodation for Delhi Police personnel is also a priority item. Accordingly more funds are required for construction of buildings for Police Stations/Posts and residential schemes for Delhi Police employees.

The target of developing 100,000 house sites is likely to be achieved in full by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan as 9574 house sites have already been developed during the first three years of the Seventh Plan. 2218 persons, who were allotted house sites, have also been benefitted under the construction assistance programme. Under Housing Loan Scheme for general public 207 applicants were provided loan. 9 new buildings for Police Station and Police Posts have already been completed in the first three years and 4 more buildings are likely to be completed during this year. About 1200 staff quarters have already been constructed in the first three years for Delhi Police Employees.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The programme included under this Sector aim at providing better civic services in different type of localities viz. regularised unauthorised colonies, urbanised villages, resettlement colonies, Urban slum, Jhuggi Jhonpri Clusters and Rural Villages etc.

With the passage of time the strategy for urban development has also undergone change. Now our thrust basically is on providing best possible services in different localities although there are a large number of un-authorised colonies and jhuggi Jhonpri

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Clusters. Earlier administration has tried to shift such population to the resettlement colonies with the intention to settle them in the developed areas and to get vacate the land encroached upon by such population earmarked for various development purposes. Now the magnitude of the problem is reaching at an alarming position and it is not being found feasible to develop more resettlement colonies to shift such type of population. Accordingly, we have framed the schemes like development of regularised Unauthorised colonies, Environmental Improvement in Jhuggi Jhonpuri clusters and provision of Jan Suvidha Complexes in such colonies.

The resettlement colonies established earlier also could not achieve their objective since population in these colonies is increasing at a very fast rate. Accordingly it has become essential to provide more civic amenities to these colonies particularly drinking water supply, public toilets, improved sanitation system and better roads and street lights. This scheme was being implemented by DDA up to last year and now it has been transferred to the MCD. Our emphasis is also on strengthening of conservancy and sanitation services so as to keep the residential localities perfectly clear and to avoid the occurrence of epidemic.

The development of walled city area is also priority item for Delhi Administration. A number of improvement works under EIUS scheme are being carried out for this area. The Katras which are in dilapidated conditions are being repaired. Some of the katras which are beyond repair will be demolished and population of these katras will be provided alternative accommodation in the adjoining areas.

For the Weaker Section of Society, Administration has decided to provide developed plots of 26 sq. mts. To encourage the people's participation, a programme for urban basic services has been introduced.

During the first three years 4.40 lakhs persons were benefitted under Environmental Improvement in slum areas scheme. By providing facilities like community toilets/bath-rooms, Dalouse, Water taps, hand pumps in Jhuggi Jhonpuri Clusters, 1.70 lakhs persons are estimated to be benefitted. Various civic services like provision of roads, storm water drains, Community Hall, street lighting etc. have been provided in 98 rural villages during the first three years. With the repair of Slum Katras, about 27,000 population was benefitted in the first three years. Various developmental works were carried out in 96 urban villages for providing water supply, Swerage, Stormwater drains, and community halls.

Welfare of SC/ST

As per 1981 Census the Schedule Caste population in Delhi constitute 18% of the total population of Delhi. It comprises of 2.16 lakh Schedule Caste families and out of this, 96,000 Schedule Caste families were estimated living below the poverty line. The economic assistance in the form of subsidy & loans under various schemes and through Delhi SC Financial & Development Corporation has been provided to enable them to cross the poverty line and to provide permanent & regular source of livelihood. More than 35,000 Schedule Caste families were covered under the Sixth Plan Period. Thus about 61,000 SC families were left to be covered in the Seventh Plan period. About 40,000 families are likely to be covered in the 7th Plan period. In the first three years of the 7th plan, more than 26,000 SC families have been economically assisted. Thus the left over about 15,000 families would be covered in the next Eighth Five Year Plan. The other basic amenities like electricity, water supply and schooling have also been provided specially in the areas and localities inhabited by the Schedule Caste families. There were about 400 Harijan basties in the rural areas where we have already provided electricity and water supply. In Delhi, we have set up "Delhi Schedule Caste Financial & Development Corporation" which is providing loan and subsidy to the poor families for their self-employment trades. In this way, we have made efforts for Socio-economic up-liftment of Schedule Caste population in Delhi but our main problem is larger proportion of population that is migrating from other parts of the country and belong to Schedule Caste community,

Under "Welfare of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe" sector, we are implementing various schemes exclusively for the benefit of Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribes. This covers scholarships, books, stationery, housing subsidy etc.

Driving Directorate of Transport is also implementing the scheme
occu- for providing three wheeler scooter to SC families belonging to
ation
arl- /scooters on hire basis and now they can own their own scooter by
ar paying the cost of the scooter in instalments. The Schedule Caste
nese families are living in small houses and they have no sufficient
ami- place for studies of their children. Under these circumstances, the
les educational career of the Schedule Caste children is affected for
ar want of proper space. It has, therefore, been decided to construct
iving

hostel for Schedule Caste boys & girls which at present, are being run in the rented buildings. For this purpose, 6 acres of land has been acquired in Trans-Yamuna area at Dilshad Garden. The total expenditure of the building of hostel along with Pre-examination Coaching Centre for preparing the Schedule Caste candidates for competitive examinations for jobs and Sanskar Ashram for Schedule Tribe students has been estimated at about Rs. 2.70 Crores. The construction would pick up in the next year 1989-90. For this, we have kept a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs in 1989-90. The building, when completed, would accommodate large number of Schedule Caste boys & girls.

Labour and Labour Welfare

Under this sector, programmes have been included for labour welfare, employment services and Craftsman and Apprenticeship Training. For labour welfare, schemes for improvement of working conditions, better industrial relation, proper enforcement of Labour Laws and Welfare Programmes have been taken up. Employment services are being provided to unemployed persons through 24 Employment Exchanges alongwith vocational training and guidance. To render better services, it is proposed to construct suitable buildings for these Employment Exchanges.

To meet demand of skilled workers in various trades and industrial development, Delhi Administration has set up 11 I.T.Is in Delhi. This has helped in reducing unemployment among educated youth specially at the level of Matriculation. There are 48 engineering/trades of one or two years duration. The existing intake capacity of I.T.Is is about 5000 and it is proposed to further raise this capacity by opening 2 more I.T.Is in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Social Welfare

The programme under social welfare sector provide care, protection and rehabilitation services. The targetted group is children, women, physically handicapped, old, blind and poor destitutes. The major thrust has been given on children welfare. A working Group of Experts was set up in August, 1983 to prepare a perspective Plan 'Institutional Growth for Children' over the next 10 years. The Working Group has projected that by 1990-91, the Children Homes needed would be 64 to cover about 5000 Children. In view of various constraints like non-availability of suitable land for Homes, we propose to establish ten children homes only

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including three of Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. one Observation Home and two Children Homes. Each home will have the maximum capacity of 100 children. NDMC is also constructing a Residential-cum-Boarding school for Mentally Retarded Children. For the physically handicapped persons, built-up small kiosks have been provided for self-employment. For blind and physically handicapped persons, hostel facilities are being created who are studying in various Colleges and Delhi University. There is also a provision of old assistance under which Rs.100/-per month are given to the old persons of more than 60 years age and who have no source of livelihood. At present, there are 42 Institutions of residential nature which are located in different parts of Delhi and looking after socially, physically and economically handicapped persons.

NUTRITION

Economically weaker sections are unable to afford balanced and nutritional diet from their meagre source of livelihood. The worst affected are children particularly in the pre-school age group and women in the reproductive period. Considering the magnitude of the problem, a Special Nutrition Programme has been taken up to provide, free of charge nutritious food to pre-school children below six year of age and expectant and nursing mothers in the rural and urban slum areas and resettlement colonies where weaker sections of the society are inhabited. For this purpose, Government of India has sanctioned scheme "Integrated/Child Development Services"(ICDS). Under this scheme, supplementary feeding is given to children of age group of 0-6 years and expectants and nursing mothers. During Sixth Plan period by the end of 1984-85, there were 19 ICDS projects, 17 Centrally Sponsored and two under State Sector. These projects have been set-up in the areas specially where the poorest of the poor are living. Each project covers 1.00 lakh population and under each project 100 or more Anganwadis have been set up to provide various services like health check up, immunisation for expectant mothers, supplementary nutrition, referral services, pre-school education, adult education to women, Hygienic and health education, training in household occupation and handicrafts. In the Seventh Plan period five new ICDS Plan projects have been set up. Thus there will be 22 centrally sponsored ICDS Projects.

For school going children, mid day meal is provided in the primary schools run by the Directorate of Education, MCD & NDMC to cover the nutritional deficiency. 2.365 lakh children are being covered each year under this programme.

Public Works Including Jails.

The programmes included under the sector is aimed at providing suitable office accommodation to various depts. of Delhi Administration, MCD & NDMC. During the first three years PWD has constructed 1798 sq. mtrs. office accommodation for Delhi Administration department. A new building of Civic Centre is also proposed for the MCD which will provide accommodation for Municipal offices, Museum, Councillor's rooms, Committee room, Library, Public Hall etc. in a covered area of 36,250 sq. mtrs. The building is proposed to be constructed at the junction of J.L. Nehru Marg and Minty Road.

The other programmes included under the sector are constn. of a building for Distt. Courts at Shahdara with an estimated cost of Rs. 8.48 crores. Since the accommodation available in the four jails of Central Jail Tihar is quite inadequate, various expansion programmes in these jails have been taken up. Two new jails are proposed to be constructed at the Jail Farm at Tihar to accommodate 700 prisoners in each Jail. A separate building is also under construction for Jail hospital so that Medical check up of the prisoners and their treatment may be done within the jail campus.

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I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

In Delhi so far economic sphere is concerned, Agriculture and Allied Services Sector has been relegated to a back place, but it still remains the main source of occupation in rural areas of Delhi. In spite of shrinkage in area under agriculture, the total production of food-grains has constantly been rising. It was as a result of intensive extension work and supply of quality inputs and irrigation facilities well in time as a result thereof, the production of foodgrains over the last three years has increased as the production in 1986-87 was 157.00 thousand M.T., in 1987-88 the higher level of 160.00 thousand M.T. was achieved. In 1988-89, the target is 167.50 thousand M.T. and the Anticipated Achievement is 166.00 thousand M.T. Annual Target of 172.00 thousand M.T. is proposed for 1989-90. In the field of vegetables also, the production was 511.77 thousand M.T. in 1985-86 whereas it was 610.90 thousand M.T. in 1986-87. Due to drought, the production during 1987-88 was less and the anticipated achievement is likely to be 560.00 thousand M.T. For 1988-89, the target is 645.00 thousand M.T. The target for 1989-90 is 614.00 thousand M.T. So far as Tree Plantation Programme is concerned, special emphasis was laid thereon and the number of trees planted in 1985-86 was 3.00 lakh which increased to 7.02 lakh in 1986-87 and a target of planting 3.50 lakh trees has been fixed for 1989-90. These targets are under the scheme included in the State Plan of Development Department only and the target for Delhi as a whole for 1989-90 is 50.00 lakh trees.

In the field of Animal Husbandry, the achievements were quite satisfactory as the production of milk was 190.00 thousand M.T. in 1985-86 which increased to 198 thousand M.T. in 1986-87 and 1989-90 a still higher target of 215.00 thousand M.T. milk was fixed.

During 1987-88, as is well known, Delhi was under the grip of severe drought and consequently the production of vegetables, fruits, plantation of trees and milk also, was adversely affected. The Administration made all-out efforts to mitigate the difficulties of the farmers and is making necessary arrangements for the supply of all essential inputs to the farmers to make good the loss of Kharif crops in Rabi crops.

In summary form, outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan, proposed outlay 1989-90 and Approved outlay 1988-89 for the major programmes are given below :-

Sub-Sector	Seventh Five Year Plan	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
		Actual Expdr.	App. outlay	Ant. Expdr.	Proposed Outlay
-1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Multiplication & distribution of seeds.	65.00	8.37	10.75	5.30	31.30
2. Manure & Fertilizer	237.00	10.88	9.00	8.60	40.50

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
3. Extension & Farmer Training.	27.00	6.19	11.50	10.67	15.26
4. Agri. Engineering.	12.00	0.02	2.00	1.41	2.00
5. Agri. Economics & Statistics.	10.00	0.04	1.00	0.50	1.00
6. Horticulture	70.00	36.37	48.00	53.76	70.50
7. Agri. Marketing	40.00	4.25	12.00	5.00	12.50
8. Soil Conservation.	10.00	0.99	4.00	3.40	3.00
9. Forest (Including Bird Sanctuary)	210.00	69.24	90.00	180.00	217.67
10. Animal Husbandary.	859.00	50.98	96.75	82.99	306.98
11. Fisheries Development	80.00	8.50	28.00	13.00	28.00
<u>Total(Agriculture & Allied Services) :-</u>	<u>1719.00</u>	<u>431.49</u>	<u>330.00</u>	<u>380.49</u>	<u>754.60</u>

A. Agriculture

I. Direction & Administration

(1) Strengthening of Agriculture extension (T&V) under National Extension Project (Rs.9.13 lakh).

The scheme was introduced in 1985-86 with an approved outlay of Rs.36.00 lakh during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). The main objective of the scheme is to increase the agriculture production by adopting latest improved agriculture techniques, taking more than 2-3 crops per hect., maximum consumption of fertiliser per hect. through the re-organised extension system which is known as Training & Visit Programme. Under the scheme the subject matter specialist are provided monthly training at IARI who in turn provide fortnightly training to the entire extension staff. The VLWs make weekly/fortnightly visit to their areas on fixed days and propagate the latest technology through 50 contact farmers for each VLW. Each contact farmer further spread the technology to other atleast 10 non-contact farmers. At present the anticipated level of agriculture production in U.T. of Delhi is 1,50,000 M.T. which is proposed to be increased to 1,72,000 M.T. by the end of 7th Plan. Similarly, the per hect. consumption of fertilizer which is at present 91.5 Kg. per hect. is proposed to be increased to at least 110 Kg. per hect. by the end of the 7th Plan. The ultimate aim of this scheme is to compensate the loss of agricultural production which is caused by the fact urbanisation and reduction in cultivable area by increasing per unit production.

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The need for execution of this scheme is to create awareness amongst the farmers through the extension agency so that the farmers should be able to adopt the latest technology on their fields. Instead of the farmers going to various place for getting the technology, the technology brought at the farmers door by the extension agency so that it is implemented as soon as possible.

During the first three year of the 7th Plan, a sum of Rs.6.89 lakh was utilised. During the current year a sum of Rs.3.10 lakh only is expected to be utilised as against the approved outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh. The shortfall is mainly due to non-creation of post.

The following targets (physical) for the Annual Plan 1989-90 are proposed :-

a) Agriculture production	1,72,000 M.T.
b) Area under High Yeilding Varieties	
1. Wheat	50,000 Hect.
2. Bajra	11,000 Hect.
3. Paddy	10,000 Hect.
4. Maize	2,000 Hect.
c) Distribution of fertilizer	
1. Nitrogen	8,000 M.T.
2. Phosphorous	3,000 M.T.
3. Potash	2,500 M.T.
d) Intensity of cropping	185 %
e) Training	
1. Pre-seasonal training for field staff	2
2. Monthly training for subject matter specialists.	12
3. Fortnightly training of VLWs and other extension staff.	24
4. Orientation/staff courses for SMS through Govt. of India.	10
5. Short term training courses through Govt. of India for field staff.	10
6. Study tour for SMS and other extension.	2
7. Study tour of farmers	2
8. No. of contact farmers.	4000

On the recommendation of Govt. of India, the following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 :-

S.No.	Name of post	No. of post	Pay scale (old scale)
1.	Joint Director	1	Rs.1300-1700
2.	Deputy Director	2	Rs.1100-1600
3.	S.M.S.	4	Rs. 700-1300
4.	A.E.O.	4	Rs. 550-900
5.	V.L.W.	23	Rs. 260-400
6.	Supporting staff :-		
	i) Statistical Officer	1	Rs. 650-1200
	ii) Statistical Investigator.	2	Rs. 330-560
	iii) U.D.C.	2	Rs. 330-560
	iv) L.D.C.	2	Rs. 260-400
	v) Stenographer	2	Rs. 330-560
	vi) Peon	2	Rs. 196-232
	vii) Jeep Driver	2	Rs. 260-400

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The case for creation of these posts is however pending with A.R. Department of Delhi Administration and Finance Department. It will not be possible to implement the scheme properly in the absence of staff.

A sum of Rs.9.13 lakh is proposed under the scheme for 1989-90. The item-wise break-up of proposed outlay is as under :-

1. Salary of staff	Rs. 6.88 lakh
2. Office Expenditure	Rs. 0.10 lakh
3. Demonstration material	Rs. 0.25 lakh
4. POL, repair of vehicle	Rs. 0.20 lakh
5. Audio visual aids and equipment	Rs. 0.60 lakh
6. Study tours of staff	Rs. 0.10 lakh
7. Capital work	Rs. 1.00 lakh
	<u>Rs. 9.13 lakh</u>

(2) Farm management and crop production (Rs.2.00 lakh).

The scheme of farm management and crop production envisages that the farmers of Delhi Territory should be educated about the farm management and cropping pattern and package of practices so that they could get maximum production and benefit with the limited available resources. This programme has become more important under the present strategy of Agriculture when the availability of land is very much limited. Inputs of Agriculture, i.e. fertilizers, seeds, agriculture machinery are costly. It is, therefore, necessary to know the judicious and economical use of all the agricultural inputs for getting maximum production. For this purpose farm production plans have been designed which contain the bio-data of a particular farmer indicating all the available resources at his disposal, the crop plans, expenditure/income of the previous year and the proposed plan of current year. The extension staff is trained to guide the farmers in preparing such plans. Each VLS is given a target of 100 farm

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production plans and preference is given to the farmers who are the members of cooperative societies for arranging the loan and also inputs and to get their soil and water tested.

During 1985-86 and 1986-87, 1987-88, expenditure of Rs.0.09 lakh, Rs.0.31 lakh and 0.51 lakh respectively was incurred. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 :-

<u>Name of the posts</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1. Deputy Director	1	Rs.1100-1600 (old)
2. Technical Asstt.	1	Rs.1400-2300 (New)
3. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500 - do -

An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been approved for the year 1988-89 out of which Rs.0.50 lakh is likely to be utilised. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed. The expenditure is proposed to be incurred on the following heads :

1. Preparation of farm production plan	Rs.10,000.00
2. Purchase of furniture and stationery	Rs. 5,000.00
3. Misc. Office expenditure	Rs. 5,000.00
4. Salary of staff	Rs.80,000.00
5. Purchase of photostate machine	Rs.100,000.00
	<u>Rs.200,000.00</u>

(3) Plant Protection (Rs.12.76 lakh)

This is a continuing scheme. There is a provision of Rs.40.00 lakh for the implementation of this scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). The main objective of the scheme is to provide the technical know how to the farmers of Delhi to combat the ravages of pests and diseases. All efforts to get higher crop yield made under the scheme by adoption of package of practices, timely and adequate measures for the protection of crops from pests, diseases and weeds. The inputs like pesticides and plant protection equipments are made available to the farmers through the various sale points located in the Block Development Offices to take care of the crops to ensure increased yield. Subsidy to the extent of 25% is also allowed.

There is enough justification for the continuance of this scheme as none of the foodgrains, vegetables and fruits are immune against the insect pests, diseases and weeds. The programme contents are as follows:-

- a) To extend technical know-how to the farmers to control pests, diseases and weeds;
- b) Arrangement of pesticides,
- c) Arrangement of Plant Protection equipment; and
- d) Enforcement of Insecticides Act,1968.

The scheme has the following components :-

- a) Strengthening of existing plant protection measures;
- b) Surveillance of pests and disease;
- c) Rodent control measures; and
- d) Mini fume.

During the first three years of 7th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.22.45 lakh was spent and an area of 6.34 lakh hect. under plant protection. During the current year, provision of Rs.8.00 lakh exists and the entire amount is expected to be utilised. Nearly 2.12 lakh hect. are likely to be caused under plant protection measures.

The following posts are proposed to be created/filled during the year (1989-90):-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Deputy Director (PP)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Plant Protection Officer	2	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Tech. Asstt.	4	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Insecticide Inspector	2	Rs.1200-2040
5.	Care-taker-cum-Mech.	1	Rs.1200-2040
6.	U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
7.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
8.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940
9.	Messenger	1	Rs. 750-940
10.	Balief	1	Rs. 750-940
11.	Driver	2	Rs. 950-1500
12.	Fieldmen	8	Rs. 775-1025

The item-wise target under the scheme for 1989-90 is as under :-

1. Control of pest and diseases	0.67 lakh hect.
2. Weeds control	0.25 lakh hect.
3. Area under treated seeds	0.25 lakh hect.
4. Rodent control	0.98 lakh hect.
	<u>2.15</u> lakh hect.
5. Storing grain pests (grain in quintals)	3.50 lakh hect.

A sum of Rs.12.76 lakh is proposed for the implementation of the scheme during 1989-90. The item-wise break-up of financial requirement is as under :-

1. Pay & allowance	Rs. 0.96 lakh
2. Material & supply (pesticide)	Rs. 9.00 lakh
3. Subsidy	Rs. 1.50 lakh
4. Office Expenses	Rs. 0.30 lakh
5. Replacement of vehicles	Rs. 1.00 lakh
	<u>Rs.12.76</u> lakh

II. Multiplication and distribution of seeds(Rs.27.06 lakh).

- (4) (a) Improvement of seed multiplication farm.
(b) Setting up of new seed farm.

Seed is one of the vital input for agricultural production. Genetically pure seed will give better production. At present there are two farms viz. Alipur and Hauz Rani. The third new farm was established at Punjab Khore on area of 544 acre to grow seeds for cereals and pulses.

Following development works are proposed to be under taken in this farm in 1989-90.

- Construction of office building/seed godown;
- Completion of fencing;
- Threshing flow; and
- Construction of front boundary wall at Hauz Rani.

Unfortunately ex-owner of the Punjab Khore land filed a writ petition in High Court and stay has been granted by the High Court. Due to this, all work at the farm was stopped. The funds allotted during 1986-87, could not be utilised due to stay by the High Court. It is hoped that stay will be vacated in due course of time. The approved allocation of Rs.4.00 lakh(Capital) in 1987-88 was also not utilised in full for development of this farm. This amount was, however, utilised for the construction of boundary wall at Hauz Rani Farm. But the boundary wall has fallen due to seepage of rain water and the same is proposed to be constructed again in 1989-90.

The estimates of Rs.14.00 lakh has been received from Minor Irrigation Division for the construction of boundary wall with gate at Hauz Rani Farm. The case was moved in the year 1988-89 but rejected by the Planning Department due to non-availability of funds. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for the installation of new tubewell at Hauz Rani Farm to get more production.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 :-

Name of the posts	No. of post	Pay scale
1. Deputy Director	1	Rs.1100-1600 (old)
2. STA/Farm Manager	2	Rs.1400-2300
3. Farm Assistant	2	Rs.1200-2040
4. Steno.	1	Rs.1200-2040
5. U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
6. Tractor Driver-cum-Mech.	1	Rs.1200-2040
7. Truck Driver	1	Rs.1200-2040
8. Beldar	5	Rs. 750-940
9. Chowkidar	3	Rs. 750-940
10. Tubewell Operator	1	Rs. 750-940
11. Messenger	2	Rs. 750-940
12. Field-man	4	Rs. 750-940
13. Labourer	9	Rs. 750-940

A sum of Rs.27.00 lakh with the following break-up is required for the implementation of this scheme during 1989-90 :-

1. Pay and allowance	Rs. 5.06 lakh
2. T.A. and other office expenses	Rs. 0.80 lakh
3. Wages	Rs. 1.00 lakh
4. I.O.L. and Elect. Charges	Rs. 0.20 lakh
5. Machinery and Equipment	Rs. 1.00 lakh
6. Material Supply	Rs. 1.00 lakh
7. Capital (Tubewell, payment of land construction of boundary)	Rs.16.00 lakh
8. Purchase of jeep	Rs. 1.50 lakh
9. Misc. and office expenditure	Rs. 0.50 lakh
	<u>Rs.27.00 lakh</u>

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(5) Seed Certification Unit (Rs.1.24 lakh).

The Seed Certification Scheme was sanctioned during 1982 of the 6th Five Year Plan and a Seed Certification Unit was set up within the frame work of the Development Department, Delhi vide Notification No.SCA/Seed/Act/82-83/11825-42 dated 13.7.1982. The scheme has been carried over to the 7th Five Year Plan as on-going scheme with an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh.

Objectives of the scheme :- Seed is an important agricultural input and it is the duty of the State/U.T.'s Govt. to produce and supply good quality of seeds to their farmer so as to enhance the production and income of the farmers. The Govt. of India had directed States/U.T.s to set up Seed Certification Agencies under the provision of the Seeds Act 1966 (54 of 1966) and, as such, a Seed Certification Scheme was sanctioned for the Union Territory of Delhi in the year 1982-83.

Though the scheme was sanctioned in the year 1982 with the provision for recruitment of required number of technical and inisterial staff but due to the continuous ban on the creation and filling of new posts, almost all the posts provided in the scheme remained vacant during the 6th Five Year Plan except one Seed Certification Inspector and one U.D.C. which were filled up before the imposition of the ban. These two posts are included on non-plan side.

Need/justification:- Good quality seed is an important factor to raise production of crops. It is, therefore, essential that continuous efforts are madetto produce certified quality seeds so as to meet the requirement of farmers.

Programme contents :- Seed Certification Services will be provided to the seed grower in the U.T. of Delhi. The Seed Certification Inspectors and other officers will visit the fields at growth stage so as to ensure ** to its kind. At the processing stage, strict watch will be exercised so as to eradicate any change of physical admôisture leading to deterioration of the seed. Stiching of bags will also be got done under the close supervision of c certification staff.

The scheme was initially implemented in the year 1982 with a very few staff not included on non-plan side. Scheme is likely to continue till demand for seed certification is forthcoming from the seed growers and the quality certified seeds are in demand by the farmers.

Financial position :- A plan allocation of Rs.10.00 lakh is available for the scheme. Yearwise budget along-with expenditure indicated below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
a) 1985-86	2.00 lakh	0.92 lakh
b) 1986-87	2.15 lakh	0.05 lakh
c) 1987-88	1.50 lakh	0.50 lakh
d) 1988-89	1.25 lakh	1.20 lakh (Anticipated)

**that the seed produced is of genetic purity and true

Reasons for low expenditure against the budget is due to the fact that no post has been filled up so far under the scheme.

Staff :- This being an on-going scheme has been carried over to 7th Five Year Plan and a fresh provision has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan to fill up the following posts.

<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
a) Chief Seed Certification Officer	1
b) Seed Certification Officer	1
c) Seed Certification Inspector	1
d) Stenographer	1
e) Jeep Driver	1
f) Peon-cum-messenger	1

All the above posts were required to be filled up during 1985-86 but due the ban on creation of new posts and recruitments, all the above posts are lying vacant for want of sanction/creation. During 1987, Administrative Reforms Department of Delhi Administration have carried out a work study of seed certification work and on their recommendation, the following posts were created and filled in :-

1. Seed Certification Inspector	2
2. Driver	1
3. Part time Sweeper	1

Physical Targets for 7th Plan. Physical Targets under the scheme are indicated below :-

S.No.	Item	7th Five Year Plan Target	Achi-vement 1985-86	Achi-vement 86-87	Achi-vement 87-88	Achi-vement 88-89	Tar- get 89-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Area proposed to be brought under seed certification.	6750 Hect.	517	390.20	617.9	550	600
2.	Production of certified seed.	183 thousand Qtls.	22 '000	110 '000	11 '000	12 '000	13 '000
			Qtls.	Qtls.	Qtls.	Qtls.	Qtls.

The scheme of Seed certification works on voluntary basis and no one can be compelled to undertake seed certification.

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An outlay of Rs.1.24 lakh is proposed for implementation of this scheme during 1989-90. The break-up is as under :-

a) Staff	Rs. 0.88 lakh
b) Printing of tags/ certification material	Rs. 0.20 lakh
c) Office expenses/stationary and liveries.	Rs. 0.15 lakh
d) P.O.L./Maintenance of vehicle etc.	Rs. 0.01 lakh
Total :-	<u>Rs. 1.24 lakh</u>

(6) Strengthening of seed testing lab. (Rs.3.00 lakh).

The importance of developing seed programme was emphasised by the various commissions and committees on agriculture. A regular programme of seed testing was started by Central Seed Lab. IARI, Pusa, New Delhi with three other State Laboratories. The main function of the seed testing laboratories is to obtain accurate reproducible results regarding purity, moisture contents, the rate of occurrence of seed and percentage of seed that can be expected to produce normal seedlings under favourable conditions.

Though primarily the seed testing lab. is meant as service lab. for seed producers, seed dealers and Govt. seed farms for the multiplication of seed of important agricultural crops, and to play a statutory role to implement the seed Act, the seed analysis conducted in the seed testing lab. are accepted in Court of Law.

The existing small seed testing lab. of the Development Department is not adequately equipped with men and machines to perform the functions under Seed Act. With the taking over of seed certification programme by Development Department, it has become all the more important and necessary to have a notified seed testing laboratory. About 3000 to 4000 seed samples are to be got tested from NSV lab. every year by seed certification unit and Seed Act Unit. Both have to pay Rs.30,000 to Rs.40,000/- every year as testing charges. The Govt. of India has specifically mentioned that a notified seed testing lab. with an annual capacity of upto 10,000 seed samples must have a minimum following trained staff :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	Seed Testing Officer	Rs.3000-4500	1
2.	Seed Analyst (Purity)	Rs.2200-4000	1
3.	Seed Analyst (Pathology)	Rs.2200-4000	1
4.	Seed Testing Assistant	Rs.1400-2300	6
5.	Lab. Assistant	Rs.1200-2040	4
6.	Lab. Attendant	Rs.750-940	4
7.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
8.	Steno.	Rs.1200-2040	1
9.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	2
10.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
11.	Driver (Jeep)	Rs. 950-1500	1
12.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	2
13.	Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	1
14.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	1

An amount of Rs.15.00 lakh has been approved for the 7th Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs.1.50 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 1988-89. But due to non-creation of posts only Rs.0.30 lakh will be utilised. For the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed, as the technical approval for the creation of posts has been received and it is hoped that above posts will be filled up during 1989-90.

III. Manure & fertilizer

(7) Augmentation of the capacity of existing Compost Plant at Okhla by M.C.D. (Rs.5.00 lakh).

For the disposal of the city wastes, sanitary land fill method is mainly being used on the ground that this method is cheaper in comparison to other methods of disposal, but large open spaces are consumed for filling the refuse. These open spaces cannot be utilised for quite a long period for any useful activity. In Delhi, about 20 to 30 hect. of land is being consumed every year for disposal of city wastes. With the rapid urbanisation and expansion of the capital, it is becoming more and more difficult to find such large spaces for this purpose with unreasonable distance from collection point; with the result that cost of transportation is increasing every year. Moreover, this method causes pollution to the ground water and atmosphere, etc. There is, therefore, an urgent need for adopting alternative methods of disposal of refuse to meet the future needs of the city.

Composting of city wastes is one of the alternative methods of disposal of city waste. This method is found cleaner and does not cause any appreciable pollution either to the ground water or to the atmosphere. On fixed plant site can serve the need of city for many years to come. Moreover, the location of such plant sites can be so selected so as to be at the reasonable distance from collection centres which in turn will steady the transportation cost too. Further, composting of city wastes has social benefit also as their wastes are turned into organic manure, which when applied to the soil not only provides necessary N.P.K. but at the same time it provides much needed humus and micro nutrients which no chemical fertilizer can give.

It may be added that composting of city wastes is not an economic viable proposition if considered as an industrial unit. However, such units can meet a part of the cost of operation of plant by sale of the end products provided the capital cost is available as free grant.

There has been some problem in the sale of compost in the initial stage when Municipal Corporation of Delhi set up one such plant at Okhla during 6th Five Year Plan period. Huge stocks of compost were lying unsold for quite some time as the users were reluctant to try this new products. But now a stage has reached when the demand has surpassed the production which necessitated the augmentation of the capacity of existing plant by another 150 tonnes.

An amount of Rs.8.00 lakh was received in 1985-86 and Rs.13.00 lakh in 1986-87 from Delhi Admn. for augmentation of the capacity of the existing compost plant. The expenditure of Rs.13.00 lakh was incurred during the year 1986-87 and Rs.1.00 lakh during 1987-88 in purchasing a Turning & Aerating Machine. Approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.0.50 lakh and proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs.5.00 lakh.

(9) Setting up of a Compost Plant at Okhla (Rs.35.00 lakh) by, NDR

N.D.M.C., Compost Plant was set up in the year Feb., 1985 and functioning since then. In the 7th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh was allocated/earmarked to carry out certain works required to augment the capacity and equip it with modern equipments so as to fulfill it, the task entrusted to it. During the Annual Plan 1989-90, the following works connected with this project have been proposed to be taken in hand.

- A) Development of land allotted for compost plant workshop :- A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh is to be required to develop the aforesaid land so as to make it worthy for Construction of Compost Plant Workshop.
- b) Construction of Compost Plant Workshop :- A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh is likely to be expended on this sub-head. This work is to be taken up on top priority as decided. The Compost plant/Hot mix plant vehicles fleet, which is numbering about hundred is proposed to get their necessary repairs at this workshop to save time and other over-heads besides parking facilities.
- c) Purchase of loader :- Due to increased work load at Compost plant, the necessity of Front-end-loader has increased considerably and a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed to meet this requirements.
- d) Strengthening/augmentation of Compost plant :- A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed to carry out necessary works required to strengthen/augment the Compost Plant. Okhla is vitiated due to foul smell emanating from the garbage which is brought there from all corner of New Delhi for dumping. In order to improve the environment of the area, the present capacity of the plant is essentially to the increased apparently to fulfill the social obligation to the citizen of New Delhi.

(9) Implementation of fertilizer Control Order (Rs.0.50 lakh).

The fertilizer has been notified as one of the essential commodities under the Fertilizer Control Order Act, 1957 and Essential Commodities Act which was issued under Section (3) in 1957. Under the Fertilizer Control Order, all the fertilizer dealers are required to get them registered and submit progress report to the Registering Authority as well as Block Development Officer. To implement the Fertilizer Control Order effectively,

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all the five Block Development Officers and Agronomists were declared fertilizer inspectors in addition to their own duties. The main job of the Inspector is to check the dealers periodically in their respective Block and draw samples. It has been experienced for the last many years that the Block Development Officers hardly spare any time to devote towards this work and the defaulters go scot free in the absence of any checking. To implement the Fertilizer Control Order, the following staff has been proposed for the year 1989-90 to exercise checks on 150 fertilizers dealers/sale points:

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale
1.	Fertilizer Quality Control Officer	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Fertilizer Inspector	2	Rs.2000-3500
3.	U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	Typist	1	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Class IV (peon)	1	Rs. 750-940

An amount of Rs.7.00 lakh is approved for the 7th Five Year Plan. For the annual plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh was approved against which the expenditure was Rs.0.01 lakh only. For 1988-89 also an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh was approved against which the expenditure was Rs.0.10 lakh. For Annual Plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed with the following break-up :-

1. Pay & Allowance	Rs. 0.40 lakh
2. Office expenses & cont.	Rs. 0.10 lakh
	<u>Rs. 0.50 lakh</u>

IV. Extension and Farmers Training

(10) Composite Demonstration on Fertilizers (Rs.3.74 lakh)

This is an on-going scheme and has been approved for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh. The objective of this scheme is to educate and convince the farmers for adoption of improved agricultural practices i.e. use of high yielding variety of crops, vegetable and plant protection measures for increasing agricultural production and agricultural productivity. Under the scheme demonstration plots are laid out on the fields of farmers. As the cultivated land is decreasing year after year, it is more important to give latest available technology to the farmers and to motivate them to adopt latest improved package of practices of various crops on their fields to raise their living standard.

The extension programme is based on general demonstration of composite which is an effected tools for motivating the farmers for adopting latest technology. Demonstration plots are laid out on the farmers fields to popularise the latest varieties of various crops, such as, paddy, bajra, maize, wheat, pulses, cid seeds and vegetables introduction of new crops, popularisation of package of practices recommended by I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

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During 7th Plan, 1597 demonstration plots were laid out on the farmers field with an expenditure of Rs.6.54 lakh till March,1988. As against an approved outlay of Rs.3.50 lakh during 1988-89, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been spent and 110 demonstration plots have been laid out upto August,1988. No evaluation study of the scheme has so far been conducted.

It is proposed to create the following posts during 1989-90. These posts are necessary for the smooth implementation of the scheme :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Sr. Demonstrator	1	Rs.1640-2900
2.	Demonstrators	3	Rs.1400-2300
3.	Fieldmen	5	Rs. 750-940
4.	Jeep Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Typist-cum-clerk	1	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

400 demonstration plots are proposed to be laid out during 1989-90. A sum of Rs.3.74 lakh will be required for the implementation of this scheme during 1989-90. The break-up of financial requirement is as under :-

1. Demonstration plots	Rs. 1.05 lakh
2. Salary of staff	Rs. 2.39 lakh
3. P.O.L. and repairs	<u>Rs. 0.30 lakh</u>
	<u>Rs. 3.74 lakh</u>

(11) Setting up of Farmers Training & Education Centre in Delhi (Rs.4.52 lakh).

The scheme was introduced during the 7th Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh. The scheme is in operation since 1986-87. The main objective of the scheme is to impart training and technical know how to the Delhi farmers about various agricultural practices activities related to the improvement of milch cattle, fruit and vegetable preservation, family planning and other social welfare activities to the farmers, farm women and agricultural labour.

The following activities are taken up under this scheme :-

1. Three days training course of the farmers are organised. They are paid honorarium @ Rs.20/- per day. Audio visual aids including film shows are used in training. The officer provides solution to the problem of cultivators.
2. Training is given to farm women especially in relation to storage, picking and grains of vegetables. They are also given training in Social welfare activities like family planning etc.
3. Specialised courses for the men and women convenors of farmers discussion groups are organised. The training is meant for development of leadership quality of the convenors.

4. One day training-cum-demonstration camps are organised about one month in advance of the Rabi, Kharif and summer sowing seasons.
5. Study tours of farmers are organised to acquaint the farmers about latest development in other States in the field of high yielding variety.

During the first three years of the 7th Plan, a sum of Rs.9.18 lakh was spent. The expenditure during the current year is likely to be the tune of Rs.4.23 lakh as against the approved outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh. The physical and financial targets for 1989-90 is as under :-

S.No.	Particulars	Physical targets No. of camp	No. of participants	Financial Targets
1.	2	3.	4.	5.
1)	3 days training camps for farmers, farm women along with demonstration stipend charges to the participants @ Rs.20/- per day and demen. cost of 30 courses @ Rs.50/- percourse (3x25x20x30)+(30x50).	30	750	46,500
2)	3 days training course for the convenors of farmers/farmers discussion group stipend charges to the participants @ Rs.20/- per day (5x20x3x20).	5	100	6,000
3)	Expenditure on inputs for conducting of one day training-cum-demonstration for farmers/farm women @ Rs.100/- per demonstration camp.	100	2000	10,000
4)	Conducting of two study tours of ten days duration to the farmers/farm women to various state of country stipened to the participant @ Rs.30/- per day per head and other expenditure.	2	50	30,000
5)	Prize to be distributed amongst the convenors of best farmers/farm women discusion groups.	1	8	1,500
6)	Expenditure on purchase of printing material/writing material/tools etc. for the convenors of discussion groups of farmers farm-women @ Rs.75/- per year per group.		100	7,500
7)	POL and repair bus, jeep and metador			40,000
8)	Contigencies/office expenses			16,000

Contd...

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Distt. Training Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
2.	Training Officer (Male & female)	2	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Demonstrator (Male & female)	2	Rs.1400-2300
4.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Driver (light)	1	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Driver (Heavy)	1	Rs. 950-1500
7.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940
8.	Chowkidar	1	Rs. 750-940

A sum of Rs.4.52 lakh will be required for implementation of the scheme during 1989-90.

(12) Distribution of sludge and manure (Rs.7.00 lakh).

This is a continuing scheme approved for implementation during the 7th Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh. The main objective of the scheme to make the sludge and manure available to the farmers, vegetable growers, kitchen gardeners and other Govt. agencies on reasonable reate. As the organic manure is a basic requirements of agriculture practices, the demand of cultivators is always treated on priority.

During 7th plan, a sum of Rs.9.30 lakh has been spent under the scheme till March,1988. During the period 1,10,000 tonnes of Rs.4.00 lakh has been approved for the implementation of this scheme during 1988-89 and 40,000 tonnes of sludge are expected to be distributed amongst the farmers.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1988-89 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Assistant Engineer (Auto)	1	Rs.2000-3500
2.	Sr. Technical Asstt.	1	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Technical Asstt.	2	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Mechanical Supervisor	1	Rs.1400-2300
5.	Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
6.	Store Keeper	1	Rs.1200-2040
7.	Cashier	1	Rs.1200-2040
8.	Assistant-cum-Bill Clerk	1	Rs.1200-2040
9.	U.D.C.	2	Rs.1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
11.	Chowkidar	2	Rs. 750-940
12.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940
13.	Mukadam	2	Rs. 750-940
14.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
15.	Sweeper	1	Rs. 750-940
16.	Cleaner	1	Rs. 750-940

The case regarding these posts is pending with Finance Department for quite a long time. Unless these posts are created, target under this scheme cannot be achieved. No evaluation study has been conducted so far under the scheme.

A sum of Rs.7.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of this scheme during 1989-90 and 40,000 tonnes of sludge and manure is proposed to be distributed amongst the farmers. The item-wise break-up of Financial requirement is as under :-

(a) Pay & allowances	Rs. 2.74 lakh
(b) Purchase of sludge coupons	Rs. 0.50 lakh
(c) P.O.L.	Rs. 0.20 lakh
(d) Labour charges	Rs. 0.30 lakh
(e) Purchase of new vehicles	Rs. 3.10 lakh
(f) Repairs of vehicle	Rs. 0.14 lakh
(g) Office expenditure	Rs. 0.02 lakh
	<u>Rs. 7.00 lakh</u>

V. Agricultural Engineering

- (13) Strengthening of workshop for custom cultivation, harvesting and threshing (Rs.2.00 lakh).

The scheme is in operation since 1971. The main objective of the scheme is to provide tractors and other implements to small farmers and Harijan farmers of Delhi possessing holdings of 2 acres and below on nominal rates as fixed by the Department. The rates of different operations are as under :-

- a) Ploughing with harrow - Rs.43/- per acre.
- b) Ploughing with cultivator - Rs.37/- per acre.
- c) Sowing with drill - Rs.43/- per acre.
- d) Planking - Rs.21/- per acre.
- e) Levelling of land - Rs.64/- per hour.

During the 6th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.3.59 lakh was incurred under the scheme. As against an approved outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh during 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90), a sum of Rs.1.76 lakh has been spent upto March, 1988. As against the approved outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh during 1988-89, a sum of Rs.1.41 lakh is expected to be utilised. The 7th Plan target is of 30,000 hours of tractorisation. The achievement upto March, 1988 was 5387 hours of tractorisation, only 3,000 hours tractorisation is likely to be achieved during the current year. The proposed target for 1989-90 is 6,000 hours of tractorisation. The shortfall in target for the year (current) is mainly because of unavoidable climate condition.

The work study of the scheme has since been conducted by the Administrative Reforms Department of Delhi Admn. and the report is awaited. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90.

1. Executive Engineer (Agri. Engineering)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2. Junior Engineer	2	Rs.1400-2300
3. Senior Mechanic	2	Rs. 950-1500
4. Fitter	3	Rs. 950-1500
5. Auto Electrician	1	Rs. 950-1500
6. Welder	1	Rs. 950-1500
7. U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for the purchase of modern tools and equipments for 1989-90. The break-up of financial requirement is as under :-

Salary of the staff	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Maintenance & purchase of tools & vehicle	Rs. 1.00 lakh
	<u>Rs. 2.00 lakh</u>

VI. Agricultural Economics & Statistics

(14) Establishment of Planning & Stat. Cell (Rs.1.00 lakh)

Planning & Stat. Cell in the Development Deptt. was originally created at the Headquarters of the Development Department to assist the Dev. Commissioner in preparing, coordinating the implementation of plan schemes and to help in monitoring the physical and financial results. With the passage of time the work-load has increased tremendously and this cell has been burdened with the responsibility of Project Identification, formulation, implementation of many schemes and issue of all expenditure sanctions of the Head of the Department. This Cell has also been saddled with the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of 20-Point Programme by the various functionaries and also the Special Component Plan Schemes. In the matter of 20-Point Programme and Special Component Plan schemes, the Plan & Stat. Cell not only collects the statistical data with regard to financial & physical achievements but also preparing analytic briefs for Development Commissioner. The Planning & Stat. Cell is required to prepare agenda notes and the brief/minutes of the various meetings which take place at the level of Delhi Admn. as well as at the level of Govt. of India. The Cell is also looking after the work relating to Metropolitan Council and the works of Parliamentary Committees. This Cell is also looking after the work of 'Timely Reporting Schemes' which is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Now it is looking after the work relating to Science & Technology and Environment Sector also including Coordinating, formulation and implementation of many plan schemes. During the first two years, an expenditure of Rs.0.10 lakh only was incurred as no post was created. In 1988-89 against the approved outlay of Rs.0.51 lakh. For the year 1989-90, the following posts are proposed to be created in the Planning & Statistical Cell :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Deputy Director (Plg.)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Research Officer	1	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Statistical Asstt.	3	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been approved for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. Details of proposed outlay for 1989-90 is given below :-

1. Pay & allowances	Rs. 0.70 lakh
2. T.A.	Rs. 0.05 lakh
3. Misc. expenses including medical reimbursement to staff, bonus & other office expenditure etc.	Rs. 0.25 lakh
	<u>Rs. 1.00 lakh</u>

VII HORTICULTURE

Intègrated horticulture and vegetable Development scheme - (Rs.40 lakhs) (Revenue Rs.31.00 lakhs and Capital Rs.9.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1980-81 on the advice of Govt. of India. This is a continuing scheme approved for implementation during the 7th Plan(85-90) with an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs. The main objectives of the scheme are:

1. To promote vegetable and fruits cultivation in the U.T. of Delhi through promoting the kitchen gardening activities and motivating the farmers to adopt scientific technology for vegetables cultivation;
2. To popularise potato and onion cultivation;
3. To provide genuine inputs to the cultivation at reasonable rate;
4. To provide technical knowhow at their doorstep of vegetable growers and the kitchen gardeners;
5. For popularising fruits cultivation in the U.T. of Delhi. 50% subsidy is being provided on the purchase of fruit plants to cultivators of Delhi.
6. To organise training camps and imparting training programme to the housewives in preservation and processing of fruits & vegetables.

Horticulture plays an effective role in improving the standard of living of the poor section of the society by generating more income per unit area and creating employment opportunity in rural areas.

Approved and actual expenditure year-wise during 7th Plan is as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved outlay</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u> <u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	Rs.10.00	Rs. 8.98
1986-87	Rs.25.16	Rs.16.75
1987-88	Rs.25.00	Rs.30.00
1988-89	Rs.29.00	Rs.35.20

Integrated horticulture scheme is comprised of various components for different activities in the field of vegetable seed production, multiplication, orchard development, marketing i.e. pre-harvest and post-harvest technologies. The Govt. of India has recently set up a full fledged Ministry of Food Processing for increasing the fruit preservation activities and seed development programmes. Having regard to the objectives and proposal of Govt. of India, it is most essential to strengthen the Fruit preservation component and seed multiplication programme in Delhi State. Accordingly, the following posts are proposed for 89-90:

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<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No.of posts</u>
1.	Dy.Director(Fruit Preservation)	Rs.3000-4500	1
2.	Chief Fruit & Vegetable Development Officer.	Rs.3000-4500	1
3.	Farm Manager/Inspectors	Rs.1640-2900	5
4.	Administrative Officer	Rs.2000-3500	1
5.	S.A.S. Accountant	Rs.1640-2900	1
6.	Vehicle Supervisor	Rs.1640-2900	1
7.	Head Malies	Rs. 950-1500	10
8.	Tractor Driver-cum-Machanic	Rs.1200-2040	5
9.	Chowkidar cum Pump operator	Rs. 750- 940	5
10.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
11.	Peon-cum-Messenger	Rs. 750 -940	2

The following targets is proposed for the year 1989-90:

1. Area under Vegetable
 - a) Potatos Area 4,000
 - b) Other Vegetables " 46,500
2. Production of Vegetables
 - a) Potatos M.T. 64,000
 - b) Other Vegetable M.T. 550,000
3. Vegetable Seeds Distributions Qtls 1000
4. Horticulture Development
 - a) Area under orchard Acres 120 acre
 - b) Fruit Plant Planted Nos. 20,000
5. Vegetable area under Plant Production Acre 1,10,000
6. Kitchen Garden Nos. 8000
7. Preservation of Fruit & Veg. -
8. No. of Training Camp Nos. 80
 - b) No. of persons to be benefited Nos. 1500

An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs (Rev.31 - Cap.9.08 lakhs) is proposed for the year(89-90) for implementing the scheme and item-wise break-up will be as under:-

REVENUE

a) Salaries and sanction permanent staff	-	15.00
b) T.A.	-	0.10
c) Wages	-	4.00
d) Subsidy of Fruit Plant	-	0.05
e) Layout of D.Plots	-	0.50
f) Purchase of Inputs	-	5.00
g) Purchase of H.Equipments	-	1.50
h) Purchase of Seeds fruits plant sapplings	-	0.70
i) Advertisement and Publicity literature etc.	-	0.25
j) Fruit Preservation Demonstration materials, chemicals and misc. items	-	0.35
k) Stipend	-	0.10
l) Packing materials etc.	-	0.25
m) Office expences and rent for sale depot	-	0.40
n) Repair and changes of POL	-	0.80

Contd.....

o) Purchase of Inputs sapplings vehicle and power tiller.	-	1.75
p) Demonstration for fruit preser- vation	-	0.25
		<hr/>
		31.00
		<hr/>
<u>CAPITAL</u>		
a) Installation of Tubewells for 5 Nurseries.	-	5.00
b) Permanent sheds and stores for seeds implements.	-	4.00
		<hr/>
		9.00
		<hr/>
		40.00 lakhs
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	

16. Strengthening of soil testing lab. (including scheme for estt. of lead-cum-quality control and soil testing lab. expansion) (Rs.6.00 lakhs Revenue & Rs.2.00 lakhs under Capital)

Soil Testing is an important for the judicious use of fert. for taking optimum production per unit of money invested. To provide soil testing facilities to the farmers is one of the way of assisting him. Thereby they know the fertility status of soils and can use the recommended doses of fertilizers/manures for the crop intended to grow.

In the U.T. of Delhi the average holding of the farmers is comparatively small and the farmers have taken up multiple cropping, vegetable crops in the rotation. For intensive agriculture it is important to get the soil analysed from time to time for economic use of fertilizer and to obtain more net return.

There is a small soil testing lab. This lab. is not rendering efficient services of soil test in Delhi. The number of operational holding is about 39,000. To keep the holding in mind, it is estimated to set up a fully equipped lab. in Delhi for the target of at least 20,000 samples per year. In order to render more efficient services, it is desired to set up a fully equipped lab. at Najafgarh with additional staff and other equipments. The objectives are as under:-

a) To analyse as many as possible the number of water samples to ascertain the fertility status of soil particularly regarding Nitrogen, Phosphorus and potash for farmers benefits.

b) To achieve balance use of fertilizer to get the optimum return.

c) To prepare a fertility map of the area giving the status of NPK.

d) To work out the extent of salinity and alkalinity problems of the area for needful recommendations for the addition of Gypsum and lime for recommendation.

e) To educate the farmers by corrolation demonstr-
ation plots with the anaytical report by obtaining higher
yields of crops suitable to the soil.

f) To analyse the irrigation water of tubewells as well
as nearest running wells to know the suitability of irri-
gation water for the growing of vegetables crops and related
crops.

g) To provide on-the-spot services to the farmers at
his nearest block headquarter by way of establishing the small
lab.

h) A very important aspect will also be undertaken to
check the follow-up action at farmers fields to whom fert.
recommendation has been made.

i) To exercise the timely and qualttative report through
the quality control check up.

j) To ensure that the analysis is being done by machine- s
and equipments and to see that all are working with the
help of service engineer.

k) To ensure the collection of frwarding the reports
thereof by laboratory staff.

About 100-150 samples from each village having var-
ious types of problems would be the expected target. Thus
25,000 samples will be tested annually and necessary fert-
ilizer recommended according to the availability of nutr-
ients. They will give rise to bumper yields. The soil
samples will he collected with the cooperation of exten-
sion staff as well as directly by the farmers. A provi-
sion will also be kept to collect the specific problem
by soil laboratory staff as and when required. The extra
staff will help on the collection of soil samples in
correct manner.

The additional staff will be engaged in the 5% qua-
lity control of sample and it will done by the existing
laboratory in addition to the target fixed by the Depart-
ment. The quality control laboratory will also provide
the services technical guidance, and mechanical services
to repair the instruments in use of the laboratory.

In the field of extension, blockwise field demonst-
ration on the cultivator fields on the basis of soil test
recommendation will be carried out to show the impact of
soil testing in the modern cultivation. 10%, 15%, 20%,
25%, and 30% samples of soil are proposed to be checked
at farmers fields and the follow-up action in consequent
years, so that the utility of scheme can be testified,
Modernisation of the laboratory is also necessary for
the benefits of the farmers.

Technical Guidance & expert Committee:- An expert committee
headed by some eminent agriculture specialists and chemists
from Ministry of Agriculture give the guidelines for the
implementations of the programme on scientific lines.
Local Committee will also organise a programme on Lab. to
Field. The Committee will also give the technical advise
on soil test.

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strengthening of Najafgarh Laboratory Building:- A lead/quality control laboratory will function at Najafgarh. Initially construction of building will be made at Najafgarh area. Provision of other building will be made on hire. The quality control laboratory will be well furnished with staff, equipment and other facilities etc.

Keeping in view of the maximum staff requirement as per area requirements, the following additional staff is proposed for setting up of Lead Laboratory as recommended by the Commissioner of Fertilizer Foundation, Govt. of India.

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale</u>
1.	Deputy Director (Soil Testing)	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2.	Senior Research Asstt. 7	2	Rs. 1640-2900
3.	T.A.	1	Rs. 1400-2300
4.	Head Clerk	1	Rs. 1400-2300
5.	JTA	3	Rs. 1200-2040
6.	Steno	1	Rs. 1200-2040
7.	UDC	2	Rs. 1200-2040
8.	Driver (already appointed)	1	Rs. 950-1500
9.	Lab. Asst.	3	Rs. 950-1500
10.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940
11.	Dak Messenger	1	Rs. 750-940
12.	Watchman	1	Rs. 750-940
13.	Asstt. Soil Chemist	1	Rs. 2000-3500
14.	Instrument Engineer	1	Rs. 1400-2300
15.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
16.	Lab. Helper	1	Rs. 750-940

Physical target proposed for 7th Five Year Plan are as Under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quality Control</u>	<u>Target of soil samples</u>
1984-85	2000	4000
1985-86	3000	5000
1986-87	3500	6000
1987-88	3500	5000
1988-89	3500	5000
1989-90	12000	5000

An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been approved for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 which included a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for annual plan 1985-86 and an amount of Rs. 23.76 lakhs was approved for the annual plan 1986-87 against which the expenditure was Rs. 0.15 lakh only. For 1987-88 also the outlay approved is 1.00 lakh and for 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed including Rs. 2.00 lakh capital against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 0.54 lakh. For 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed including Rs. 2.00 lakhs capital. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 for Soil Testing Laboratory:-

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	ASC (Gaz)	1	2000-3500
2.	STA	1	1640-2900
3.	TA	2	1400-2300
4.	UDC	1	1200-2040

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<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
5.	LDC	1	950-1500
6.	Lab. Asstt.	1	750- 940
7.	Lab. Helper	1	750- 940
8.	Peon	2	750- 940
9.	Watchman	1	750- 940

17. EXPORT ORIENTED FLORICULTURE PRODUCTION SCHEME (Rs.13.50 lakh)

The scheme was initiated during Sixth Plan (1980-85) and has also been approved for implementations during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs. The scheme has the following objectives:-

- (1) Production of quality cut-flower, quality house ornamental plants, bulbs and other plants;
- (2) To provide technical assistance in the production of quality flowers to rural youths;
- (3) To provide employment to unemployed, skilled and semi-skilled rural youth;
- (4) To provide infrastructure facilities required for processing and storing of flowers and other ornamental plant materials because an individual farmer cannot afford such facilities;
- (5) To fetch attractive prices from foreign consumers and off-season felt over and plant material can be disposed off in the internal market;
- (6) To produce flowers seed, plant material required by the farmers;
- (7) To provide facilities for preservation of the flowers;
- (8) Research and development i.e. conducting experiments on multiplication of seeds, seedlings and cutting etc;
- (9) Organising training courses, for the horticulturist and farmers, on flowers production technology;
- (10) To lay out the demonstrations of floriculture crops etc;
- (11) Setting up of horticulture laboratory to import the seeds and plant material required by the farmers/horticulturists.

There is a vast scope of marketing of flowers and other plant material in the country as well as in the metropolitan cities. Due to western influence the modern farmers/business houses have good interest in the floriculture and growing exotic plants for their personal use and for supply to the hotel and business centre as it pay much more than any other agricultural crops. At present about 1000 acres of land are under cut-flower production and area is increasing every year. As yet there is no agency to accelerate the export potentials and up-grading the quality and quantity of the blooms for export purpose. It will also help in earning the foreign exchange and shall also provide employment opportunity to the weaker sections of the society.

The year-wise approved allocation and utilization is as under:-

Year	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure
1985-86	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 0.61
1986-87	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 0.87
1987-88	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 3.01
1988-89	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 5.00 (Anticipated)

Area brought under the scheme from 1985-86 onwards upto Sept., 1988 is as under:-

S.No	Year	Area earmarked to be brought under the scheme.	Achievements
1.	1985-86	500 Acre	Nil
2.	1986-87	800 Acre	500 Acre
3.	1987-88	975 Acre	1116 Acre
4.	1988-89	1100 Acre	1100 Acre (anticipated)

This job is of a highly technical nature and involves the services of experts of different profession. The following posts are proposed for implementation of this scheme during 1989-90:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay Scale (pre.-Rev)
1.	Dy. Director (Flori.)	1	1100-1600
2.	Asstt. Director (Flor.)	3	650-1200
3.	Asstt. Floriculturist	1	550-900
4.	Section Officer (Flori.)	10	425-700
5.	Head Clerk	1	425-700
6.	SAS Accountant	1	550-900
7.	U.D.C./Asstt.	2	330-560
8.	L.D.C.	3	260-400
9.	Typist	1	260-400
10.	Stenographer	1	425-700
11.	Peon	2	196-232
12.	Chowkidar	4	196-232
13.	Messenger	1	196-232
14.	Head Mali	6	260-400
15.	Malies (Gardners)	20	196-232
16.	Driver	2	260-400

For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 13.50 lakh (Rs. 10.00 lakh + Rs. 3.00 lakh) is proposed for implementation of this scheme with the following break-up:-

		1989-90 (in Rs.)
1.	Salary of staff, office expenses	3.00 lakh
2.	Purchase of furniture	0.50 lakh
3.	Office contingencies	0.10 lakh
4.	Purchase of jeep and Mini Truck	1.00 lakh
<u>Purchase of equipment</u>		
5.	Purchase of seeds and bulbs	0.50 lakh
6.	Purchase of shed/green house.	0.50 lakh

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7.	Purchase of machine and tools	1.40 lakh
8.	Wages in Nursery development	2.00 lakh
9.	Training & visit of staff under the scheme.	1.50 lakh
10.	Extension programme through literature & exhibition.	1.00 lakh
		10.50 lakh

C. Capital Works

1.	Mist chamber and glass house	1.00 lakh
2.	Construction.	2.00 lakh
2.	Temporary nursery store for tools and plants.	
		3.00 lakh

An area of 1240 acres is proposed to be covered under the scheme during 1989-90.

18. Centre for the Horticulture Training for Malis (Rs. 9.00 lakh).
(Rs. 5.00 lakhs under Revenue & 4.00 lakhs under Capital head)

At present there is no school of horticulture and landscape development in the Union Territory of Delhi and to provide practical training and study of all horticulture/landscape aspects involving planning, development and commercialisation of gardening materials at all professional level. The Centre is running in a newly constructed building at Dhaura Kuan.

(i) This school will provide training to the service officials of all levels working under the various Deptts/agencies/malies/choudharys/supervisors and sctional officers/horticulture Asstts. etc.

(ii) To provide training to unemployed candidates also, who wish to take horticulture, as profession.

(iii) To arrange the vocational training for farmers/horticulturists, engaged in growing of commercial and horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants.

(iv) To arrange the vocational training for housewives and amateur garden lovers.

(v) To arrange 'flower' and 'house plants' show.

The scheme is being implemented from the year 1987-88. Though the scheme progresses well but much more remained to be done. It is proposed to make the provision of stipend for trainies and honourarium for lectures so that attraction towards the scheme may be generated.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is approved for the 7th Plan (1985-90) and year-wise allocation and its utilisation are as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved outlay</u>	<u>Actual Expenditure</u>
1985-86	Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs. 0.82 lakh
1986-87	Rs.1.00 lakh	Nil
1987-88	Rs.6.00 lakh	Rs. 2.50 lakh

<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved outlay</u>	<u>Actual Expenditure</u>
1988-89	Rs. 6.00 lakh	Rs. Nil
1989-90	Rs. 9.00 lakh (proposed)	Nil

During the 1987-88, 38 daily wages labourers were benefited by improving their knowledge through this training course. During the year 1988-89 three courses were conducted and 38 daily wages labourers were benefited under the scheme.

The following additional staff will be needed for smooth running of the scheme.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay(Old)</u>
1.	Chief Instructor/ Principal	1	1100-1600
2.	Landscape Specialist	1	650-1200
3.	Horticulturist	1	650-1200
4.	Plant Protection Spee cialist	1	650-1200
5.	Demonstrator	3	550-900
6.	Filled Asstt.	2	330-560
7.	Stenographer	1	425-700
8.	U.D.C.	1	330-560
9.	L.D.C.	1	260-400
10.	Driver	1	260-400
11.	Daftari	1	196-232
12.	Mali/Beldar	3	196-232
13.	Peon	1	196-232
14.	Chowkidar	1	196-232

For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed for implementating the scheme with the last following break-up:-

(1) Purchase and implement of garden tools	Rs.0.25 lakh
(2) Pay and allowance of the staff	Rs.2.00 lakh
(3) Inputs for demonstration purposes	Rs.1.40 lakh
(4) Støpend for trainees	Rs.0.50 lakh
(5) Honorarium to the lectures	Rs.0.15 lakh
(6) Office expenditure	Rs.0.20 lakh
(7) Wages	Rs.0.50 lakh
	<u>Rs.5.00 lakh</u>
Capital work	<u>Rs.4.00 lakh</u>
Gross Total:-	<u>Rs.9.00 lakh</u>

Capital Works:- An amount of Rs.4.00 lakh would be required for capital works. Out of which Rs.2.00 lakh will be spent on construction on mist chamber/green house at Govt. Farm and Nursery M.I. Road, Hauz Rani, New Delhi. The remaining amount of Rs.2.00 lakh will be utilized for the acquisition of land.

(VIII) 19- Development of land, supply of agricultural inputs and agricultural implements (SCP)
(Rs.2.00 lakhs).

It has been observed that the land allotted to the SC families is not fit for cultivation and need improvement

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and other inputs facilities. The object of this scheme is to make the land so allotted fit for cultivation. It is proposed to provide the following facilities to the SC families to whom agricultural land has been allotted. These facilities are provided once i.e. in the beginning only as because of their poverty, they are unable to arrange for them.

(a) Land improvement:- As most of the allotted land are uncultivable unlevelled and waste lands, those needs leveling and additional of soil amelirants like gypsum and green manuring. On an average these inputs cost about Rs.100/- per acres.

(b) Supply of production inputs in order to raise good crops: After the land has been put into good working condition, it is essential to apply the inputs like fert., seed and pesticides etc. to the fields. On an average, the cost of such items per acre, is estimated to be 350/- paer acre (Rs.60/- for seed, Rs.40/- for pesticides and Rs.250/- for fert. and manure). The annual requirement fot these inputs is based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Departments.

(c) Agricultural implements: In order to cultivate the land and raise crops it is essential to provide some tools and implements to the allottees. Therefore, it is proposed to provide one set of such tools and implements to each allottee. The set of tools is estimated to cost of Rs.150/- per beneficiary.

For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh has been approved for assisting 100 SC families under this scheme. For 1989-90also, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for assisting 100 SC families.

(B) Agricultural Market

The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing administers the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976 and Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976 came into force w.e.f.5th November, 1976. This Act provides for the regulation of agricultural commodities pertaining to:-

1. Animal husbandry produce;
2. Agriculture;
3. Cattle feeds;
4. Cereals;
5. Condiments, spices and others;
6. Fibers;
7. Fruits;
8. Grass and fodder;
9. Gur, sugar, sugarcane, khandsari, shakkar and rashkat;
10. Narcotics;
11. Oilseeds;
12. Pisiculture;
13. Pulses;
14. Vegetables;

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The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976 is intended to ensure that the regulated market function on the most modern and scientific lines, providing therein the latest and up-to-date infrastructural facilities by the Market Committees for the benefit of producers and the traders. It is also envisaged that the new markets on these lines are also established and developed to cover all the commodities given in the Schedule under the Act. In brief, the regulation of marketing of agricultural produce under the Act implies;

- a) Provide for fair trading practices;
- b) Prohibition of unwanted and excess deductions on account of market charges;
- c) a sense of discipline is enforced among the trading communities and other market functionaries through the system of licensing;
- d) the management of the market is entrusted to the elected committees as corporate bodies duly representing all the interest, i.e., traders, cooperatives, local bodies and predominantly Agriculturists/producers;
- e) raising of funds for providing civil amenities in the markets;
- f) Providing infrastructural facilities for the smooth and orderly marketing;
- g) finance and development of markets;
- h) elimination of superfluous intermediaries and the protection of the interests of the producers/sellers and the consumers;
- i) generating employment; and in particular, to reduce the price-spread between producers and consumers.

2. The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is responsible for the implementation of the following schemes:-

1. Regulation of Markets and Market Practices;
2. Grading at producers' levels
3. Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing;
4. Integrated scheme for the improvement of Market Intelligence;
5. Strengthening of Head Quarter;
6. Promotion of Grading of Agricultural Commodities under 'AGMARK'

The above six schemes have been formulated and included in the 7th Five Year Plan with an approved outlay of Rs.48.80 lakhs.

20. Scheme of regulation of markets and market practices.

(Rs.0.75lakh)

So far, the following markets have been brought under regulation of Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Market</u>	<u>Items</u>
1.	APMC, Azadpur with subsidiaries markets at Shahdara, Jheel Kurenja, Okhla and Tilak Nagar (Chaukhandi).	Fruits and Vegetables.
2.	APMC, Narela	Foodgrains and Cereals
3.	APMC, Najafgarh	- do -
4.	APMC, Shahdara	Foodgrains, Cereals, Sugar, Khandsari and Gur.
5.	APMC, Zakhira with subsidiaries markets at Nangloi, Ashram & Najafgarh	Fodder

During the Sixth Plan, the Administration had planned that the following markets would be brought under regulation of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976:-

1980-81	(i) Bakarmandi Idgah Road; (ii) Wool Market Bahadurgarh Road.
1981-82	Foodgrain market at Mehrauli with its subsidiary market at Bhogal.
1982-83	Foodgrain market at Rui-ki-Mandi with its subsidiary market at Naya Bazar and Medganj;
1983-84	Condiments and Spices markets at Galodia and Katra Ishwari Bhawan Khari Baoli.
1984-85	Poultry, Fish and Egg market at Jama Masjid.

However, none of these markets have been brought under regulation during the Sixth Plan period for various reasons.

During 7th Five Year Plan period, it was planned to regulate the markets which could not be regulated during the Sixth Plan period as also other markets pertaining to the scheduled commodities under the Act. During the 6th Plan period 1980-85, the markets (1) Bakar Mandi, Idgarh Road; (2) Wool Market, Bahadur Garh Road, (3) Foodgrain Market at Mehrauli with subsidiary market at Bhogal; (4) Foodgrain Market at Rui-ki-Mandi with its subsidiary market at Naya Bazar and Med Ganj; (5) Condiments and

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Spices Market at Gadodia Market and Katra Ishwari Bhawan; (6) Poultry, Fish and egg market at Jama Masjid which were projected for regulation under the Act were not brought up under regulation and hence targets/achievements during the plan period would also be the targets/achievements during the 7th plan period 1985-90. Inshert, the following markets were proposed to be regulated during the 7th Plan period:-

- 1985-86 Mawa Market, Bagh Diwar, opposite Railway Station;
- 1986-87 Hides and Skins market, Bhadurgarh Road.
- 1987-88 Foodgrain market Rui-ki-Mandi, Naya Bazar, Medganj.
- 1988-89 Condiments and Spices market, Khari Baoli.
- 1989-90 Poultry, Fish and Egg market at Jama Masjid.

As the targets projected to the Planning Commission for achievement during the 6th Plan period and also for achievement during the first year of the 7th Plan 1985-86 & 1986-87 could not be achieved, the Directorate has prepared 'Memorandum' on the subject for consideration and appropriate orders of the Executive Council along-with a Review-cum-Evaluation Report of the existing regulated markets and the perspective plan for establishment of the wholesale markets for the period ending 2010 for the population of Delhi reaching over 200 lakhs by that period, and therefore, projection of the target for regulation of the wholesale markets in Delhi for the year 1989-90 and onwards could be possible after the matter has been considered in depth by the Executive Council and decisions thereon are available to the Directorate. The said memorandum together with its annexures, after obtaining clearance from the Planning and the Finance Departments of the Delhi Administration, has since been submitted to the Local Government.

Under the provision of the Delhi Agricultural produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976, election to all the market committees are to be got conducted by this Directorate which involves superintendence, control, preparation of voters list etc. Moreover, in case of supersession of any Market Committees this Directorate is also required to make alternative arrangement for the smooth functioning of the superseded committee. Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976, is under review by the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing, Delhi Admn. on the lines of Model Act circulated by the Govt. of India to all States and the Union Territories. At present, Agricultural Produce Market Committees of the regulated markets are under supersession and their affairs are being managed by the Administrators nominated by the Lt. Governor under the existing provisions of the Act. After the review of the said Act is completed and the necessary amendments are brought into the Act in the prescribed manner, it would be possible to constitute the Agricultural Produce Market Committees for managing and running the affairs and till then, the

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existing arrangements through the Administrators are unavoidable.

No post under the scheme is proposed to be created in the Plan 1989-90. Total outlay of Rs.0.75 lakhs under the scheme is proposed under Plan 1989-90 for the pay and allowances etc. to the existing staff(Plan) which is as under:-

1. U.D.C. 1
2. Marketing Sub-Inspector 2
3. L.D.C. 1

21. GRADING AT PRODUCERS' LEVEL (nil)

This scheme was taken up by this Directorate during the year 1979-80. The scheme was continued during the 6th Five Year Plan period. During the first two years of the 7th Five Year Plan period, namely, 1985-86 and 1986-87, the scheme was included as a continuing scheme and a grading centre was set up at Narela Mandi during the year 1985-86. Keeping in view of the experience of the past years, it has been decided to discontinue this scheme by this Directorate and instead Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board has been directed to provide grading facilities at Narela and Najafgarh Mandi. As such, scheme is not being included under the Annual Plan 1989-90.

22. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL in AGRICULTURAL MARKETING(Rs.1.50lakh)

The scheme aims at imparting training to the service personnel in agricultural marketing so that effective services could be rendered to the agriculturists/producers/purchases. Officers/officials of this Directorate are being sponsored for various technical course conducted by the Govt. of India, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection from time to time. No post under this scheme is proposed to be created in the plan period 1989-90. Only total outlay of Rs.0.15 lakhs is required for payment of T.A., and D.A., to the officers/officials who are sponsored for training from this Directorate.

23. Strengthening of Head Quarter. (Rs.0.50 lakhs)

The scheme was included during the year 1985-86 under 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) for efficient functioning of the organisation. The existing staff under the scheme is sufficient. There is no proposal to create any other post under this plan period 1989-90. Accordingly, total outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs is required for the plan period 1989-90 to meet the contingency expenditure and pay and allowances to the existing staff (plan)i.e., Motor Cycle Messenger.

24. INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MARKET INTELLIGENCE.(Rs.0.80 lakhs)

The scheme aims at keeping a close contact between producers/sellers/consumers/ by dissemination of information about market price of agricultural commodities and fluctuations of market behaviour by collecting prices of

of various commodities from markets and basic data of marketable surplus and post-harvest losses etc.

At present, wholesale and retail daily rates of specified agricultural produce, namely, foodgrains, pulses, cereals, vegetable oils, fruit and vegetable, ghee, gur, sugar, khandhari, meat, pork, fish, egg, condiments and spices, milk and milk products and skin etc. are collected from a few wholesale and retail markets of U.T. of Delhi, namely, Khari Baoli, Naya Bazar, Med Ganj, Sadar Bazar, Galodia market, Fatehpuri, Phar Ganj, Mehrauli, Bhogal, Shahdara, Azadpur, Kingsway camp, Sarai Khaleel, Zakhira, Jama Masjid, Bhadurgarh Road etc. and sent to the Govt. of India/All India Radio and an Television. Daily/Weekly/Monthly/ and quarterly bulletins are also sent to the various Ministries, State Governments and other agencies. During the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is proposed to transmit the rates of more wholesale and retail markets, namely, I.N.A., Yusuf Sarai, Defence Colony, South Extension, Greater Kailash, Tilak Nagar, Moti Nagar, Okhla, Kotla Mubark pur - whoelsalemarket of Foodgrains, Shakurpur, Jamna Vihar, Shahdara, Fruita and Vegetables Market in Trans-yamuna area to above mentioned govt. agencies, and to cover more wholesale & retail markets, namely, Vasant Vihar, Sarojini Nagar, Mharani Bagh, Badar Pur, Delhi Cantt.(Sadar Bazar), Palam Colony, JanakPuri, Vikas Puri, Vivek Vihar, Karkar Dooni, Dilshan Garden under this scheme. The present staff is as under:-

1.	Research Officer	1640-2900	(1)
2.	Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	(2)
3.	Statistical Investi- gator.	1200-2040	(2)
4.	Price Clerk(Recorder)	1200-2040	(4)
5.	L.D.C.	950-1500	(1)
6.	Gestetner Operator	800-1150	(1)
7.	Peon-cum-Messenger	750- 910	(1)

Out of the above posts, namely, Statistical Asstt.(1) Price Clerk(Recorder)(2), L.D.C.(1) and Gestetner Operator (1) are plan posts of the 7th Five Year Plan.

The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.0.80 lakhs.

25. PROMOTION OF GRADING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES UNDER 'AGMARK' (Rs.9.80 lakhs)

The Directorate administers Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. This Act provides for the grading of commodities of agricultural produce so as to ensure the quality products to the consumers. The bigger manufacturers/packers of the commodities covered by the Act can afford to have their own laboratory for grading under 'AGMARK' scheme. The small manufacturers/packers are provided the facilities of grading under 'AGMARK' by the Directorate before their products are packed and marketed for the consumers and for this purpose, The Directorate is having a State Grading

Laboratory in a small requisitioned premises at Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. This scheme was started by the Directorate during the 4th Five Year Plan. The 'Grading' under 'AGMARK' is optional for the manufacturers/packers and, therefore, the Directorate employs extension methods through its field agency of the Inspectorate staff for popularising the scheme and also for persuading the manufacturers/packers to avail 'Grading' under the 'AGMARK' facilities from the State Grading Laboratory of the Directorate. At the end of the 6th Five Year Plan, 49 manufacturers/packers of different commodities of Agricultural Produce were attached with the State Grading Laboratory for availing the 'Grading' facilities under the 'AGMARK'. The Laboratory is housed in a small requisitioned premises of about 1500 sq. feet and is manned presently by the following staff:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>Number</u>
1.	Chief Chemist	2000-3500	1 (Vacant)
2.	Senior Chemist	1640-2900	1
3.	Junior Chemist	1400-2300	2
4.	Asstt. Chemist	1200-2040	2
5.	Store-Keeper(Tech.)	1200-2040	1
6.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
7.	Sub-Inspector	950-1500	5
8.	Laboratory Asstt.	975-1540	1
9.	Jeep Driver	950-1500	1
10.	Lab. Attendant	800-1150	1
11.	Chowkidar	750-940	4
12.	Sweeper	750-940	1
13.	Peon-cumMessenger	750-940	1

Out of these above posts, the plan posts are as under:-

1.	Chief Chemist	2000-3500	1 (Vacant)
2.	Asstt. Chemist	1200-2040	2
3.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
4.	Jeep Driver	950-1500	1
5.	Lab. Attendant	800-1150	1
6.	Chowkidar	750-940	2
7.	Sweeper	750-940	1
8.	Peon-cum-Messenger	750-940	1

During the 7th Five Year Plan there is a special emphasis on 'consumer protection'. There is a mushroom growth of petty manufacturers/packers who are marketing sub-standard commodities of daily and essential consumption and many a time, samples of such commodities lifted by the Directorate of Prevention of Food Adulteration have been found to be not conforming to the prescribed standard and hence, adulterated or misbranded. These manufacturers/packers, as stated above, cannot afford to have

laboratory of their own for 'Grading' under the 'AGMARK' and, therefore, strengthening of the existing scheme can render useful services not only for these petty manufacturers/packers, but also for the consumers at large who would be assured of quality products conforming to the standard prescribed under the Act. However, for the efficient and successful functioning of the scheme, there is a need to establish a spacious State Grading Laboratory equipped with the latest and the most modern gadgets for analysis for quick efficient and accurate results of the samples.

During the Plan Year 1989-90, it is proposed to establish more spacious and modernised Grading Laboratory in order to introduce more efficient 'Grading' facilities to the manufacturers/packers. An amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs is being proposed for establishing a Laboratory.

Existing staff is sufficient to cope up with the work. There is no proposal to create any other post under the plan 1989-90. The total outlay for the implementation of the scheme during the year 1989-90 is Rs.9.80 lakhs.

26. Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land (Rs.3.00 lakh)

From the investigations and experience, it has been observed that the cultivators are now conversant with the use of chemicals and adopting other modern techniques and agronomical practise. They are now very much interested to know the extent and nature of deficiency in their land so that they could get it reclaimed from the affected fields of the farmers and get them tested for suitable agronomical practise. Apart from this, they are provided chemicals as per rates approved by the Govt. of India.

In the Union Territory of Delhi, except Kohi region which falls in South Delhi, all the other regions are affected by alkalinity, salinity and to some extent water-logging problems. Under this scheme, soils and water samples are drawn and get tested to check the adverse effects of the salts. According to these reports, modern agronomical practices are being recommended to the cultivators. As a matter of fact during the 7th Five Year Plan, demonstration plots were laid on the effected fields and gypsum seeds for green manuring were provided by the administration.

Under this scheme, two posts of Soil Conservation

Inspector in the scale of Rs.1400-2300, for extensive touring on the Blocks and to draw the samples from the affected fields are required. Apart from the above, a vehicle along with the post of a driver is also essential for the transportation of samples and equipments from one place to another for preliminary testing at sites. Provisions has been kept to provide subsidy 50% to the farmers of Delhi towards the cost of Soil amendment used by them.

For 7th five year plan, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been approved out of which an expenditure of Rs.0.40 lakhs was incurred in 1985-86, Rs.0.78 in the 1986-87 and Rs.0.99 lakhs in 1987-88 respectively. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1988-89, Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 with the following break-up:

1.	Salary of the staff	Rs.0.59 lakhs
2.	T.A.	Rs.0.01 lakhs
3.	Office expences and purchase of materials	Rs.1.90 lakhs
4.	Maintanance of vehicles & others	<u>Rs.0.50 lakhs</u>
		<u>Rs.3.00 lakhs</u>

(D) Forests

27: Plantation of Trees (Rs.64.10 lakh Revenue & Rs.5.00lakh Capital)

It is a continuing plan scheme, an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakh has been approved for the implementation of this scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan(1985-90). The main objectives of the scheme are:-

- a) To improve the environment of Delhi.
- b) To check soil erosion and
- c) To create employment opportunities for the weaker section of the society.

The objective is achieved by ways of planting the tree along road-side, railway track, drain etc.

Delhi is a small U.T. but unlike other cosmopolitan cities, it has a sizeable rural belt No. of factories, industries and vehicles on the road is also larger than any other city of India. Population influx is regular and ever increasing. These have resulted into degradation of environment, which is worsening every day. It has already reached saturation point. This process has not only to be arrested but has to be reversed for the very survival of life. Apart from other preventive measures, trees play a crucial part in environmental and pollution control because

one tonne of live timber inhales 1.5 tonnes of CO₂ and exhales one tonne Oxygen. As such, we cannot find a better purifier of atmosphere on such a large scale. Hence immediately need to plant more trees on every available land along road sides, drains, buhds, railway tracks, panchayat and Govt. waste land, forèsts etc.

Under the scheme nurseries have to be set up for raising planting stock. Seeds of different species have to be collected, as and when these ripen. These have then to be planted out or sown at different sites. These have then to attend for a period of first two years when these get fairly established to require much further after care, other than protection and watch and ward. Re-stocking has also to be done during the winter season. All these operations have to be carried out with precision according to a time schedule.

The year break-up of expenditure and physical achievement during the 7th plan is as under:-

Financial Progress

<u>Expenditure</u>			<u>(88-89) Anticipated Expenditure</u>	
<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>
37.64	98.58	59.37	52.03	5.00

Physical Achievement

Unit	VII Five Year Plan Targets	Achievement			1988-89		89-90
		1985-86	1986-87	87-88	Target	achievement	Target
Plantation No. of trees In Lakh	15.00	3.00	7.02	5.33	6.00	6.29	6.00

The scheme hardly needs any evaluation study, especially because wherever raising plantation, their impact is very obvious, so much so that one of the sites of our plantations along Najafgarh Drain has become so densely wooded, that it is contemplated to declare it a Bird Sanctuary.

It is, however, dis-heartening to note that in spite of such a good progress and achievement, we have not been provided a single new post to handle such a tremendous work of this scheme. Whereas other Horticultural Directorates would have raised a couple of new Divisions for work of this mangitude. Not that we have no provision of new

posts, but none of these has been created so far. We had provision of about new posts under the scheme, with five Gazetted posts including two of Group 'A'.

However with the setting up of new Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife in Delhi Administration, our priorities have under gone a change. Protection is also an equally essential part of plantation. Without that, real achievements will come to naught. Not only that but economy and thriftiness has also be kept in mind so that there may not be any undue and unnecessary pressure on our financial resources. Taking all the aspects into consideration, we propose to create the following posts during 1989-90. This is the bare minimum requirement of posts:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	Asstt. Conservator of Forests.	1	2000-3500
2.	Superintendent	1	1640-2900
3.	SAS Accountant	1	1640-2900
4.	Sr. Forest Ranger	3	1640-2900
5.	Research Officer	1	1640-2900
6.	Office Assistant	1	1400-2300
7.	Section Officer	1	1400-2300
8.	Forest Ranger	4	1400-2300
9.	Technical Assistant	1	1400-2300
10.	Stat. Asstt.	2	1400-2300
11.	Computer Asstt.	1	1400-2300
12.	Sr. Stenographer	1	1400-2300
13.	Progress Asstt.	2	1200-2040
14.	J.D.C.	2	1200-2040
15.	Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
16.	Cashier	1	1200-2040
17.	Jr. Stenographer	2	1200-2040
18.	Budget Asstt.	1	1200-2040
19.	Bill Clerk	1	1200-2040
20.	Dy. Forest Ranger	6	1200-2040
21.	Draftman-cum-Tracer	1	1200-2040
22.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
23.	Diariest	1	950-1500
24.	Typist	2	950-1500
25.	Foresters	6	950-1500
26.	Drivers	1	950-1500
27.	Drivers	3	950-1400
28.	Mechanic	1	950-1500
29.	Electrician	1	950-1500
30.	Welder	1	950-1500
31.	Black Smith	1	950-1500
32.	Carpenter	1	950-1500
33.	Forest Guards	70	775-1025
34.	Daftary	1	775-1025
35.	Helpers	5	750-940
36.	Delders	8	750-940
37.	Chowkidar	4	750-940
38.	Messenger-cum-dak runners	2	750-940
39.	Peon	5	750-940

Our work is labour oriented more than 50% expenditure will be on labour which will generate approximately

1.90 lakh mandays of labour employment for weaker section of the society during the year. Being a newly set up Department lot of office equipment, stationery, furniture, etc. will be required for maintaining and keeping proper records and seating of the staff employed under the scheme. Appropriate provision has been made accordingly.

Alongwith plantation, its protection is also very essential. This requires extensive touring and intensive petrolling. For it, three-wheeler rickshaw will be purchased which will be driven by the Deputy Ranger/Foresters to be recruited for the scheme. Protection will require some ballies and barbed wire about places. Hence provision for the same.

Nursery requires seeds, cuttings polybags, water supply, sluge, manure, earth, insecticides etc., in order to raise plants for transplanting. Hence provision for the inputs. Tools, implements and small machinery are essential items for afforestation programme. Hence their provision in the Draft Annual Plan(1989-90).

A sum of Rs.69.10 lakh is accordingly proposed under the scheme for 1989-90, the breakup is as under:-

Salaries	Rs.16.86 lakh
Wages	Rs.40.00 lakh
Machinery & Equipment	Rs. 5.24 lakh
Professional & special Service	Rs. 2.00 lakh
Capital	Rs. 5.00 lakh
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	Rs.69.10 lakh

About 1.00 crore trees are proposed to be planted by all agencies under Delhi Administration during 1989-90.

28. Strengthening of Wild life Section(Rs.9.32 lakh)

Wild life is an integral part of environment. For Scientific development of wildlife in Delhi, following two schemes were included in the 7th plan with the cost of Rs.30.00 lakh during 1985-90. The scheme stands not only approved but formulated also by the Government of India itself. The scheme came into existence in the last year of 6th Plan but no headway was made during the 6th Plan. The aim of this scheme is to strengthen the Wild life Section of Delhi Admn. with more man-power and facilities, of mobility and communications so as to cope with

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modus operandi of the offenders. Against this scheme, an allocation of Rs.5.00 lakhs for the year 1988-89 has been approved but Department will require only Rs.6.42 lakh during 1988-89. The scheme stipulates bifurcation of Wildlife Section into three wings:-

- a) Intelligency and enforcement
- b) Administration and licencing
- c) Prosecutions and publicity.

Following posts are proposed for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the Wildlife(Protection) Act,1972 and for educating the general public on the front of conservation.

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>Ray Scale</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	Wildlife Officer	Rs.2000-3200	1
2.	Wild life Warden/ Sr. WLI	Rs.1640-2900	2
3.	Wild Life Inspector	Rs.1400-2300	8
4.	Asstt. Wild Life Inspector/G.I.	Rs.1200-2040	1
5.	Wild Life Gaurds	Rs. 750-940	1
6.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
7.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	6
8.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	6
9.	Jeep Driver	Rs. 950-1500	1
10.	Motor Boat Driver	Rs. 950-1500	1
11.	Operator Film projector	Rs.1200-2040	1
12.	Electrician	Rs. 950-1500	1

Out of the above posts, five posts, namely, one post of W.L.O., one post of Jeep Driver, one post of Boat Driver, one post of Stenographer and one post of Operator Film Projector have already been created and process is on to fill them. It has been decided in the recent meeting taken by the Chief Secretary on 26.4.1988 that work study by the Administrative Reforms Department be dispensed with keeping in view their justification decided by the Govt. of India and Planning Commission.

For proper communication and transport facility on waterland land, following equipment/material was proposed to be purchased for Wild Life Section:-

1.	Jeep with trailer	One
2.	Wireless sets	two
3.	Film Cameras	two
4.	Binoculars	Two
5.	Film Projectors	One
6.	Air Condition for prececution seized	One
7.	Motor Boat	One

Out of the above machinery and equipments one jeep, one film projector, one air condition, one boat and two film cameras had been purchased during the year 1985-86 and motor boat engine, one jeep trailer, two binoculars and two walkie talkie, wireless sets are going to be purchased very soon during the current financial year i.e. 1988-89 which cost about Rs.1.25 lakh. Break-up of expenditure during 1988-89 will be as under:-

Salary of the staff	Rs. 2.72 lakh
Machinery & Equipments	Rs. 1.20 lakh
Office Expenses	Rs. 1.50 lakh
Other charges	Rs. 1.00 lakh

Break-up of proposed allocation for 1989-90 is as under:-

Salary of the staff	Rs. 6.82 lakh
Office expenses	Rs. 1.50 lakh
Other charges	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Total:-	<u>Rs. 9.32 lakh</u>

29. Creation of Bird-cum-Wild Life Sanctuary (Rs.133.25 lakh)

The Bird cum Wild Life Sanctuary in the Union Territory of Delhi at Asola is being implemented by Development Department. The objective for creation of Wild Life Sanctuary are to create environmental buffers to arrest environmental deterioration and to prevent encroachment on public land and to arrest unplanned development. The total cost of the project is Rs.2.93 crores. The scheme is proposed to be completed with in three years 1990-91. The scheme had been approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Wildlife vide letter dated 19.9.86. Formal A/A & E/S is awaited. The date of starting of execution of the project was 8.7.88 and is being executed in the 7th Five Year Plan by the Flood Control Department. The target of collection of the scheme is 1991. The expenditure during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 is Rs.2.67 lakhs and Rs.9.68 lakhs respectively.

The scheme is under execution with the revised design aspects with protection wall for wild animals as per suggestion of the Commission on Wild Life and Waste Land Board Chairman/Secretary, etc. and L.G., Delhi. Efforts are being made to cover the changed pattern of work in the estimated cost of the project.

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30. Direction & Administration (Rs. 5.00 lakh)

Afforestation and tree plantation in Delhi are as old as the capital since early this century. Immediately after shifting of capital from Calcutta, Northern & Southern Ridges were declared Reserved Forests & develop under a regular working plan 1952 - National Forest Policy laid down 22% of the land-mass in the plains under forests. Accordingly afforestation activities in Delhi picked up. Panchayats gave lands liberally for tree plantation and afforestation.

Objective:- But organisation and expansion of the Forests Department did not keep pace with it. Initially we had a Forest Officer on deputation from U.P. as S.C.O in Delhi. After his repatriation not only the work, but even the organisation got a set-back. The Department was placed under agriculture. It started picking up again towards the late sixties. Alarming rate of deforestation, sent shock waves in the country. Our leaders realised the urgent need to give top priority to afforestation programme. With it started planned expansion of the Forest Department slowly yet Steadily.

In early eighties the Technical Officers made an assessment of the organisational requirements of Delhi in light of the latest reports received through the Remote Sensing with regard to the rate of diminishing forests during the preceding ten years, which was alarmingly high. Accordingly they recommended and wrote to Delhi Administration to have a Conservator with two Deputy Conservators for the Forest Department of Delhi. The advice was given subsequently also when Mr. I.A. Khan and I.F.S. Officer of the J.&K. Cadre sent his monitoring report with regard to tree plantation programme of Delhi in the year 1983-84.

Implementation:- As a first step towards implementation of their recommendation, Delhi Administration approached the Govt. of India to upgrade its post of the Forest Officer to the level of a Deputy Conservator of Forests. The Govt. of India agreeing with the proposal, ordered upgradation accordingly in the year 1987. Simultaneous with it, Delhi Admn. also set up a separate Department of Environment, Forests & Wildlife. This has completed first phase of re-organisation of the new Department, yet a lot remain to be done to that end.

Norms and Necessities:- The Govt. of India has laid norms with regard to creation of Forest Division and Circles. Going by those yard-sticks, Delhi requires two forests and plantation

divisions with only the existing work-load. However if the entire afforestation and tree plantation is taken into consideration, then we may require four to five divisions - Extension and Social Forestry Divisions, go either by area or population of Delhi touching 30.00 lakhs, we require 2 to 3 Extension & Social Forestry Divisions. Learning apart, the re-organisation of Wildlife Wing, then comes the all important work pertaining to enforcement of Indian Forests Act, with a view to control and regulate fillings and transit of timber and other forest produce. This is perhaps most important considering that forest area has come down as low as to 0.69% in Delhi. That requires yet another Division. And this works out to a full fledged forest department with a chief conservator of Forests. It is perhaps necessary but appears too high a start.

Proposal:- Initially, therefore, we propose just one circle with a conservator of Forests as is the norm and practice. He will have only three forest divisions with like posts of Deputy Conservators to head them. One will head the Plantation, Forests with about 140 Forest Guard Beats, the other will be incharge of Wildlife Management (i.e. Sanctuary) currently being held by the Deputy Conservator Plantation and Afforestation and Enforcement currently under non-technical control of the Deputy Commissioner and the third will head Extension & Social Forestry and Forestry Act enforcement. We have only one Deputy Conservator of Forests in position. As such, we are making additional provision for only one Conservator and two Conservators.

Of course these offices and posts require corresponding technical and ancillary staff. But most of it will be provided from the existing provision under the scheme Plantation of trees (Plan) so as to economise on finances. However, the barest minimum additional requirement is given below. It will be provided only for five to eight months during the first year, allowing for the incumbents to come into position.

Conclusion:- With this scheme, we shall be able to provide a sound organisational base for implementation of various forestry projects in Delhi, which is the national capital and a trend-setter and model for the country. Also we shall be in a position to raise forest cover from the all time of 0.69% as the present, which is need of the hour, what with all round pollution and environmental degradation.

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Financial Forecast: In addition to staff, every Department whether old or new, requires, offices, furniture, stores, equipment, machinery, telephones, vehicles and expenses to meet other incidentals. Provision for all these has been made accordingly. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Conservator of Forests	1	4500-5700
2.	Deputy Conservator of Forests:-		
	i) Wildlife	1	3000-4500
	ii) Extension & Social Forestry & Enforcement of Indian Forest Act	1	3000-4500
3.	Admn. Officer	1	2000-3500
4.	Head Clerks	2	1400-2300
5.	Junior Acctts.	2	1400-2300
6.	Accounts Officer	1	2375-3500
7.	Senior Progress Asstt.	1	1400-2300
8.	Junior Progress Asstt.	4	1200-2040
9.	Accounts Asstts.	4	1200-2040
10.	Establishment Asstts.	4	1200-2040
11.	Diarists	3	950-1500
12.	Typists	6	950-1500
13.	Peons	8	750-940
14.	Messengers	3	750-940
15.	Chowkidars	4	750-940
16.	Drivers	4	950-1500
17.	Cashiers	3	1200-2040
18.	Store Keepers	3	1200-2040
19.	Belder	6	750-940
20.	Daftari	3	750-940
21.	Mechanical Supervisors	1	1400-2300
22.	Section Officer	2	1400-2300
23.	Asstt. Conservator of Forests	1	2000-3500
24.	Forests Rangers	3	1400-2300
25.	Technical Asstts.	2	1400-2300
26.	Deputy Rangers	4	1200-2040
27.	Foresters	4	950-1500
28.	Forests Gaurds	40	775-1025

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the implementation of this scheme during 1989-90.

31. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FOREST GUARDS (Rs. 1.00Lakh)

Latest studies & methology have come to the conclusion that training at all levels and all stages, is very essential for administration, planning & execution. In forest hierarchy, a guard is at the lowest rung of the ladder in technical personnel. It is he, who is ultimately for field implementation and execution of the programme. On protection side also, he is the key figure. If he is effective and efficient protection is effective.

It is, therefore, necessary that the Forest Guard should have full knowledge of his duties and responsibilities.

He can acquire this knowledge only either by experience or training. The former is a slow and time-consuming process. As such, as in every trade or profession, training of a forest guard is necessary for imparting him basic knowledge of his duties and responsibilities. He can, of course, acquire proficiency by experience.

Necessity: Every State has its own Training School for Forest Guards. The larger ones have a number of them. Normal training period for a forest guard is 5 to 6 months, with 2 sessions in a year. Normal intake of a session varies between 15 to 30 depending upon size and number of the feeder divisions. But such a training school can be run regularly only if it has a minimum of 150 feeder personnel strength. Till now, we had only about 70 forest guards. But with our expansion and re-organisation programme, it is likely to go to over 170 early next year. Training of such a large number of personnel outside in any other State will be very expensive. Also it will not be our programme oriented. Hence necessity for having our own school.

Details: We propose to start with an intake of 15 personnel per session of 5 to 6 months duration beginning 1st Sept., next year.

ii) Teaching staff will comprise of one instructor of the rank and scale of an Assistant Conservator of Forests, one Assistant Instructor of the scale of a Forest Ranger and one demonstrator of the rank and scale of a Deputy Ranger. Other territorial personnel will also be co-opted from time to time for lectures and field demonstrations on specific topics and latest techniques.

They will be supported by a small team of ancillary staff comprising of one U.D.C., one typist, one peon, one chowkidar and a driver to be provided for mini-bus to be given for field excursions and tours.

iii) To start with we shall follow the Pinjore pattern in Haryana, with modification to suit local conditions. Subsequently we shall evolve our own methodology.

iv) All the trainees will be local day schools, requiring no hostel accommodation.

v) We are constructing five sheds during the current financial year. One of these will be converted into Training School, thus saving expenses on building.

vi) The staff will be in position by July next, so that they got sufficient time to make all arrangements to start the training or course or dot.

Targets: Physical: To train fifteen forest guards during the first financial year i.e. 1989-90 and subsequently thirty forest guards every year.

In later years facilities may also be added to provide for training of Foresters and Clerks as is being done at Pinjore.

Financial: The scheme is proposed to be launched with a financial outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1989-90.

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(E) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Cattle play a vital role in the economy of rural as well as urban Delhi. They do not only meet the partial requirement of milk, meat, pork but also provide animal power for various agricultural operations. They also provide employment to a large number of people through subsidiary occupations of dairy farming and pig farming.

The target for the milk production for the year 1987-88 is 205 thousand tonnes and it is likely to be achieved. It is proposed to raise these targets to 2,15,000 tonnes of milk for 1989-90. Similarly, the target of artificial insemination, with ex-otic semen is proposed to be increased to 14,000 for the year 1989-90. Due to increasing urbanisation and vehicular traffic, it is not possible for the owners to bring sick cattles to the hospitals even at a distance of 3 to 4 kilometers and, therefore, it is proposed to set up more veterinary dispensaries, in rural Delhi to provide treatment at the farmers door steps. It is further proposed to establish mobile clinic at Block head-quarters, which will visit the villages not covered by hospitals regularly.

In order to improve the working of existing hospitals, it is proposed to upgrade 2 block head-quarter hospitals and 4 hospitals located in major dairy colonies, where Asstt. Directors will be posted and facilities for diagnostic laboratory in additions to medicines and equipment will be provided. Now hospital buildings will be constructed and supply of medicines and equipments to the hospitals will be increased. The paramedical staff as well as technical staff will be trained in various courses to increase their professional efficiency.

It is proposed to completely eradicate Rinderpest disease from Delhi and to achieve this, it is proposed to strengthen infrastructure for the control of rinderpest disease. Five teams with vehicles will take up work for surveillance and containment of this disease. Frozen semen facilities will be extended during the year 1989-90 and six more frozen semen centres will be established.

The grant-in-aid to SPCA will be continued in 1989-90 and amount has been increased slightly due to increase in salaries, similarly, grant-in-aid to Gaushalas will be given @ Rs. 500/- per animal per year to meet the maintenance cost of 600 animal by the Gaushalas. The activities of disease control work in dairy colonies will be continued by providing hospital buildings, boundry wall and segregation sheds etc. An incinerator has been sanctioned by the Administration at the cost of Rs. 33.00 lakhs for which necessary partial provision has been made this year.

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32. Scheme for improvement of veterinary services and contagious disease control programme (Rs. 31.60 lakhs)
(Rs. 23.34 lakhs under Revenue & Rs. 8.00 lakhs under Capital)

Diseases take a heavy toll every year and their control is very essential for establishing a profitable dairy industry. The disease problem is more acute in Delhi due to high concentration and frequent movement of cattle from adjoining States to Delhi in dairy colonies as well as some of urban areas. To prevent losses amongst cattle, it is very essential to provide prompt and efficient cover to these valuable cattle. Disease control problem also requires special attention as large number of cross breed have been introduced in dairy colonies.

Due to urbanisation and heavy traffic even in rural areas, it has become very difficult to take cattle to distant hospitals. Therefore, efforts have been made to provide veterinary aid nearer to door steps of the farmers. With the increasing cost of cattle, it is essential to provide special services and prompt treatment in complicated cases. Keeping all these points in view the scheme envisages:-

- a) Setting up of 40 new stockman centres at the rate of 8 centres each year. 8 stockmen centres are proposed to be set up during 1989-90.
- b) Increasing the supply of medicines and equipment in the existing hospitals.
- c) Training to the veterinarians and para-medical staff in Modern Technology and specialisation through M.V. S.C. courses.
- d) To construct modern buildings, where surgical operations under hygienic conditions could be provided alongwith diagnostic and A.I. facilities.
- e) To upgrade the block level head-quarter hospitals with the facilities of mobile clinic and to provide round the clock services at these centres.
- f) To strengthen the disease control, staff for prevention of various contagious diseases in Delhi.
- g) To eradicate Rinderpest disease from Delhi under operation Zero.
- h) To improve the diagnostic facilities in diagnostic laboratory, X-ray plant and provide specialists for well equipped laboratory.
- i) To re-organise the staff structure for decentralising the powers of inspection and for improving the working of the Department.

The Assistant Director will be responsible for the working of blocks under their charges, their offices will also disburse pay, purchase of medicines and equipments. He will also supervise the disease control work in their Blocks. The Director, Joint Director and Deputy Director will guide, supervise and control the working of the schemes pertaining to their fields i.e. livestock production and livestock health etc.

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For achieving all these objectives, following staff will be required:-

S.No.	Name of posts	No. of post	Scale of pay
1.	Joint Director(A.H.) (1 for Livestock Production)	1	Rs.1300-1800(old)
2.	Dy. Director (A.H.)	1	Rs.3000-4500
3.	Asstt. Director (2 at boock head-quarter); 1 for laboratory)	3	Rs.2200-4000
4.	Vety. Asstt. Surgeon	5	Rs.2000-3500
5.	Administrative Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
6.	Accounts Officer	1	Rs.2300-3500
7.	Superintendent	1	Rs.1640-2900
8.	Asstt.Extension Officer(AH)	5	Rs.1400-2340
9.	Asstt/Head Clerk	2	Rs.1400-2340
10.	U.D.C.	4	Rs.1200-2040
11.	Stenographer for Jt.& Dy.Dir.	2	Rs.1200-2040
12.	L.D.C.	4	Rs. 950-1500
13.	Stock Asstt.	8	Rs. 950-1500
14.	Sweeper-cum-chowkidar	9	Rs. 750-940
15.	Water Carrier	9	Rs. 750-940

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Financial Implications (Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Construction of Hospital Building/ Staff Quarters.	8.00
2.	Pay and allowances	9.37
3.	Purchase of medicines	10.00
4.	Vaccines	2.50
5.	Installation of 3 telephones	0.20
6.	Purchase of vehicles	-
7.	POL and repairs, rent of buildings.	0.50
8.	MVSC and para staff training.	0.07
9.	Purchase of X-ray & lab.chemicals	0.20
10.	Equipment and furniture	0.50
		31.34

An expenditure of Rs. 16.61 and Rs.14.58 lakh was incurred during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 27.91 lakh has been approved against which the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 18.97 lakh. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 31.34 lakhs is proposed including Rs. 8.00 lakh for construction of building for staff.

(II) Animal Health:

33. Grant-in-aid to SPCA(Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)(Rs.11.00 lakhs)

In Union Territory of Delhi, the SPCA, which is a registered Society, since 1928 and recognised by the Animal Welfare Board, Govt. of India, is responsible to enforce the prevention of cruelty to animals. The main object of this Society is to prevent acts of cruelty to animals as per the provisions of the Act and it has also an educative role to inform general public and animals owners, to treat their animals kindly.

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However, its financial position was poor to be effective and consequently the scheme was prepared and approved by the Govt. of India. Accordingly, quarterly grant-in-aid is given as per rules approved to meet all expenses of staff and work for the purposes of society.

It is a useful scheme and is being continued as a plan schemes during the 7th Plan period on the same approved pattern. For this purpose and also due to increase in normal wages and demands of ADA increases since pending the Govt. will have to give more grant-in-aid in each year of 7th Plan period. Without this, the Society cannot be expected to continue its operations. Such an aid increase will enable Society to be more effective in its work and its revenue from hospital income etc. which is presently about Rs. 1.00 lakh annually and credited to Govt. accounts.

During 1986-87, Rs. 6.50 and in 1987-88 Rs.7.00 lakh were released to SPCA as grant-in-aid. In 1988-89, the provision for this purpose is Rs. 11.00 lakh and same amount of Rs. 11.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

34. Grant-in-aid to Gaushalas for maintaining unproductive, old and infirm cattle (Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Cow and its progeny commands a great reverence in the mind of public. The scheme provided financial assistance to Gaushalas for maintaining the unproductive old and infirm animals.

Economically, it is not possible to maintain the unproductive cows and their progeny and also other livestock particularly in urban areas. Generally quite a large number of animals loiter on roads and are a great source of road accidents etc. In rural areas, these animals cause great loss to standing crops. Local bodies round up such animals and detain them in ponds for a week or so and then auction them if not claimed. Even after this, uneconomic animals are not disposed off and so local bodies face great difficulties in disposals of such animals. The scheme aims to look after such animals properly.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to provide grant-in-aid for such animals to the gaushalas, which provide shelter to animals, sent to the gaushalas, by the local bodies. The economic condition of gaushalas is not sound enough to meet the cost of maintaining such animals properly. It is proposed to provide grant-in-aid @ Rs.500/- per animal annually. The quantum of grant has been raised from Rs.250/- to Rs.500/- due to high rise in cost of feed and fodder, labour, building material etc. This will go a long way in providing proper shelter and feeding to such destitute animals and also in solving the problem of stray animal nuisance.

For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is approved and for 1989-90, a provision of Rs.3.00 is proposed for maintenance of 600 animals.

(35) Improved of cattle under the scheme key village Artificial Insemination through Frozen semen (Rs.3.28 lakh).

There are about 18,000 cows and 67,000 buffaloes of breedable age in Delhi, which produce about 5.00 lakh litres of milk daily. The daily requirement of milk in Delhi is being supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme, Mother Dairy and also by vendors bringing milk from States. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the production of milk by further improving the cattle production through the use of high quality frozen semen by setting up of frozen semen

centres in Delhi. Objectives of the scheme are as under :-

- a) Purchase of frozen semen of exotic, cross breed and buffalo bulls for providing cross breeding services to the local cattle and buffalo population through-out U.T. of Delhi to step up milk production.
- b) To reduce wastage of germ-plasm and to cover a large cattle population in the shortest possible time.
- c) To provide self-employment to rural population of dairy farmers.
- d) To bring about rapid genetic improvement by cross breeding/selective breeding programme using high quality germ plasm through frozen semen technique.
- e) Training of officers and stockmen in production processing and handling of frozen semen, the liquid nitrogen containers etc. and undertake A.I. through frozen-semen technique in the field units.

It is proposed to change over to frozen technology in phased manner. 6 centres will be set up each year. No extra stock Asstt. has been provided under this scheme as there is proposal under Health Control Programme to set up 40 Stockmen Centres in Delhi. These Stock Asstt. will also be trained in handling cryogenic containers. The existing liquid semen centres will be decreased as the number of frozen semen centres will increase. A target of 13,000 cows has been fixed by the end of 1988-89. It is estimated to cover 15,000 cows with the frozen semen during the year 1989-90. For the implementation of the scheme, following staff is required :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	Asstt. Director	Rs.2200-4000	1
2.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
3.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
5.	Driver	Rs. 950-1500	1

For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh has been approved and an outlay of Rs.3.28 lakh is proposed for 1989-90. Its details are given below :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>
1.	Pay and allowances of the staff	0.93
2.	a) A.I. equipment b) Purchase of liquid nitrogen frozen semen and plant accessories. c) Medicines d) Air conditioner e) Fridge.	2.00
3.	Training	0.05
4.	Misc. (office furniture, electricity water, rent bills, repair of vehicle repair of liquid nitrogen containers.	0.30
		3.28

IV. Poultry Development

(36) Broiler chick production (Rs.10.80 lakh).

The broiler production scheme was started in 1978 and is proposed to be continued in the 7th Plan. There is a wide gap between demand and supply of commercial broiler chicks in the U.T. of Delhi resulting in short supply and the higher prices as only few hatcheries are being run by private owners who have monopoly in the field.

The scheme aims to produce day old broiler chicks to cope up with the demand of breeders of U.T. of Delhi by supplying the same at cheaper rates to bridge over the wide gap between demand and supply and to enhance the margin of the profit of the small farmers by supplying chicks at cheaper rates than private hatcheries and ultimately to help to bring down the prices. For this purpose, it is essential to increase the strength of present parent stock upto 4,000 birds so that large number of chicks may be supplied to the small farmers every year.

The plan allocation for the 7th Plan was Rs.21.00 lakh and the Annual Plan expenditure year-wise is as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	7.50 lakh	7.50 lakh
1986-87	8.67 lakh	8.67 lakh
1987-88	8.00 lakh	8.00 lakh
1988-89	10.80 lakh	10.80 lakh
1989-90	10.80 lakh (proposed)	

The physical target approved for the 7th Plan :-

Chicks	: 6.25 lakh
Eggs	: 15.75 lakh

Annual Plan targets :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Chicks</u>		<u>Eggs</u>	
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achieved</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achieved</u>
1985-86	1.20 lakh	0.99 lakh	2.20 lakh	1.60 lakh
1986-87	1.35 lakh	1.31 lakh	2.48 lakh	2.48 lakh
1987-88	1.50 lakh	1.07 lakh	2.60 lakh	1.86 lakh
1988-89	1.75 lakh	1.50 lakh	2.75 lakh	2.75 lakh
1989-90	1.75 lakh		2.75 lakh	

The evaluation study conducted by the Planning Department has recommended that stock for broilers parent stock be provided on regular basis so that the production is increased and thereby increasing the turnover and income of the farmers. The evaluation study has suggested that the activity can be made economically viable by supplying adequate parent stock of 4,000 broiler stock on regular basis.

*** Under this scheme good quality of broiler commercial day old chicks will be produced for supplying to the small farmers. It provides good animal protein to the public. It is proposed to produce more than 1 lakh chicks for distribution to the farmers every year.

No infrastructure is required for implementation of this scheme except the modification of the existing sheds. This poultry farm has been shifted from Delhi Cantt. to present Govt. Poultry farm Satbari and the birds were accommodated in cattle sheds. Out of the present six sheds, three have been renovated and made fit for keeping the parent stock. The rest of the sheds need renovation to accommodate 4,000 parent stock.

As there is a stiff competition from private hatcheries who have got plenty of trained and qualified staff, we will also have to compete them by keeping the qualified staff here as at present no such facilities are available here. These private hatcheries people are exploiting the farmers and doing anti-propaganda against the Govt. institution. For this purpose, the following staff is urgently needed:-

1. Senior Marketing Inspector: Rs.1640-2900
2. In addition to this, as the no. of parent stock is to be increased as proposed by the Ev. Committee to cope with the increased work and to run the scheme efficiently. The following staff is needed under this plan scheme:

1. V.A.S. = 1
2. Hatchery Supervisor = 1
3. Labour-Cum-Carpenter = 1

For Annual Plan 1988-89, Rs.10.80 Lakhs has been approved which will be utilized in full the Annual Plan (89-90). A sum of Rs.10.80 Lakhs is proposed with the following breakup.

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Cost of parent Chicks	0.85
2. Cost of seed, medicines, vaccines etc.	4.45
3. Electricity Charges	0.85
4. Pay & Allowance	0.70
5. Contingencies	1.00
6. Equipment/Material/pump set etc.	0.35
7. P.O.L. & Misc.	0.60
8. Capital	2.00
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	₹0.80

37. Estt. of modern poultry disease diagnostic lab.
(Rs.1.50 lakh).

Under this scheme a laboratory for diagnosis of diseases of poultry birds was set up at Moti Bagh. There are large number of farms having lakhs of birds in U.T. of Delhi. Disease control in those farms is the most important work. No poultry development work can be carried out until and unless disease control measures are not taken, it may take the form of epidemic. Hence poultry disease diagnostic lab. is a must for the development of poultry industry.

Under this scheme prophylactic vaccination against deadly poultry disease is carried out. Post mortem, fecal examination, blood examination and treatment of birds is also done. There is no poultry farm in U.T. of Delhi which has not been benefited by this scheme.

Marketing extension staff to dispose of the poultry produced from

As against the approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh during 1985-90. A sum of Rs.2.07 lakh was utilised during the first three years of the 7th Plan. During this period 9.89 lakh chick were vaccinated. The entire amount of Rs.1.50 lakh available under the scheme is expected to be utilized during the current year and 4.50 lakh chicks are expected to be vaccinated. The target for 1989-90 is to vaccinate 4.50 lakh chicks. The overall target for the 7th Plan (1985-90) being vaccinating 25.00 lakh chicks.

The poultry diseases are beyond the knowledge of poultry farmers. Only technical expert with the aid of poultry diagnostic lab. can diagnose and control the disease. So this poultry diagnostic lab. is unavoidable Poultry industry can never thrive without its help.

There are large number of poultry farms seattered through-out the U.T. of Delhi. The birds are kept in flocks and disease spread is very rapid. They need regular visits to control the diseases and to supervise the extension work and on the spot diagnostic of the diseases and advice to the farmers. At present no such facilities are available. For this purpose a vehicle has been proposed under the lab. to remove this bottle-neck.

The following additional staff is proposed for 1989-90.

1. Driver 1 Rs. 950-1500
2. Vehicle - Rs.1,15,000

The sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

(39) Training in Poultry Farming for SC (Rs.0.06 lakh).

This is a special component plan. Under this scheme about 50 SC/ST candidates are trained. The training is given for 15 days and stipend of Rs.100/- given to each beneficiary to meet the expenses during the training.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 157 candidates were trained in poultry farming. This scheme's aims at bringing the weaker section of the society above the poverty lines. An amount of Rs.0.30 lakh is approved for the 7th Five Year Plan which includes Rs.6,000/- for the current year.

During the last three years of the 7th Plan (1985-90) 101 Scheduled Caste candidates were trained in poultry farming. During the current year 50 more Scheduled Castes candidates are expected to be trained. The target for the next year 1989-90 will remain the same.

A sum of Rs. 0.06 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

(39) Delhi State livestock Product Processing Corporation (Rs.1.00 lakh).

Meat is wholesome, nutritious protein food of diet. The consumption of various types of meat is increasing especially in urban and industrial cities. In order to provide clean wholesome meat, slaughtered under hygenic conditions, construction of a modern slaughter house for Delhi is very essential. The existing slaughter house at Idgah Road has become outdated due to development of modern slaughtering technology. Moreover, it has become inadequate to meet the increased number of animals being slaughtered at present.

Delhi State Livestock Products Processing Corporation has already been registered under the companies Act, 1956. There are 9 Board of Directors, 3 from Govt. of India and 6 from Delhi Administration. The Corporation will implement this scheme.

A Techno feasibility Report has been prepared by the Tropical Research and Development Institution of U.K. and the cost has been estimated at Rs.34.00 crores (1983 prices). The Govt. of India and Delhi Administration will contribute 1/6th as share capital and the remaining 2/3rd will be obtained as institutional loan for which Agricultural Refinance Corporation is to provide Rs.4.00 crores as share capital of Delhi Administration. The implementing period for the project is about 2 1/2 years.

A memo for consideration of Public Investment Board has been prepared and is under active consideration with Ministry. The slaughter house will provide 4 slaughter halls meant for buffaloes, sheep and goat halal, sheep and goat zhatka and separate units for the pigs. All the bye-products will be utilized in the bye-product section and wholesome meat will be transferred to retailers in full covered vans. The slaughter house will also provide cost for export of meat and meat products and will be helpful in the earning valuable foreign exchange. For 1989-90, an allocation of Rs.0.50 lakh has been approved as token provision. For 1989-90, a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

(40) Scheme for providing facilities for control of contagious diseases in dairy colonies (Rs.12.00 lakh).

There are 9 dairy colonies, where daily animals of urban areas have been shifted. There are about 35,000 animals kept in these dairy colonies. Out-breaks of Rinderpest disease has necessitated the need to provide facilities for quick diagnosis and treatment.

At the time of outbreak of Rinderpest disease, a task force was constituted by the Govt. of India, which recommended that modern hospital building with the diagnostic facilities, boundary wall around the colonies and an incinerator should be provided. Therefore, it is proposed to construct new hospital building, where all facilities will be provided to diagnose and suggest remedial measures on the spot. Hospital will be fully equipped with modern facilities. Boundary walls will be constructed by PWD/DDA/MCD to check the frequent movement of the animals. One incinerator for large animals will be installed at dairy colony Gazipur to dispose off the carcasses of animals died of contagious diseases. It is proposed to provide 5 Asstt. Directors in 9 dairy colonies to improve the working of hospitals and one Asstt. Director has already been appointed.

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For successful implementation of the scheme, following posts is required during 1989-90 :-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Scale of pay
1.	Asstt. Director	4	Rs.2200-4000
2.	Lab. Asstt.	2	Rs. 975-1540
3.	Driver	2	Rs. 950-1500
4.	Incinerator Operator	1	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Cleaner	2	Rs. 750-940

For 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh, including Rs.10.00 lakh as capital is proposed with following break-up :-

1. Pay & allowances	Rs. 1.00 lakh
2. Medicines/vaccines	Rs. 1.00 lakh
3. Capital	<u>Rs.10.00</u> lakh
	<u>Rs.12.00</u> lakh

(41) (New Scheme) Scheme for the renovation and improvement of dairy colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi (Rs.200.00 lakh)(Capital Rs.100 lakh and Revenue Rs.100 lakh).

During the year 1975, 10 dairy colonies were established in the U.T. of Delhi to shift cattle from the urban areas. These dairy colonies were located at Gazipur, Madanpur Khaddar, Masoodpur, Gharoli, Kakrola, Nangli Sakrawati, Goela, Heroda, Bhalswa and Shahbad Daulatpur. The first three dairy colonies were established by D.D.A. and the remaining by M.C.D. respectively. The dairy colony at Shahbad Daulatpur has since been abandoned.

The present cattle strength in the dairy colonies is as under :-

(1) Gazipur	15,000
(2) Masood Pur	3,000
(3) Madanpur Khadar	2,500
(4) Kakrola	2,500
(5) Nangli Sakrawati	5,000
(6) Goela	4,000
(7) Jhoroda	2,000
(8) Bhalswa	2,000
(9) Charoli	4,000
	<u>40,000</u>

A sum of Rs.225 lakh was advanced as loan by Delhi Administration to D.D.A. for construction of three dairy colonies while M.C.D. was sanctioned Rs.335.00 lakh for the construction of 7 dairy colonies.

The D.D.A. has provided sheds in Masoodpur and Madanpur Khadar and developed plots at Ghazipur. D.D.A. has provided road drains, street lighting, tube-well, shopping centre buildings for milk collection and gobar gas plants. The sheds and plots have been allotted to cattle owners but no rent is being paid by the allottees. The maintenances of buildings, roads and other amenities as poor as no maintenance funds have been provided.

M.C.D. has developed plots 20'x25' and allotted as such to the allottees. They have constructed their own sheds on these plots. M.C.D. has also constructed buildings for Bank, Post Office, Milk Collection Centre, Enquiry office and Veterinary Dispensary. These buildings are in very bad shape and require urgent, massive repairs.

In the meeting held at Raj Niwas on 24.5.1988, it was decided that these 9 dairy colonies should be taken over by the Development Department of Delhi Administration and will be maintained by them. Necessary funds and staff required for the maintenance of these dairy colonies has to be provided in the State Plan. The buildings have to be repaired. Roads, drains also need repairs, street lighting water supply has to be maintained. Sanitation needs to be improved. Recovery of rent has to be made. Keeping all these points in view, the following financial and physical requirements has been roughly worked out.

<u>Financial Implications(1988-89)</u>	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Repair of buildings, roads, drains water & electric supply Rs.40 lakh per MCD dairy colony & Rs.25 lakh per DDA dairy colony.	315.00
2. Pay and wages of staff	75.00
3. Construction of Vety.Hospital building in MCD dairy colonies & Rs.15 lakh each.	90.00
4. Cost of 6 trucks	20.00
TOTAL:	<u>500.00</u>

The following staff is required to be appointed during 1989-90 to meet the above mentioned requirement. The existing staff will continue as before:-

1. Executive Engineer	1
2. Estate Manager(Asstt.Engr.)	9
3. Junior Engineer(Civil)	9
4. Junior Engineer(Elec.)	9
5. Junior Engineer(Water & Supply)	9
6. Sanitary Inspectors	9
7. Inspector Recovery	10
8. Mechanics	9
9. UDC	12
10. LDC	12
11. Cashier	10
12. Peons	10
13. Helper Class IV	100
14. Mason	9

A sum of Rs.200 lakh will be required for the maintenance of service and salaries for 1989-90. This includes capital requirement of Rs.100 lakh.

42.Improvement of existing Slaughter House at Idgah by MCD
(Rs.20.00 lacs)

MCD is running a Slaughter House at Idgah Road. Due to increase in consumption of various types of meat tremendously, work load on this Slaughter House has been increased manifold. Now, it has been decided to make various improvements in the existing slaughter house. Various improvement works are already in hand. The requirement for various civil work has been estimated to be Rs.15.00 lacs. It is also felt essential to have various equipments/loaders trucks in addition to the existing fleet for speedy disposal of waste and for payment to the staff for which an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs will be required. Thus the total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs.20.00 lacs which will be fully utilised.

43. Expansion, Improvement & Development of 10 Vety.Hospitals
(Rs.8.00 lacs)

Under this scheme, the following civil works will be taken up in Veterinary Hospital, Tis Hazari:-

- Repair of Jal Room for lame & seriously ill animals.
- Repair of roof of store and office.
- Construction of one room for use of office and store under Dog Scheme.
- Change of sewer line and new fittings
- Construction of two store room.

In addition to above, various civil works for improvement in the existing vety.hospitals will be taken during the year 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs.7.00lacs will be required. An amount of Rs.1.00 lac has been proposed to provide in instruments, furniture and other items. Thus,

total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs.8.00 lacs which will be fully utilised.

44. Strengthening of Veterinary Hospital at Moti Bagh by NDMC (Rs.5.00 lacs)

Veterinary Hospital, Moti Bagh, is the pioneer Hospital serving canines and felines from the different parts of the city. In the year 1981, this Hospital was taken over by the NDMC from Delhi Administration. Rs.20.00 lacs was approved for the entire 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 for strengthening of this hospitals.

One incinerator has been installed in 1987-88 and one new 300-MA X-Ray machine has also be added. In the year 1988-89, Rs.4.00 lacs has been approved in the Revenue Sector. We propose to start new operation Theatre and Laboratory alongwith the required equipments and staff.

(F) FISHERIES

45. Extension, Education & Training (Rs.0.10 lakhs)

This is a continuing plan scheme and has following approved programmes:-

- (a) Training;
- (b) Extension.

Under this head, we train our fisheries staff at various fisheries training centres opened by Govt. of India so that after completing their training successfully, the staff may utilise their knowledge in a better way for producing more fish. We also arrange to train our local people through our Departmental staff in the basic aspects of fish culture practices. The latest technique of fisheries development work will be communicated to the people through our extension staff. The people will be employed on daily wages so that they may take practical field work of fisheries activities. This will give earning/incentive to the people besides the field work of the Department will also be looked out. This attracts more people in the field of fisheries activities.

During 1988-89, we had a provision to train about 20 people interested in the fisheries for one and half month. Expenses on training on fisheries staff and providing of labour force for working at various farms in such a way that this labour force may also get training in the basic aspect of fish culture, while working on wages basis. The training will be conducted in the month of Nov., Dec. For the Annual plan 1989-90, we had a provision to train about 20 peoples and an outlay of Rs.0.10 lakh has been proposed.

46. Establishment of experimental fish seed farm and Reclamation of derelict waters. (Rs.16 lakhs)

This is a continuous plan scheme under the scheme we have the following approved programme:-

- a.) Establishment of experimental fish farm and production of fish seed.
- b.) Stocking of fish seed of fast growing species of fish in public water.
- c) Reclamation of derelict waters
- d) To conduct the experiment on the development of live fish expansion.

During the year 1988-89, it was proposed to construct new farms/expansion of existing farms for production of fast growing varieties of fish seed. Sanction for the construction of new farm at Moti Bagh at an estimated cost of Rs.11,73,335/- is conveyed to Chief Engineer(Flood), the work is in progress. During the year, it is also propose to acquire land in village Jasla near Okhla for the construction of new farm. Necessary provision is made in RE for the purpose. During 1988-89, we had proposed to produce 28 lakhs fish seed of fast growing varieties, besides nursery area is to be increased from 17 hecets. to 18 Hecets. These targets are likely to be achieved by the end of current Plan Year. The following staff was required for 1988-89 in the plan period.

a)	Chief warden of fisheries(Rs.3700-5000)	One
b)	Sr.Mech.Operator(Rs.1200-2040)	One
c)	Fisheries-cum-watcher(Rs.750-940)	Ten
d)	Chowkidar(Rs.750-940)	Seven

The cast for creation/filling up of above post is in process.

During the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is proposed to increase the fish seed production target from 28 lakh to 30 lakh. This will ultimately help in production of fish from 2800 M.T. in 1988-89 to 3000 M.T. in 1989-90. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.6 lakhs is year marked under the revenue head, the item of expenditure are salary and allowances, TA/DA, medical claim of staff. Beside recurring and non-recurring expenditure on various operations to be undertaken under the scheme. Labour force, replacement/purchase of vehicle, maintenance of vehicle and P.O.L. procurement of fish seed, provision of shelter like Khoka, tents, tripal etc. For field staff, providing of lab.equipments and chemicals, procurement of supplementary feed for fish/seeds manure/artificial fertilizers maintenance and purchase of boats., in board and outboard engines water pumps with assesseries other equipments needed for maintenance of temperature and installation at the farms and fields centres, water electricity and telephone charges.

Capital(Rs.10.00 lakh):-It is proposed to construct new farm at Okhala/Moti Bagh and expansion of existing farms. Erection of office building, installation of new-walls and staff accommodation is included in this head. Provision is also made for the acquisition of land at village Jasola.

47. Development of Sport Fisheries(Rs.5.50 lakhs)

Okhala is famous angling spot not only in our country but has a great name all over the world and is commonly known as "Anglers Paradise". Among the amateur anglers, there are foreign tourists, members of the diplomatic corps and high officials of the Govt. of India and defence services. The scheme envisages the development of Okhala fisheries complex for sport fisheries purposes. It is proposed to construct anglers lodge. The land is with U.P. Govt. and correspondence regarding acquisition of land is in progress. For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.5.50 lakhs has been approved. For 1989-90, a provision of Rs.5.50 lakhs including Rs.5.00 lakhs for capital work has been proposed. Besides this we provide facilities to the visiting people i.e. sitting arrangement, cold water, provision of labour for deweeding operation.

48. Conservation(Rs.6.40 lakhs)

This is also a continuing scheme. The pollution of river Jamuna and construction of bridge in our Territory has created a problem for conservation of fish fauna. Therefore, under this scheme, it is proposed to strengthen the watch and ward staff and have other ways and means such as salvage operation for the development of fish fauna. Salvation operation will be carried out after engaging labour force on daily wages. For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.6.40 lakhs is approved. To carry out these programme, the following staff will continue during 1988-89:-

<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No.of post</u>	<u>scale of pay</u>
Watcher	6	Rs.750-940

For pay and allowances, TA, DA, medical claims etc. of staff, labour force for various conservation operations, and maintenance of vehicle and P.O.L. charges, liveries, furniture, providing of a telephone and other equipments, an outlay of Rs.6.40 lakhs(Rs.5.00 lakhs capital) is proposed for 1989-90 Under the capital renovation and providing of facilities in the existing staff quarter is proposed.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

ANNUAL PLAN (1989-90)

(1) Pulses Development Programme (Rs. 0.30) lakhs)

Pulses are the main food of human beings and is main source of protein also. To popularise this programme, the Govt. of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This scheme is slowly becoming popular in Delhi since 1982-83. The production of the pulses (in respect of area covered and yield) has increased upto 200%. The Govt. of India under this scheme has communicated the administrative approval and all the amount will be utilised as and when the sanction of Rs. 30 thousand is received for the year 1988-89. The scheme has the following salient features:-

Distribution of minikits: 250 minikits will be distributed to farmers involving Rs. 21000/- and will include good quality seeds. This will help in popularising the pulses production amongst the farmers.

Apart from this, 20 adaptive trails are proposed to lay out in compact area in each block. Each trail will cost Rs. 400/- resulting in an expenditure of Rs. 0.08 lakh.

Out of the five blocks in Delhi, pulses are grown in Nangloi, Najafgarh blocks. Gram and arhar are main crops. Arhar is generally grown in Village Chevra, Kanjhawala, Jaunti, Chatesar, Katewra, Qutabgarh, Sultanpur, Jatkhori etc. While gram is grown in Bawana, Hareveli, Auchandi, Daryapur, Ranikhera, Madanpur etc. In Nangloi block gram and arhar minikits will be laid out in current financial year. In Najafgarh Block (BEHAR) is well suited for gram crops especially in Rewla Khanpur, Daulatpur, Jhatikra, Shikara, Tajpur, Kalrola, Kharoda, Mundela Kalan Khurd and Issapur etc. Therefore, it is proposed that only these two crops of pulses will be taken up for popularisation.

An outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for distribution of minikits and laying of demonstration plots.

(2) Social Forestry Scheme (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it was taken up by Delhi Administration, Delhi during the year 1983-84. Under this scheme, two aspects viz. plantation on waste lands and other lands like community centres/Govt. lands and free distribution of plants to the various institutions and organisations in the U.T. of Delhi are covered to meet the requirement of beautification, fuel wood, fodder and environmental improvement. During the year, an area of 150 hectares was covered by plantation of trees. The main emphasis of this scheme was given during the year 1984-85., and the scheme was got approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India administratively and financially. During the year 1984-85, 7.65 lakh plants have been planted under this scheme and 1.10 lakh plants/saplings were free of cost distributed for further plantation to the various institutions and organisations. During the year 1985-86, 3.92 lakh plants have been planted along the railway tracks and 2.10 lakh plants have been distributed to the various organisations/institutions. The plants required for plantation purposes were arranged from the different nurseries of the

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neighbouring States like Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. For 1988-89, it has been proposed to plant 4.00 lakh plants and 4.00 lakh plants will be distributed free of cost to the various institutions and organisations to achieve the main object of the scheme. For the year 1989-90, it is proposed to plant 11.00 lakh seedlings and 4.00 lakh seedlings to be distributed free of cost to the various organisations and individuals. To implement the scheme during 1989-90, Rs. 20.00 lakh will be required.

(3) Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics
(Rs. 0.75 lakh)

Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India has introduced this scheme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the year 1988-89. The main objective of this scheme is the collection of Minor Irrigation Statistics in U.T. of Delhi. The office of Joint Director (Agri.) has been declared as nodal department to implement this scheme. The following posts have been sanctioned for the implementation of this scheme.:-

<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
Research Officer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

However, these posts are yet to be filled up. A sum of Rs. 0.67 lakh has been released by the Govt. of India during the current year. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed under the scheme for 1989-90.

(4) Timely Reporting Scheme (Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The object of this scheme is to carry out sample checks each crop season on:-

- i) a) Enumeration of area done by village Patwari;
- ii) b) Preparation of crop abstract statements by the Patwaris on the basis of the entries made in the village Khasra registers; and
- c) Crop cutting experiments done by the State Primary Workers.

For this purpose, sample villages for supervision are selected from the villages selected for crop cutting surveys. The two sets of sample villages shall be chosen at random, one for supervision by the staff of the U.T. Agricultural Statistics Authority and the other for supervision by the staff of the Field Operation Division (FOD) of the NSSO. The selection of villages will be made jointly by the Regional Assistant Director of FOD, Delhi region and the villages in the two sets are non-over-lapping. The number of supervision villages are 10 for sample checks on enumeration of area and 60 experiments will be supervised by the staff of U.T. of Delhi.

To implement the scheme, the following staff has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India:-

<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
Research Officer (Gazetted)	1	Rs. 1640-2600
Statistical Inspectors	2	Rs. 1400-2300
Computer	1	Rs. 1200-2040
LDC	1	Rs. 950-1500
Messenger	1	Rs. 750-940

All the above posts have been filled up except one messenger. Due to ban on new recruitment, that post could not be filled up. These posts will continue during the Annual Plan 1989-90 also. The Total provision of Rs. 5.70 lakh was proposed for the 7th Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

5) Rinderpest Eradication Programme (Rs. 4.33 lakhs)

Rinderpest is a deadly disease on livestock and its sporadic cases have occurred in Delhi Union Territory and neighbouring states. There are six checkpoints at interstate border of Union Territory of Delhi and all the incoming and outgoing animals are vaccinated against Rinderpest. The following staff is in existence and will continue during the year 1989-90.

a) Asstt. Rinderpest officer (Vacant)	one
b) Vety. Asstt. Surgeon	one
c) Stockman	ten
d) Cattle Attendant	two
e) Drivers	three

There is a large scale movement of animals in Delhi and continued vaccination against Rinderpest is needed for effective control.

A deep freeze is needed for storage of Rinderpest Vaccination a time for over 6 weeks period to avoid hindrance in work due to non-availability at times, 4 deep freezes are needed for the year 1988-89. The estimates expenditure for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 4.33 lakhs. The details are as under:-

a) Pay and allowances	Rs. 3.60 lakhs
b) T.A.	Rs. 0.02 lakhs
c) Office exp/Miscl.	Rs. 0.03 "
d) POL/Repairs	Rs. 0.25 "
e) Purchase of Deep Freeze/repairs	Rs. 0.10 "
f) Rent of tents	Rs. 0.23 "
g) Construction/maintenance of wooden khokas.	Rs. 0.10 "

Rs. 4.33 lakhs

6) Scheme for Piggery Production Programme through small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers (Rs. 3.40 lakhs)

Pig is prolific breeder and cheap source of animal protein. Piggery production is in the hands of people belonging to weaker sections of society who have no financial resources to maintain good quality pigs under this scheme. The small farmers shall get 25% subsidy and landless agricultural labourer will get 33.3% subsidy. The loan component will be returnable in easy instalments or sale pigs necessary vaccination will be provided by Department. The expenditure on proposed staff is as below:-

a) Project Officer	One) The staff is not sanctioned and not in position yet hence scheme not executed so far.
b) Asstt. Officer	One	
c) Field Asstt.	ten	
d) UDC	one	
e) LDC	one	

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The details of expenditure are as under:-

Pay and allowances	Rs. 0.62 lakhs
Materials and supplies	Rs. 1.23 "
Miscl. office expenses	Rs. 0.45 "
Subsidy for beneficiaries	Rs. 1.50 "
	<hr/>
	Rs. 3.40 "

7. Strengthening of Statistical Unit in Animal Husbandry Department (Rs. 1.83 lakhs)

It is continued Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Already preliminary survey has been conducted and a sample list estimation report prepared once. The work of estimation of improvement of production of milk, eggs and meat is continued process for monitoring of progress in the plan period. The staff appointed is to continue also in 1989-90 is as below:-

- a) Research Officer one
- b) Statistical Assistant One
- c) Statistical Investigator one

An amount of Rs. 1.83 lakhs is to provide for 1989-90. Its details is as below:-

- a) For staff pay and allowances Rs. 1.75 lakhs
- b) for TA/DA and office expenses Rs. 0.08 "

Rs. 1.83 lakhs

8) Scheme for bearing of cross breed heifers through small and marginal farmers and landless agri. labourers (Rs.) .28 lakhs)

It is Centrally Sponsored Scheme and aims at helping Small & Marginal Farmers and Landless Agricultural labourers through helping them in rearing cross breed heifers. In 1989-90, it is proposed to help 20 beneficiaries. Heifers calves at 3 months of age (cross breed) will be selected and given feed upto 28 months of age on subsidy on periodic inspection. The Small and Marginal Farmers will get 5% subsidy and landless labourers will get 2/3 subsidy.

- a) The cost of feed to 20 beneficiaries
@ Rs. 1300/- per beneficiaries .. Rs. 0.26 lakhs
- b) Miscl. expenditure .. Rs. 0.02 "

Rs. 0.28 "

(9) Systematic control of disease of National Importance in Livestock-Rabies Control Programme (Rs. 5.94 lakhs)

It is continued Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Its object is to help increase facilities of catching of stray dogs, their destruction or sterilisation and arrangement of vaccination of pet dogs and post bite vaccination and livestock.

This scheme is entrusted to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for executed and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been placed at the disposal of MCD during the year 1987-88 and a sum of Rs. 5.94 lakhs is required for the year 1989-90.

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The details of which are as under:-

a)	Pay and allowances	Rs. 0.67	lakhs
b)	Daily wages to dog catchers	0.20	"
c)	Diesel van	Rs. 1.00	"
d)	Refrigerator for storing vaccine	Rs. 0.10	"
e)	Revolving fund for purchasing vaccine	Rs. 0.35	"
f)	Equipments etc.	Rs. 0.10	"
g)	Cages, vehicles, stores	Rs. 0.05	"
h)	Feeding charges	Rs. 0.10	"
i)	Sanitary disposal of carcasses	Rs. 0.05	"
j)	Post bite vaccination (cost of vaccine)	Rs. 0.10	"
k)	Chemicals, drugs etc.	Rs. 0.10	"
l)	Diesel oil/repairs	Rs. 0.15	"
		Rs. 2.97	" for 1 unit
		Rs. 2.97	" for 2 unit
		Rs. 5.94	"

10) Agricultural Census 1985-86 (Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

The Agricultural Census 1985-86, a Central Sector Plan Scheme is being conducted in the Union Territory of Delhi with Agricultural Year 1985-86 as the reference period at a cost of Rs. 7.33 lakhs during the 7th Five Year Plan.

The Census 1985-86, 4th in the series is being conducted in two phases-(1) Main Agricultural Census, on the basis of complete enumeration of holdings with reference period of Agricultural year 1985-86 (2) Input Survey with reference year 1986-87 by employing Sampling Techniques.

Methodology, Organisation, Scope of Census 1985-86 : The survey/sub-survey-wise information on each holdings is collected according to their various characteristics in the prescribed proforma from the village land record (Khasta girdawari/khatauni) on complete enumeration basis through retabulation method and then consolidated holdings wise data. The data are further distributed according to 13 size classes of area and characteristics of holdings generating six tables entitled as follows:-

- (i) Frequency distribution of operational holdings according to 13 size classes of area and operated area therein.
- (ii) Tenure and Tenancy.
- (iii) Irrigation status.
- (iv) Sources of irrigation
- (v) Crops and
- (vi) Distribution of operated area by land use.

Need for the present Census: Changes continuously occur in the status and characteristics of operational holdings due to number of reasons like succession governed by a variety of inheritance laws, transfers, alienation, sale, purchase, allotment of the Govt. land to landless and operation of law conferring right on actual tillers, vesting of surplus land under the ceiling laws etc. This necessitates the need of regular updating the data of operational holdings. As there are regular changes in distribution of operated area according to tenure and tenancy, land use irrigation status, cropping pattern and use of fertilizers and pesticides etc. so the need for ensuing census becomes all the more important, as such the Govt. of India decided to conduct the Agricultural Census 1985-86

Manual of instructions on the scheme: The survey-wise data on area are retabulated in L-1, L-2 and M-1 schedules by Patwaris from village revenue records under the columns on operated area/tenure and tenancy, land use, irrigation status and crops.

L-3 schedule is used to depict village summary. L-4 schedule gives the distribution of operational holdings by number and area and sizeclass. The operational holding wise data are tabulated and consolidated by the Statistical Branch at village, circle, tehsil and U.T. level. The data are further analysed and reported by the Statistical Branch. As a part of the Agriculture Census Scheme, additional data on use of major inputs such as application of fertilizers, manures and pesticides, livestock, agricultural machinery, implements and credit are collected on sampling basis under Input Survey 1986-87, the 2nd phase of the Census with reference period from July, 1986 to June, 1987. There are separate manual of instructions on Agricultural Census 1985-86 and Input Survey 1986-87 for use of the primary workers. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

1.2 COOPERATION

Schemes for the development and promotion of Cooperative movement in Delhi are included under this sector. The strategy of the Cooperative Department during the period of the 7th Five Year Plan has been to build Cooperative as a self managed, self-regulated and self-reliant institutional frame work for the economic development of the society. The gains of the cooperatives should flow to the beneficiaries and so it is essential that primary level cooperative societies must be revitalised. All efforts are to be made to ensure that constituent units of the Cooperative sector function in a union. Inter-cooperative relationship has to be built up.

In the Union Territory of Delhi, Group Housing Societies, Urban Thrift and Credit Societies, Consumer Cooperative Stores and Industrial Cooperatives made significant progress.

For the 7th Plan 1985-90, Rs.294 lacs is approved for the schemes under Cooperative Sector. These schemes envisage to help cooperatives by way of Share Capital Contribution, Subsidy and loan both at the apex and primary level. An amount of Rs.111.55 lacs was incurred during the first three years of the 7th plan. The approved outlay of Rs.65 lacs during 1988-89 is likely to be spent.

Cooperative Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi are registered under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and Rules framed there-under viz. The Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973, By the end of September 1988, the Department had registered the following number of societies

1.	Group Housing	2003
2.	Industrial	1687
3.	Urban T/C	1116
4.	Consumer store	807
5.	Package	785
6.	Housing	230

Total 6628

By the end of Sept., 1988, the total membership of all categories of societies are 10.63 lakhs, share capital Rs.1770.93 lakhs and Deposits Rs.5280.55 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90. Apart from the on going schemes two new schemes viz. 'Industrial Service Society (for puppet makers) = (Rs.1 lakh) and '12 Point Rehabilitation programme for PACs & CCBS' (Rs.2.00 lakhs) are proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The scheme-wise details are as under:

A. On going Schemes :

1. Direction & Administration : (Rs.16.21 lakhs)

The scheme aims at overall strengthening of the staff of the Cooperative Department in various sections.

The sanctioned strength of the Cooperative Department consists of one Registrar, two Jt. Registrars, four Deputy Registrars, one Deputy Director (Planning), one Accounts Officer, one Administrative Officer, one Law Officer, twelve Assistant Registrars, one Statistical Officer, one Research Officer, one Recovery Officer; two Superintendents i.e., in all 26 Gazetted Officers. The non-gazetted establishment consists of 373 i.e., a total staff of 393.

The approved outlay for the scheme is Rs.90.50 lakhs for 7th Five Year Plan. Department had spent Rs.0.20 lakh during 1985-86, Rs.1.92 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.6.25 lakhs during 1987-88. In 1988-89 the approved outlay of Rs.11.68 lakhs is likely to be spent. Cases for creation of posts are being mooted for reference to the Administrative Reforms Department and to the Staff Inspection Unit of the Delhi Administration. For the Annual Plan 1989-90, an amount of Rs.16.21 lakhs is proposed which will include provision for

the post already created during the 7th Plan period. During 7th Five Year Plan period, the strengthening was done in respect of :

(a)	Coordination & Administrative Reforms Unit	
		No. of Posts
	(i) Supdt. (Rs.1640-2900)	1
	(ii) UDC (Rs.1200-2040)	1
	(iii) LDC (Rs. 950-1500)	2
	(iv) Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1
(b)	Creation of posts of Stenographers	3
(c)	Administration, Accounts & R&I Unit	
	(i) Administrative Officer (Rs.2000-3500)	1
	(ii) LDC (Rs. 950-1500)	1
	(iii) Dispatch rider (Rs. 950-1500)	1
	(iv) Sweeper (Rs. 750-940)	1
(d)	Handloom Cell (Grade III Inspector (Rs.1200-2040)	3
(e)	Legal Cell - Law Officer (Rs.2000-3500)	1
(f)	Group Housing Section	11
	(i) Asstt. Registrar (Rs.2000-3500)	1
	(ii) Inspector Grade II (Rs.1400-2300)	2
	(iii) Head Clerk (Rs.1400-2300)	1
	(iv) Inspector Grade III (Rs.1200-2040)	2
	(v) Sub Inspector (Rs.950-1500)	4
	(vi) Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
(g)	Purchase of Jeep - Driver (Rs.950-1500)	2

During 1989-90, it is proposed to strengthen the following branches :-

	Recovery Section - 21 posts	
	Name of the Post	No. of Post
1.	Asstt. Collector Gr.II (Rs.1400-2300)	3
2.	Asstt. Collector Gr.III (Rs.1200-2040)	1
3.	Asstt. Collector Gr.IV (Rs.950-1500)	2
4.	Bailiffs (Rs.800-150)	8
5.	UDC (Rs.1200-2040)	3

(6)	LDC (Rs.950-1500)	1
(7)	Head Constable (Rs.950-1500)	1
(8)	Constable (Rs.950-1500)	2
(9)	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
		<u>1</u>
		21

Account Section

(1)	Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
(2)	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
		<u>1</u>
		2

Liquidation Cell

1.	Asstt. Registrar (Rs.2000-3500)	1
2.	Inspector Grd.II (Rs.1400-2300)	1
3.	Inspector Gr.III (Rs.1200-2040)	2
4.	Inspector Gr.IV (Rs.950-1500)	4
5.	Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
6.	LDC (Rs.950-1500)	1
7.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
		<u>1</u>
		11

Urban Section

1.	Asstt. Registrar (Rs.2000-3500)	1
2.	Inspector Gr.II (Rs.1400-2300)	1
3.	Inspector Gr.III (Rs.1200-2040)	2
4.	Inspector Gr.IV (Rs.950-1500)	4
5.	Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
6.	LDC (Rs.950-1500)	1
7.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
		<u>1</u>
		11

Legal Section

1.	Legal Asstt. (Rs.1640-2900)	2
2.	LDC/Typist (Rs.950-1500)	1
		<u>1</u>
		3

Group Housing & House Building Section

1.	Asstt. Registrar (Rs.2000-3500)	2
2.	Head Clerk (Rs.1400-2300)	2
3.	Inspector Gr.II (Rs.1400-2300)	4
4.	Inspector Gr.III (Rs.1200-2040)	10
5.	Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	3
6.	Sub-Inspector (Rs.950-1520)	20
7.	LDC/Typist (Rs.950-1500)	3
8.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	2
		<u>2</u>

Total 46

Salary - (including creation of new posts) Rs.9.75 lakhs

Office expenditure - 6.21 lakhs

Training/Inter State Study Tours - 0.25 lakh

2. Training : (Delhi State Coop. Training Centre, Nangloi, Rs.5.00 lakhs).

The Delhi State Cooperative Training Centre function under the overall control of the Delhi State Cooperative Union. The Training Centre is receiving 100% grant-in-aid from Cooperative Department. The main objective of the Training Centre is to impart training to the staff of the Cooperative Societies/ inspectorate/other staff of the R.C.S. The main course is a 24 weeks diploma in 'Junior Basic Course in Cooperation. Need based Short-term courses are also conducted. During 1987-88 the Training Centre trained 2 departmental candidates, 186 candidates from the Coop. Societies and 6 private candidates. The training Centre conducts 2 courses of 24 weeks diploma courses whereas in other states/Union territories, only one diploma course is being conducted. The course capacity of each diploma is 50 candidates. The subjects taught in this Centre include Principle and History of Cooperation and Plan Development, Credit Banking, Cooperative Credit, Cooperative Management and Administration, Cooperative Law, Accounts & Audit in the Cooperative field etc.

The 7th Five Year Plan: approved outlay is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

Rs.10.18 lacs was incurred during the first three years of the 7th plan.

For 1989-90, Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed as per break up given below:-

	(Rs. in lakh)
- Salary	3.50
- Stipend to Trainees	0.35
- Travelling Allowances	0.50
- Honorarium to Guest Lecturers	0.03
- Other office expences	0.62
Total	5.00

A grant-in-aid committee has been constituted at the State/Union Territory Level to over-see the functioning of the Training Centre. Further, the Audit of the Training Centres will be conducted through the Local Funds Accounts, Delhi Administration.

3. Research & Evaluation : (Rs.11.00 lakhs)

- i) Setting up an Electronic Data processing Cell in the Cooperative Department : (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

The CMC Limited has concluded the system study and system design of the first phase of computerisation in the Cooperative Department. The system build up would help the future computerisation plans and it would be handled by the new E.D.P. Cell being set up in the Cooperative Department.

The records/forms the basic input to the system viz., creation of master file of Registered Cooperative Societies consists such details as given under:

- It gives general information pertaining to the society, membership, Assets and Liabilities, Income and Expenditure of the Society, The Audit, Elections and Employment in the Society and the Profit and Loss and taxes of the Society.

The various out-puts of the system proposed to be generated in phase-I of the computerisation are

- List of newly registered societies.	
- Societies Audited Report.	
- Audit Assessment Report.	
- Pending cases under liquidation.	Monthly
- Amount Pending under Liquidation.	Reports
- List of Arbitration Cases.	
- Details of Arbitration Cases.	
- Number of membership and coverage details	
- Cooperative ACTivity Statement.	Quartrly
- Election details	Repotts.
- Master list of registered Societies.	
- Audit Classification of Societies.	
- Liabilities of Societies.	
- Assets of Societies.	
- Financial Operations of Societies.	Annual
- Income of Societies	Reports
- Expenditure of Societies.	
- Taxes on income or profits.	
- Societies under liquidation.	
- Employment in Cooperative Societies.	

To continue the programme and to take over from the CMC, the staff is required to be strengthened at the Head Quarters level. The following posts are proposed to be created, during 1989-90.

- Programmer (Rs.2,000-3,500)	1
- Assistant Programmers (Rs.1640-2900)	2
- Stenographers (Rs.1200-2040)	1
- Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
- Data Entry Operators (Rs.950-1500)	6

For 1989-90 an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is required as per break-up given below :

1.	Salary of staff	Rs.1.50 lakhs
2.	Purchase of PC/XT's	s No.'s
(i)	IBM PC/XT Compatible	
	-640 KB RAM	
	-1 x 1.2 KB Floppy Drive	
	-1 x 20 MB Winchister Disk Drive & Controller	
	-Keyboard	
	-2 Serial, 1 parallel port	
	-CGA	
	-Monochrome Monitor	

INVESTMENTS

(i) Rs.84,000/- Rs. 0.84 lakh.

The above charges includes :

- a. All taxes and excise duty
- b. Supply, installation, commissioning and one year's part warranty of two PC/XT's as per above description.

(ii) Cost of Printing (2 No.'s) Rs. 0.42 lakh
 (iii) Cost of Training Rs. 0.16 lakh
 (ii) Cost of System Rs. 0.08 lakh

TOTAL (i to iv) Rs. 1.50 lakh

3. Cost of Air-conditionar for the E.D.P. Cell Rs. 0.25 lakh

4. Other Office expenses Rs. 1.75 lakhs

GRAND TOTAL Rs. 5.00 lakhs

(ii) Setting up of a Field Functionary Statistical Unit for collection of Data for the EDP Cell (Rs.6.00 lakhs)

The function of the Cell is to collect Data with reference to the prescribed Annual Statement for the input forms as advised by the CMC for the Electronic Data Processing Cell in the Cooperative Department.

The norms fixed by the Government of India is that one Statistical Assistant should collect data for 400 societies. In the Cooperative Department instead of the post of Stitistical Assistant, the post of Statistical Investigator has already been created. The total number of posts created are - 2 Statistical Assistants at the Head quarters, and 12 posts of Statistical Investigators for the various branches of the Cooperative Department. This staff will work in close coordination with the EDP Cell. The supervision will be given by the programmer of thw EDP Cell.

The 7th plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs.15.00 lakhs. The Department has so far spent only Rs.0.54 lac. During 1988-89, the approved outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is anticipated to be spent. Most of the vacant posts are likely to be filled up. Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90' The break up is:

-	Salary	Rs. 3.75 lakhs.
-	Office expenses (including payment to NCUI for consultancy services, if any)	Rs. 1.05 lakhs
-	Purchase of one Jeep	Rs. 1.20 lakhs

One post of Driver is required for the vehicle proposed to be purchased for field work for collecting data for the annual statements. There are 6625 registered societies and 100 tables of NABARD. The data is to be collector for the input form designed by the CMC from the office records of the RCS Office and from the registered offices of the Cooperative Societies, scattered throughout the U.T. of Delhi.

4. Audit of Cooperatives : (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

Under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 the accounts of the every Cooperative Society are required to be audited by the Registrar once in each year. The Audit Cell in the Cooperative Department is required to be strengthened. Presently the Audit Cell has a sanctioned strength of five Assistant Registrars together with the complement of inspectorate staff etc., totalling to 130 persons. The proposal is to strengthen only at the lower level i.e., additional inspectorate and clerical staff viz., 6 Inspectors, 1 Head Clerk, 1 U.D.C. and 1 L.D.C., 5 Bailiffs and 1 Peon.

The Registrar Cooperative Societies has already fixed norms for the disposal of the units by the Inspectorate staff as under :-

For Audit of every 30 Societies - 1 Gr. IV Inspector required
 For Audit of every 100 Societies- 1 Gr.III Inspector :
 One tenth of the total for Grade-III & IV Inspectors, will make it eligible for the Grade-I Inspector.

The approved outlay^{for}the 7th Five Year Plan for the scheme is Rs.12.00 lakhs. The proposal for strengthening of staff is being referred to the Administrative Reforms Unit for clearance and it also involves the printing of forms for Audit Section. The same scheme will continue during the Annual Plan 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed. The break-up is given as under :

Salary	Rs. 1.25 lacs
Office expenditure	Rs. 0.75 lacs

5. Asstt. to Credit Cooperatives (Rs.6.00 lakhs)

(i) SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DELHI STATE COOP: BANK LIMITED (Rs.2.00 Lakhs)

The Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited is an Apex Cooperative Bank functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi. It provides finance for the following purposes :

- (i) Agriculture, Marketing, Processing, Farming activities
- (ii) Industrial, Handloom, Transport, Weavers etc.,
- (iii) Housing loan to individual, consumption loan etc.,

The Bank had disbursed Rs.46.54 lakhs as short term loan, Rs.11.99 lakhs as Medium Term loan and Rs.18.48 lakhs as long term loan during the period 1987-88. During the current plan period 1988-89, the anticipated achievements are Rs.100 lakhs as Short Term loan, Rs.5 lakhs as Medium Term loan and Rs.10 lakhs as Long Term loans.

The existing Share Capital is of Rs.172.55 lakhs as on 30.6.88, out of which Government contribution is Rs.80.03 lakhs. During 1988-89 Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided by way of Government share capital contribution. The Bank has been asked by the Finance Department to hold the Annual General Meeting of the Bank and also to comply with other requirements. The case for release of Share Capital contribution is under process. It is proposed to further strengthen the Bank by Government contribution to the extent of Rs.2.00 lakhs under the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Financial position of the Bank as on 30.6.88
given as under:

(i)	Recoveries	Rs.237.11 lakhs.
(ii)	Demand	Rs.448.23 lakhs.
(iii)	Percentage of over--due to Demand	Rs. 47.1%
(iv)	Deposits	Rs.5958.45 lakhs
(v)	Profits	+ Rs. 32.44 lakhs.

The pattern provides Government Contribution to the extent of 50% of the paid up Share Capital of the Bank as per the financial pattern approved by G.O.I.

(ii) CONSUMPTION CREDIT TO SC/ST (Rs.2.00 Lakhs)
100 % SCP

The Government of India, Ministry of Welfare has approved the scheme provides for consumption loan as under:

Marriage expenses	Rs. 5000
Educational expenses	Rs. 1500
Medical expenses	Rs. 1500
Expenses for funeral ceremony, birth ceremony	Rs. 1000
Religious ceremony	Rs. 1000

Total limit for consumption credit is Rs. 1000
for each member.

Under this scheme SC/ST members of Cooperative Societies, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and other Societies in the Rural areas are eligible for the loans. In the Annual Plan 1988-89, the approved out-lay for the scheme is Rs.4.00 lakhs. The Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited had been given the responsibility of implementation of the scheme. Subsequently, the progress of the scheme was reviewed and it has been decided to handover the implementation of the scheme to the Directorate of SC/ST, Delhi Administration. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 which will also be utilised by the Directorate of SC/ST.

(iii) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING OF THE DELHI STATE
COOPERATIVE BANK LIMITED (RS.2.00 LAKHS)

The Delhi State Gooperative Bank Limited has a piece of land measuring 650 sq. yds. at Mehrauli. The existing building of the Bank at this place is unsafe and is declared dangerous. It is proposed to construct new building of the Bank at the same place. For approval of the building plans, the proposal has been sent to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Project report for the construction of the building is under peeparation. In the Annual Plan 1988-89, the approved out-lay for the scheme is Rs.2.50 lakhs as subsidy.

The Government of India has approved the pattern of financial assistance by way of 50% in the form of loan and 50% in the form of subsidy. Due to slow progress in the implementation of the scheme, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs only is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 by way of subsidy.

The viability of the project and also the additional lending operations that this project will generate is being reflected in the project report under preparation. In this connection the pattern prevailing in other States/Union Territories are being explored regarding Government contribution. These are only token provision. The full requirement will be reflected in the project report.

6. Assistance to other Cooperatives (Rs.1.00 lakh)

- (i) Ware Housing and Marketing Cooperatives -
Share Capital Contribution by Govt. (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The Delhi State Coop. Marketing & Supply Federation Ltd., Nangloi, Delhi, the State level Apex Cooperative Federation of its kind in Delhi, provides facilities to the Schedule Caste and other communities of the state directly and through its member societies. The Federation maintains proper liason between the farmers and State Govt. and is helping both the poor and needy farmers of Delhi by providing Chemical Fertilizers, Improved Seeds, Agrl. Implements, Cement for their Agrl. use and other products i.e., sugar, pulses etc. for consumption at cheap rates.

The maximum credit limit of the Federation sanctioned by the Registrar, Coop. Societies, Delhi is presently Rs.14.80 lakhs which is grossly inadequate to meet the financial requirements of the Federation. The Federation wants to undertake new activities like procurement and supplies of edible oils, pulses, controlled clothes and such like activities in the light of 20 Point economic programme. The Federation will raise additional share capital from member societies. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is approved to be released to the Federation during the 7th Plan period in order to strengthen its share capital base. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs was released during 1985-96 & 1986-87. Rs.1.00 lakh is approved in 1988-89. For 1989-90 also an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

Consumer Cooperatives (Rs.1.00 lakh) (SCP Rs.0.40 lakh)

- (ii) Financial Assistance to Primary Consumer Cooperative Stores (Rs.1.00 lakh).

The total number of Consumer Cooperative Store registered in the Union Territory of Delhi are 807 by the end of August, 1988. Delhi Administration provides financial assistance to the Consumer Cooperative Stores for the promotion as per the following scales laid down :

PATTERN - I

Under this pattern, the minimum criterion is that the daily sale of the store should be Rs.200 or more/selling space is minimum 100 square feet and that the minimum members are 100 or more and that the store should not have received the Government grant earlier and that the audit is upto date and the store is functioning satisfactorily etc., The financial assistance is released as under:

-	Govt. Share Capital Contribution	Rs.5,000/-
-	Loan and subsidy for purchase of furniture & Fixture (Loan 75% - Rs.2,250/- & Subsidy 25% - Rs.750/-)	Rs. 3,000/-
-	Managerial subsidy on tapping basis	Rs. 2,000/-
		(Rs. 1,000/- Ist year)
		Rs. 1,000/- IInd year)

The Department has got the pattern approved from the Government of India, Ministry of Civil Supplies.

PATTERN - II

The minimum daily sale is Rs.500/- or annual turn over is Rs.1.5 lakhs and selling space is 200 squares feet and above and 100 or more members. These are the eligibility conditions. The quantum of assistance is given as under:

-	Share Capital	Rs.10,000/-
-	Working Capital Loan	Rs.15,000/-
-	Loan & Subsidy for purchase of Furniture & Fixture (Loan 75% - Rs.3750/- and subsidy 25% - Rs.1250/-)	Rs. 5,000/-
	GRAND TOTAL ;	Rs.30,000/-

It has been the experience of the Cooperative Department that Consumer Store with selling area of 200 square feet or more are not easily available. But the pattern is available in order to enable the Societies to avail of the financial assistance. Most of the financial assistance is released under the first pattern. It is proposed to assist at least 10 consumer Cooperative Stores during the Annual Plan 1989-90. Rs.1.00 lakh is likely to be spent in 1988-89.

An amount of Rs.1.00 is also required for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

7. EDUCATION : (Rs. 4.10 lakhs)

(i) MEMBER EDUCATION PROGRAMME (Rs.2.10 lakhs)

Delhi State Gooperative Union, an apex body in Cooperative Sector is charged with the responsibility to meet the educational requirements - of the members of the societies/ the Managing Committee members & Office bearers of the societies. The Union is implementing the "Member Education Programme", both in Urban & Rural Areas. Their function includes (i) to organise education camps for the office bearers of the Cooperative Societies - (two weeks course) (ii) Five days course - for members of the Managing Committee. (iii) to organise conferences and seminars in all the sectors.

The Delhi State Cooperative Union is also publishing material in respect of procedures for registration of the Cooperative Society - Sehakari Path Pradarshan - 20 Point Programme and Cooperatives - Welfare Schemes for Cooperatives- Monthly Magazine 'Sehakari' - Cooperative Societies and its Management - Promoters of New Cooperative Societies - Other Programme.

The staff of Members Education Programme includes - 1 Education Officer (Rs.3000-4000); 1 Instructor (Rs.1200-2040); 2 Clerks (Rs.950-1500); 1 Typist (Rs.950-1500); 1 Peon (Rs.750-940) 1 Stenographer, one more peon will be required under the Annual Plan 1988-89. The funding pattern laid down is 80% subsidy by the Delhi Administration and 20% of the expenditure is borne by the Union. The absolute limit of Government grant is Rs.1.60 lakhs or 80% of the total expenses whichever is less though Government grant is released as per pattern approved by the Government of India. Consequently Rs.1.60 lakhs will be required for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(ii) Proposal for Youth & Women Education Programme through the Delhi State Cooperative Union (Rs.0.50 lakh):

The objective of the Scheme which is a part of the main scheme "Member Education Programme" is to prepare the future leadership for the growth of the Cooperative Sector. Youth & Women are to be motivated to join the Cooperative Sector for their economic development. This programme has already been accepted at the National & State Level. The scheme had made much progress in other states. In the Union Territory of Dehhi, there is a great potential for the youth & women to join existing Cooperative Societies and also to form new Coop. Societies, especially in schools and colleges, in re-settlement colonies. Assistance of Social Organisations like, YWCA; Social Welfare Board, Indian Youth Congress Grammen Mahila Sangh, may also be taken to motivate the youth & women to form their own Coop. Societies. For the above purpose, a staff of 2 inspectors - one male and one female for the 7th/Current Plan period is required. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh will be required for the Annual Plan 1989-90 as token provision.

Construction of Sehkari Bhawan for the Delhi State Cooperative Union (Rs.2.00 lakhs) :

The Govt. of India through the Delhi Administration contributes 75% of the cost of construction of the Building. Consequently, a total amount of Rs.13.00 lakhs was released by the end of period ending March, 87. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is approved for the scheme for the 7th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90, for the construction of the building of Sehkari Bhawan, wooden work, other fittings like electricity, etc. The work on the Sehkari Bhawan located at 66, Tuglakabad Institutional Area, New Delhi is in the final stage of completion and this amount is the balance amount of grant which will be released to them as per the pattern approved by the Govt. of India.

Other Cooperatives (Rs.23.69 lakhs)

Under the above sub-sector, there are a number of small schemes which are listed as under:

(i) Financial assistance to primary leather Cooperative Societies (Rs.0.64 lakh, 100% under special component plan)

Under this on going scheme primary Leather Cooperative Societies are provided financial assistance by the Government, as per following scales approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Industrial Development :

-	Govt. Share Capital	Rs. 5,000/-
-	Working Capital Loan	Rs.10,000/-
-	Managerial Subsidy	Rs. 1,000/-

Thus a Primary Leather Cooperative Society gets Rs.16,000/- by way of financial assistance from the Govt. of India/Delhi Administration. Every year the Delhi Admn. is assisting approximately 2 such societies. The total number of Leather Cooperative Societies are 35, out of this as much as 20 are defunct. More and more societies are being rehabilitated/revived by granting them financial assistance from the Government.

The total membership of 35 societies are approximately 515. The items manufactured by the societies are Leather wear and foot wear, Suit cases, Belts, Other fancy leather goods etc.

The Planning Department (Evaluation Cell) had conducted a study in respect of the Leather Cooperative Societies and made certain recommendations in respect of the procurement of raw material for the Societies, marketing facilities and a complete rehabilitation plan for the purpose. The financial assistance is released on the basis of terms and conditions as prescribed by the Government of India.

The 7th Five Year Plan approved outlay is Rs.2.00 lakhs. Out of this, the Department has spent Rs.0.32 lac each during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

During 1988-89, Rs.0.64 lakh is likely to be spent. The same amount of 0.64 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90. These societies are founded by members belonging to SC/ST category and 100% of the members belonging to such categories.

(iii) Rehabilitation of Leather Coop. Societies (Rs.1.00 lakh)

Based on the Evaluation Report of the Planning Department the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration formulated a second scheme to rehabilitate the weak Leather Cooperative Societies as per the following 2 patterns :

PATTERN - I

Under this scheme of rehabilitation, there were some 20 Leather Cooperative Societies which owe substantial amounts by way of Principal plus interests to the Delhi State Cooperative Bank. Consequently, it was decided to write off the dues - 80% subsidy by Delhi Administration and 20% were to be paid by the Societies from their own resources.

Under the above scheme, the Department has been able to strengthen/assist the following societies :

Year	No. of Societies assisted	Amounts released/ sanctioned (Rs.in lakh)
1985-86	7	0.88
1986-87	3	0.21

During 1989-90 there is no proposal to assist any society. under this pattern.

PATTERN - II

Pattern - II provides the following scales of financial assistance :

-	Managerial Subsidy - Rs.15,000/- (on tapering basis i.e., Rs,5,000/-each year).	
-	Subsidy for purchases of tools and machinery	- Rs.10,000/-
-	Subsidy for purchase of furniture & fixtures	= Rs.10,000/-
-	TOTAL	- Rs.35,000/-

The main object of this scheme is to enable the scheduled caste societies where the membership of scheduled caste is more than 51%, to be self-sufficient and become viable after the receipt of the rehabilitation grant, the financial position of these societies is so weak that they are not able to start their business. The following societies have been assisted as under:

Year	No. of Societies assisted	Amount released/ sanctioned
1985-86	-	-
1986-87	4	Rs. 93,615
1987-88	5	Rs. 77,500/-
1988-89	6	Rs.1,40,000 (Anticipated)

Under the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is proposed to assist 4 societies and an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for.

Further evaluation study is proposed to be conducted regarding impact of the above financial assistance on these societies and whether these have been actually revived or not. This is separately under study.

(iii) Financial assistance to Primary Handloom Cooperative Societies (Rs.8.00 lakhs) (under SCP Rs.6.00 lakhs).

The above continuing scheme has made significant progress over the years. The original target was to assist 25 Handloom Cooperative Societies each year when the 7th Five Year Plan was prepared. It was estimated to bring 1500 Handloom under the Cooperative Sector. The total number of Handloom societies registered with the Department by the close of August 1988 are 471.

Not only the old Primary Handloom Cooperative Societies, but also the newly registered societies are provided financial assistance by the R:C:S: Office, Delhi Administration.

The approved outlay for the Scheme for the 7th Five Year Plan is only Rs.10.00 lakhs whereas the actual amount spent and the physical achievements of the societies assisted are indicated below:

Period	Amounts spent (in lakhs)	Societies Assisted
1985-86	4.29	34
1986-87	5.80	51
1987-88	5.34	40
1988-89	6.00 (anticipated)	45 (anticipated)

Under the above scheme, 3 patterns have been approved by the Government of India as listed below :

- Share capital loan assistance.
(90% of the total share value)
- Equity share capital contribution
(On equal matching basis)
- Managerial subsidy - Rs.10,800/- per society
(On tapering basis)

Consequently, an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme, for the Annual Plan 1989-90. Out of this, flow to Special Component Plan is 75%.

- (iv) Opening of Show-rooms for the Handloom Sector
(Rs.3.50 lakhs)

Based on the evaluation report of the Planning Department of Delhi Administration, it was proposed to open the market outlets for the Primary Handloom Cooperative Societies i.e., to open show-rooms for the Handloom Sector.

The 7th Plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs.8.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs.0.08 lakh during 1986-87 and Rs.0.21 lakh during 1987-88. The scheme has not made any progress over the years.

The Government of India has provided the following patterns for the opening of the show-rooms:

- (a) Managerial subsidy to the extent of Rs.25,000/- per year.

This includes the appointment of the Manager-cum-Accountant, two sales-men and one Class-IV for one show-room. The balance cost will have to be borne by the Federation. The Government subsidy is only limited to 50% of the expenses of the staff and will be valid for the duration of the 7th Five Year Plan.

- (b) Rental subsidy to an extent of Rs.25,000/- per annum and will also continue during the remaining period of 7th Five Year Plan. The balance rent, if any, over & above will have to be made or paid for by the Federation.

- (c) Subsidy for Furniture & Fixture :

The Government subsidy is limited to a total amount of Rs.25,000/- or which is 75% of the total cost whichever is less.

This is a non-recurring grant and is a one time charge. The Federation should incur 25% of the expenditure on the furniture & fixture before being eligible for the Government grant. Only those Federations will be eligible for this subsidy of Rs.75,000/- as per break-up given above, who are also involving all the primary Cooperative Societies in the day-to-day business of the Federation.

The Registrar Cooperative Societies has also written to the D:D:A: to provide additional 4 show-rooms for the Cooperative Sector either on purchase or on rental basis. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.3.50 lacs is proposed for this scheme.

(v) Sehkari Bazar Complex (Rs.7.00 lakhs)

This scheme is based on the recommendations of the 4th Delhi Cooperative Congress held on 24.3.87. The Delhi State Cooperative Union has also come to the conclusion. that the establishment of such a Sehkari Bazar Complex will be in the overall interest of the Cooperative Movement. The objective of the scheme is to set up a Cooperative Complex which will not only accommodate the offices of the State level Federations but will also be a market outlet/Service centres. for the following categories of Cooperative Societies :

- Industrial Cooperative Societies.
- Consumer Cooperative Societies.
- Rural/Package Cooperative Societies.
- Group Housing Cooperative Societies' and also for
- Urban and T & C Societies.

In the Union Territory of Delhi, there are Thrift & Credit Sector and also the Group Housing Sector - which have made tremendous impact on the Cooperative Movement and these are very successful sectors.

In respect of the Industrial Cooperative Societies, which includes Handloom, Leather, Handicrafts etc., it has such a vast potential that the establishment of Sehkari Bazar Complex is likely to become a viable unit and will improve the long felt need of the citizens in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Land for an area of 5,000 square metres has been requested from the D.D.A., and it will be a multi-storeyed Sehkari Bazar Complex. The project Report of the Sehkari Bazar Complex is being prepared by the Apex Cooperative Institutions, National Cooperative Union of India which have a consultancy service. This oproject Report will be got approved from the Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation and also from the Planning Commission. The establishment of such a Bazar will boost the sales of primary Cooperative Societies in the production of Handloom, Leather products, Handicraft Products and consumer stores and processed foods of the Cooperative agricultue sector.

This scheme is likely to cintinue during the period of 8th Five Year Plan. During the period of 7th Five Year Plan and in the mid-term review, the Department had proposed Rs.50.00 lakhs. Rs.5.00 lakhs is approved in the current plan period 1988-89, Rs.1.00 lakh under the Revenue and Rs.4.00 lakhs under Capital Head. For the annual plan 1989-90, Rs.7.00 lakhs will be required, out of which the revenue component will be Rs.2.00 lakhs for

the creation of the posts required for the scheme, and Rs.5.00 lakhs under capital will be given to the P.W.D. or Government agency or as approved by the Delhi Administration, for the construction of the building of Sehkari Bazar Complex.

This Sehkari Bazar Complex will cater to the requirement of the following number of Cooperative Societies:

- Industrial Cooperative Societies	- 1685
- Consumer Cooperative Stores	- 807
- Urban Banks and T & C Societies	- 1115
- Group Housing Societies	- 2003
- Rural Cooperative Societies	- 785

This includes the Federations' apex levels' societies, banks etc.,

VI Industrial Service Society (Kathputley wale —
Rs.1.00 lakh) New Scheme

This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented in Annual Plan 1989-90. The main object of the scheme is to give financial assistance to the industrial Service Society (Kathputley wale). These societies are formed by Weaker sections of the society. The financial pattern for this scheme will be got approved by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1989-90 as detailed below:

- Subsidy	Rs.0.25 lakh
- Share Capital	Rs.0.50 Lakh
- Loan	Rs.0.25 lakh
- TOTAL	Rs.1.00 lakh

VII. Labour Cooperatives (Rs.0.55 lakh) (SCP 0.26 lakh)

(i) Labour Cooperatives (Rs.0.52 lakh)

Out of 72 Labour and Construction Coop. Societies registered with the Deptt. as on 30.6.87, only 22 societies are functioning and the remaining 50 are defunct.

It is proposed to revive the potentially viable societies. The societies comprise of members of the SC/Weaker sections of the society. With a view to provide self employment opportunity, it is proposed to provide financial assistance by way of share capital, loan and subsidy for strengthening their financial position. The financial pattern for this scheme has already been approved by Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture.

It is proposed to assist 10 Labour & Construction Societies during the 7th Plan i.e., at the rate of 2 societies. Each year each society shall be eligible for grant of assistance as under:

-	Working Capital Loan	Rs.20,000
-	Share Capital	Rs. 5,000 (on equal
-	Managerial Subsidy	Rs. 1,000 matching basis).
	TOTAL	Rs.26,000

The 7th Plan outlay approved is Rs.2.60 lakhs, and current years outlay is Rs.0.52 lakh. Rs.0.52 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90, out of which flow to SCP is 50% i.e., Rs.0.26 lakh.

ii) Financial Assistance to the Delhi State Coop. Labour and Construction Societies Federation (Rs.0.03 lakh).

There are 72 Labour and Construction Coop. Societies registered in the U.T. of Delhi with a membership of 4106 and share capital of Rs.4.32 lakhs and deposits of Rs.4.34 lakhs by the end of June, 1987. The members of mainly belong to Scheduled Castes, Schedules Tribes and backward classes whose well being and betterment is of prime importance under the new 20 point Programme. The Delhi State Coop. Labour & Construction Societies Federation has not received any financial assistance so far to discharge its obligations for the development of the labour coop. movement in the U.T. of Delhi. It has neither been given state share capital contribution, loans nor subsidies for purchase of tools machinery, equipment, etc. With a view to assist the Federation, the following financial pattern is approved for 7th Plan by the G.O.I., Ministry of Agriculture.

-	Share Capital contribution	Rs.50,000 (one time contribution).
-	Managerial Subsidy	Rs. 7,500.....1st Year. Rs.50002nd year Rs.25003rd year.

A token outlay of Rs.1.40 lakhs is approved for the 7th Plan. During 1987-88 an amount of Rs.0.43 lakh was released. During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.0.05 lakh is approved for releasing as 2nd year's managerial subsidy. Rs.0.03 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 1989-90 for providing Managerial Subsidy for the 3rd year.

The State Government/Union Territory Obligation under 12 Point Rehabilitation Programme (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

The NABARD has requested the Development Commissioner/Secretary (Cooperation) / Registrar, Cooperative Societies regarding Union Territory "obligation under 12 Point Rehabilitation programme. The beneficiaries are the P.A.C.s and Central Cooperative Bank etc., This Rehabilitation Programme is being chalked out in the initial stages. Discussions are being held with the representatives of the Banks, NABARD and other Officers. The final picture is yet to emerge. In the mean time, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed as token provision by way of Rs. one lakh as Share capital & Rs.one lakh as subsidy to PACS and CCBS. The final release will depend on the approval of the State Government /Delhi Administration on the recommendation of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi.

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Out of the total area of 1483 Sq. Kms. of the U.T. of Delhi, 891.1 Sq. Kms. is rural. The entire rural area is divided in five C.D. Blocks. The rural population as per 1981 Census was 4.52 lakhs which accounts for 7.3% of the total population of Delhi.

Rural development in U.T. of Delhi has a significant role in our planning process as it is to be considered and demonstrated as a model representative of entire rural area of our country. A number of study teams from other countries and UNO agencies visit the rural area of Delhi to see the rural development programmes being implemented in India.

Although, efforts made by Delhi Administration have shown the results and today the rural villages of Delhi are true representative of rural development in India with features like each village connected with road, electricity and water supply, sanitation etc., it is also a hard fact that rapid urbanisation process in Delhi have created a number of problems for the people of rural areas like decreasing the cultivable area, sanitation, encroachment by J.J.Colonies and industrial units, etc.

Keeping in view the above facts, Administration is making efforts to provide suitable avenues of employment to the rural population through a number of programmes like IRDP, RLEGP, TRYSEM, NREP, Block Industries centres, rural industrial work sheds, promotion of Khasi & Village industries, handloom handicrafts and leather industries, etc. Further environment improvement is also attracting proper attention. Rural sanitation programme, tree plantations, IREP, village development programmes are being implemented to improve the environment in rural area of the Territory. The limited cultivable land is being put to intensive use through multiple cropping, intensive vegetable development and a number of other programmes. In addition to above mentioned programmes, IRDP, NREP, RLEGP programmes are being implemented as central sector schemes.

Seventh plan and annual plan 1989-90.

During the Seventh Five Year 1985-90, 22 chaupals are to be constructed for the Harijans. In the rural villages, 15 wells are to be constructed. 82 villages are to be covered under the Plan scheme "Consolidation of Holding" being implemented by the Deputy Commissioner's Office. 75 wind mills in Delhi will be installed and 1000 solar cookers will come in the market. Programmes being implemented in the sector

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are Community Development and Panchayats, Consolidation of Holdings by the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Integrated Energy Programme by the DEDA and National Training Centre at akoli by DEDA. In addition to these programmes; IRDP, NREP, RLEG Programmes are being implemented as Central Sector schemes.

In the Rural Development sector, no new scheme has been proposed for the year 1989-90 and emphasis will be given on implementation of the existing ongoing schemes. In a summary form, the outlay and the expenditure incurred and the outlay proposed for 1989-90 are given below:-

Sub-sector	Seventh Five Year Plan Out- lay.	(Rs. in lakhs)				
		1987-88 Actual Expdr.	1988-89 App. Out- lay	1988-89 Ant. Exp.	1989-90 Prop. Out- lay.	1989-90 Cap.
1. Community Development & Panchayats.	36.00	25.97	12.10	12.10	22.90	22.50
2. Land Reforms	105.00	1.28	7.90	3.90	14.40	-
3. D.R.D.A.	25.00	-	--	--	-	-
4. Integrated Rural Energy Programme By DEDA	275.00	40.00	50.00	50.00	59.00	-
5. National Training Centre at Bakoli by DEDA	-	50.00	50.00	50.00	26.70	-
Total (Rural Dev.)	441.00	117.25	120.00	116.00	123.00	22.50

Scheme-wise details are given below:-

(A) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS:

1. Construction of Chaupals for SCs(Harijans)
Rs.10.00 lakhs under Capital head).

Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct new chaupals exclusively for the Harijans in such villages where this facility does not exist. The scheme will cover such villages in the beginning where there is no chaupal for Harijans and the Gaon Panchayats are not in a position to construct such chaupals for want of funds.

A model chaupal comprised of big hall and two additional rooms and a boundary wall the approximate cost of construction of a Harijan Chaupal come to Rs.1.50 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.11.00 lacs under Capital Head was approved for the Seventh Five Year plan 1985-90 for construction of 22 chaupals for Harijans. During Sixth Plan period, an expenditure of Rs.11.51 lacs have been incurred. During the annual plan 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs.7.96 lacs was incurred against the modified outlay of Rs.8.00 lacs and 9 chaupals were constructed. In 1986-87, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lacs has been approved for construction of 18 chaupals and 13 chaupals were constructed against the modified outlay of Rs.25.00 lacs. During 1987-88, 12 chaupals have been constructed at the cost of Rs.14.07 lacs against the modified outlay of Rs.15.00 lacs. The committed liability of the corresponding year has been completed.

An outlay of Rs.6.00 lacs has been approved for construction of 4 chaupals for S.Cs during 1988-89. Keeping in view the liability of Rs.1.12 lacs to be incurred, rise in cost of material and to meet unflinching demand total requirement under this scheme is Rs.7.12 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs.6.00 lacs. Hence, the approved outlay of Rs.11.00 lacs for construction of 22 chaupals may be enhanced to the tune of Rs.70.12 lacs for construction of 60 chaupals

It is also proposed to take up construction of 6 more chaupals for S.Cs during 1989-90 at an estimated cost of Rs.11.00 lacs.

(2) Development and Construction of Panchayat Ghars.
(Rs. 10.00 lacs under Capital head).

In the Union Territory of Delhi, there are 191 Gaon Panchayats covering 251 villages in rural areas. There is a great demand for the construction of new Panchayat Ghars, to cater the needs of rural folk. In such Panchayat Ghars, small Libraries, reading rooms, Adult centres, Sewing centres, Dispensaries etc. are also proposed to be established and the halls of the Panchayat Ghars can be used for showing T.V. Programmes to the villagers. A model Panchayat Ghars will comprise a big hall and at least three rooms. The approximate cost of such Panchayat Ghars comes to Rs.2.25 lacs. The Administrative management of the Panchayat Ghars shall be the responsibility of the Gaon Panchayat.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs under Capital Head was approved for construction of 8 Panchayats Ghars for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. During the Annual Plan 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs.8.47 lacs was incurred against the modified outlay of Rs.8.50 lacs on 5 Panchayat Ghars. During 1986-87, 3 chaupals were constructed at an expenditure of Rs.14.22 lacs. In 1987-88, Rs.4.00 lacs was approved for the construction of 2 Panchayat Ghars. An expenditure of Rs.10.47 lacs have been incurred for the construction of 5 Panchayat Ghars against the modified outlay of Rs.11.00 lacs upto 31.3.88.

For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.4.70 lacs has been approved for construction of 2 Panchayat Ghars, keeping in view of the liabilities of Rs.4.15 lacs to be incurred, rise in construction material and to meet the unflinching demands, total requirement under the scheme is Rs.9.15 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs.4.70 lacs for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 for construction of 8 Panchayat Ghars may be enhanced to the tune of Rs.62.15 lacs for construction of 25 Panchayat Ghars. It is also proposed to take up construction of 5 Panchayat Ghars at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lacs during 1989-90. Hence, Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed.

(3) Grant-in-aid to Panchayats for taking up Development works (Rs.0.40 lacs under Revenue Head).

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.12.00 lacs has been approved under this scheme.

During the Annual Plan 1985-86, grant-in-aid of Rs.0.10 lacs to two Gaon Panchayats was given for taking up developmental works. In 1986-87 an amount of Rs.0.40 lacs was approved but no fund was utilised as there was no response to the scheme because of the poor financial position of the Panchayats and they were unable to contribute an equal expenditure from their own resources. In 1987-88, for providing grant-in-aid to 8 Gaon Panchayats, an outlay of 0.40 lakhs was approved, and one Panchayat was provided Grant-in-aid an amount of Rs.4,950/- upto 31.3.88.

During the current year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.0.40 lacs has been approved for 8 Panchayats. It is proposed to approve Rs.0.40 lacs for Annual Plan 1989-90.

(4) Development of village wells:
(Rs. 2.50 lakhs).

Under this scheme, it is proposed to have:

- (a) Pacca platform around well
- (b) Pulleyes to draw water
- (c) Water morger for the cattles.

To provide above, approximate cost comes to Rs.20,000/- for each well. During Sixth Plan, Rs.13.41 lacs was incurred under this scheme. During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.3.00 lacs was approved for 1985-90. During the Annual Plan 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs.2.96 lacs was incurred on development of 16 wells. For 1986-87, Rs.2.96 lacs was incurred on development of 10 wells. In 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lac was approved for development of 5 wells. An expenditure of Rs.1.39 lacs have been incurred on 5 wells, upto 31.3.88 against the modified outlay of Rs.2.10 lacs.

For taking up work of development of 5 villages wells Rs.1.00 lakh has been approved in 1988-89, keeping in view spill over/committed liability rise in cost of material and to meet unflinching demand, total requirement under the scheme is Rs.1.50 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs.1.00 lac for 1988-89.

It is proposed to take up work of development of 12 more village wells during the year 1989-90. Hence, an outlay of Rs.2.50 lacs is proposed.

(B) LAND REFORMS

(5) Allotment of Surplus Agricultural Land to Landless Labourers (Scheduled Castes)(Rs. 1.00 lakhs).

The original scheme envisage distribution of land declared surplus under the Land Ceiling Laws. In Union Territory of Delhi, no additional land is likely to be available for distribution. About 11,530.30 acre of land was declared surplus out of which 500 acres of land has been distributed and the remaining is involved in multiple litigation. On the other hand, Gaon Sabha land is also being distributed for agricultural purposes. Earlier the Gaon Sabha land was not being reported. It has now been considered desirable to report distribution of surplus Gaon Sabha land under this scheme and physical target have been increased from 250 acres to 500 acres for the Seventh Five Year Plan as against which 220 acres of land vesting in Gaon Sabha have been distributed during 1985-86 to 230 eligible harijans and landless labourers and 146 acres land to 158 persons during 1986-87.

An allocation of Rs.5.00 lacs has been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 for distribution of 500 acres of land. During the Annual Plan 1985-86, the allocation could not be utilised as the Finance Department had not concurred with the proposal. However, 42 acres surplus land was distributed among 41 eligible Harijans and landless labourers. 30 acres ceiling surplus land was allotted to DRDA for setting up Nursery in Mossadabad during 1986-87. Rs.4.00 lac has been approved for the Annual Plan 1987-88 for distribution of 30 acres of surplus land.

A sum of Rs.0.60 lacs has been approved for 1988-89 for distribution of 46 acres of Ceiling Surplus land. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for distribution of 30 acres.

(6) Consolidation of Holding (Rs.13.40 lakhs).

The Consolidation of Holding Scheme is under-taken under the provisions of the East Punjab Holding(Consolidated on and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Act, 1954 as extended to Union Territory of Delhi. In brief, the Consolidation aims at rationalisation of land holding pattern, promotion of productivity and planned reconstruction of the villages. Thus the scheme envisages whole-some land reform. The scheme is the only solution for development and uplift of rural area which is one of the important programme of new 20 Point Programme of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

It is an integrated programme of rural development forming part of the land reforms. Planned rural development has suffered set-back in the past as the land-laws do not permit use of agricultural land for non-agriculture purpose. It has not been possible for the administration to undertake a fresh settlement after 1906-09 and accordingly, the needs of the rural population in regard to housing and common facilities could not be taken care of. The only available alternative has been extension of the Lal-Dora/Abadi by way of 'Phirni' through the process of Consolidation under the East Punjab (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948.

Total Cost of the Scheme. Original: 100 Lakhs
Revised :32.23lakhs.

82 Villages were identified where Consolidation was proposed to be undertaken during the 7th Five Year Plan. The Scheme could not be put into operation immediately and mid-term review had to be undertaken. Taking note of the practical problems and the past experience, it was decided with the concurrence of Executive Councillor(Development) that we may go ahead with a scheme in 30 villages during the current Five Year Plan and the remaining villages could be taken-up in the next Five Year Plan. Proposal of Scheme was approved and agreed upon by the Advisor(R.D.), Planning Commission G.O.I. Vide D.O. letter No.FC(P)/9/58-85/BLH dt. 30.4.85.

The scheme had to be taken up in the 7th Plan in 1985-90 but due to non sanction of posts, identification of villages priority thereof, the scheme could not be implemented during that year and started as late as Dec., 1986.

Initially 82 villages had to be notified to carry out implementation of the scheme but due to non-sanction of posts, representations from the villagers of the village concern, only 8 villages could be notified and the consolidation work is almost complete. The total expenditure incurred in the scheme till Sep., 1988 is Rs.2.66 lakhs.

The Original Target alongwith the date of target for completion for the project is as under:-

	<u>No. of villages</u>	<u>To be completed</u>
Original:	82	by 1985-90
Revised:	35 + 3 already in hand.	by 1985-90

Plan allocation for 7th Plan was Rs.100 lakhs. The year-wise details is as under:

	<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Expenditure(In Rs.)</u>
1985-86	5.00	Nil
1986-87	7.08	1.38
1987-88	5.25	1.28
1988-89	7.30	----
1989-90(Proposed)	13.40

The scheme could not be taken up during 1985-86 and was started in De., 1986. As a result of this late of implementation, only 8 villages could be notified. Out of these, work in five villages is almost near completion and rest of three villages could not undertaken due to shortage of staff and cross-representation from the villagers. Thirty new villages have to be notified during 1988-90 i.e. 15 new villages have been notified for consolidation on 1.9.88 rest of the 15 villages are to be notified during 1989-90.

The Financial Target proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.13.40 lakhs. The item wise details are as under:-

<u>Name of items</u>	<u>B.E. 1989-90</u>
Pay	11.50 (in lakhs)
Jeep	1-05
P.O.L. & Repair	0.30
Type writer	0.10
Furniture	0.10
TA/DA	0.10
Survey Equipment	0.05
Office Misc.	0.15
Stationary	0.05
Total	<u>13.40</u>

Delhi Energy Development Agency:

It has been amply recognised that Energy is the basic input for development. It was a decade ago that we, alongwith other oil importing countries felt the major shock in the world oil market. All energy sources are, of course natural. Today, however, sun and wind waves and hot springs and biomass are somehow considered more natural than coal or oil or nuclear energy. Indeed, solar energy is the oldest source of energy. It is ample and as human lives are measured, it is everlasting and pollution-free.

On the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the Programme was started in the shape of a pilot programme in Alipur Block in March, 1983 which happens to be the first Community block in the country. The Programme was extended to two more blocks during the year 1984-85. Subsequently, however, the programme was extended in all the five blocks (rural) of the Union Territory in the last year of Sixth Plan.

DEDA has proposed to include the following programmes in 1989-90.

- a. Integrated Rural Energy Programme.
- b. National Training Centre-Bakoli.
- c. Non-Conventional U rban Energy Programme.
- d. Plying of Battery Buses.
- e. Sanitary Land fill.
- f. Generation of Power from Synpyrol Biomass scheme.

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First two schemes are being covered under the Sector Rural Development while the rest of the four plan schemes will be covered under the sector Energy.

(7) Integrated Rural Energy Programme
(Rs.59.00 lakhs).

During 1987-88, Rs.40 lakhs had been spent under this scheme and for the current year Rs.50.00 lakhs have been provided. The achievements of the year 1989-90 of various non-conventional devices/projects are shown in Annexure-GN 3. For 1989-90 Rs.59.00 lakhs have been proposed. Staff required is given below:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>POST.</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Dy. Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Engineer	2	2000-2500
3.	Asstt. Project Officer	3	1640-2900
4.	Junior Engineer	5	1400-2300
5.	Accountant S.A .S.	1	1640-2900
6.	Investigator	2	1200-2040
7.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
8.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
9.	Demonstrator	10	950-1500
10.	L.D.C.	5	950-1500
11.	Mechanic	5	950-1500
12.	Driver	8	950-1400
13.	Peon/Helper	8	750-940
	<i>14. Chowkidars</i>	<u>5</u>	<u>750-940</u>
		<u>58</u>	

New Proposal for Implementing Gasifire and
Stirling Engine Programme

At the instance of Govt. of India, Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, DEDA has taken up the gasifire and stirling engine programme in the U.T. of Delhi. These system that have been approved by the Govt. of India (D.N.E.S.) are in two modes i.e. for water pumping and electricity generation and these save the conventional fuel, i.e. diesel in the range of 60-80%. The 80% cost of these system have been subsidized by D.N.E.S.

During the year 1989-90, the activities of the installation of these devices were limited in energy complexes where these devices shall be beneficial for the use in plantation and shall meet out the water requirement, only five gasifires and five stirling engine systems have been installed. The 20% of cost these systems have been borne by DEDA. Since the entire responsibility of the running and maintenance of these devices is on the part of the modal agency or of the beneficiary, the funds for running and a maintenance of these systems are needed. The details of these are as follows:-

<u>Details of work</u>	<u>Amount involved.</u>
(a) Cost of diesel and mobile oil per annum for running the 5 Nos. of gasifires @ 6 ltrs./day (assuming that a 10 H.P. pump set consumes about 3 ltrs of diesel/m.	Rs.1.50 lakh
(b) Cost of fuel wood for running the 5 Nos. of gasifire @ 6 ltrs./day consumption of wood taken into account as 5 kg./hr.	Rs.0.82 lakh.
(c) Cost of rice husk/saw dust per annum for running the 5 Nos. stirling engines for 6 hrs/day consumption about 10 Kg./hr.	Rs.0.55 lakh
(d) Salaries of operator/mechanic payable per annum to operate 10 Nos. of systems at five different sites i.e. two each site.	Rs.0.75 lakh.
	<u>Rs.2.62lakh.</u>

Rupees 2.62 lacs may, therefore, be placed against this scheme so that the system installed may be run and utilize to their installed capacities.

Financial implications.

1. Staff	10.50
2. Office expenses	2.50
3. Demonstrations different items	20.00
4. Subsidy	7.50
5. Running & Maintenance of Energy complexes	12.00
6. Gasifire & Stirling Engine programme.	2.50
7. Publicity	2.00
8. Misc.	2.00
	<u>59.00</u>

)(g) National Training Centre at Bakoli (Rs.26.70 lakhs)

Delhi Energy Development Agency is constructing an IREP Training Centre at Bakoli Village in Alipur Block. The Centre is being constructed on the initiation of Planning Commission on a 5 acres plot of land from the 17 acres land taken by Delhi Energy Development Agency on lease basis from Gram Panchayat. The Centre has provision for main building which is in the last state of completion a hostel having 24 rooms to accomodate 48 trainees. The objective of the Training Centre will be to provide training for the implementation of IREP Programme in the entire country. The Training will be done at various levels of Officers in short term and long term courses.

For constructing the building, Planning Commission had provided Rs. 25 lakhs (15 lakhs during the year 1986-87) and Rs.10.00 lakhs during the year 1987-88. In addition, Delhi Admn. has provided Rs.1 crore in the State Plan Budget during 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively it is expected that the construction work of the Centre and its furnishing shall be completed within this outlay.

It is proposed that the Training Centre will be in functioning position in the begining of 1989-90. To run the Centre, there is a proposal of Rs.26.70 lakhs for 1989-90. The expenditure will be spent on salary of faculty staff administrative staff, engg. staff & maintance of the centre complex. The details of posts & expenditure will be as follows:-

Faculty Staff

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>	<u>Scale of pay.</u>
1.	Librarian	1	1640-2900
2.	Librairy Attendant	2	950-1500.
3.	Computer Programmer.	1	2200-4000
4.	Lab. Incharge	1	1200-2040
5.	Lab. Asstt.	1	950-1500.
6.	Lecturer's room attendant/Waterman/Peon	4	750-940
		<u>10</u>	

Administrative Staff:

1. Director	1	-----
2. Dy. Director	1	3000-4500
3. Admn. Officer	1	2000-3500
4. Office asstt.	2	1400-2300
5. Jr. Accounts Officer	1	2000-3500
6. U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
7. L.D.C.	4	950-1500
8. Water/Sweeper/ Peons/Chowkidars	10	750-940
9. Staff Car Driver	2	950-1400

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Engg. Staff.

1. Ex.Engineer(Civil)	1	3000-4500
2. Asstt. Engineer(C)	1	2000-3500
3. Jr. Engineer(C)	2	1 400-2300
4. Supervisor	4	1200-2040
5. Horticulture Asstt.	1	1400-2300
6. Malis/Peons/Beldar	10	750-940

Financial Implications

Salary & Honarium

Rs. in lakhs

2. Training Expenses	14.55
1. Stationery	0.50
2. Library Books	0.50
3. Travelling Expenses	0.20
4. Staff Car/Jeep	2.00
5. Pol.	0.45
6. Preparation of Software etc. for computer	0.50
	<u>4.15</u>

....315/-

3. Running of Hostel:

Bed Sheets, covers curtains, towels, soaps licence etc. & their washings.	1.00
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Kitchen expenses including cultery	2.50
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Games, T.V. etc.	0.50
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<u>4.00</u>

4. Maintenance of Buildings:

Annual white wash & repairs	2.00
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Electricity bills	0.50
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Water Bills	0.20
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Telephone Bills	0.50
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Dev. of nursery, plants, etc.	0.50
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Misc.	0.50
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<u>4.20</u>

Total estimated amount needed for the
year 1989-90 is Rs.26.80 lakhs.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The Delhi Rural Development Agency is presently engaged in the Rural upliftment by implementing the following Programmes sponsored by Central Government:-

1. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (Rs.50.00 Lakhs)

Its basic objective is to evolve an operationally integrated strategy, which on the one hand provides an opportunity to the families whose income is below Rs.4800/- per annum to avail the assistance in the form of loan subsidy and training for generation of additional income on lasting basis enabling them to come out of poverty line and on the other to increase sectoral production and productivity.

2. Under this Programme, the beneficiary family is assisted by grant of subsidy @ 25% of the cost of project or Rs.3000/- (whichever is less) if it is a Small Farmer's Family family and 33 1/3% of the cost of project or Rs.3000/- (whichever is less), to other categories of families.

3. Besides, grant of loan and subsidy, the rural youths are imparted training in various trades so that after training they could establish their own units and thus become self-employed. During training, the trainees are granted stipend at the rates approved by the Government of India and raw material to the extent of Rs.25/- per trainee per month or Rs.200/- whichever is less. Besides a tool kit of Rs.500/- can also be granted.

4. Tailoring, Handloom, training, spinning, Paper making, Chalk making etc., are various trades wherein training is arranged by this Agency under the scheme of TRYSEM.

5. After training, assistance in the form of loan and subsidy is granted for establishment of units also to make the trainee self-employed.

During 1987-88 Rs.51.03 lakhs were incurred and as many as 3062 families (including 908 SC) families were assisted).

For 1988-89, Government of India has allocated Rs.44.50 lakhs and in physical terms 2360 identified families are to be assisted. From this year we have introduced new schemes such as loan for mules for transportation, Exercise book making, Handloom weaving and other small scale rural cottage industries.

For 1989-90 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed to assist 2500 identified families living below the poverty line. From next year we intend to further diversify, the activities under IRDP and propose to include the following activities.

- (i) Vegetable growing.
 - (ii) Plants nurseries raising.
 - (iii) Papad making.
 - (iv) Dairing
- TRYSEM.

TRYSEM:

Trysem is part of DRDA and the objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to rural youth, from families below poverty line and to enable them to take up self-employment in allied field like, Agriculture, Industries Service and Business. The training is being provided to the rural youths between age groups of 18-35 years on the basis of actual need and requirement.

The identified youths are imparted training in various trades by the instructors appointed by DRDA on the consolidated salary of Rs.800/- p.m.

(a) STIPENED AND HONARARIUM.

- (i) Upto Rs.75/- per trainee per month if the training is conducted in the village of the trainee.
- (ii) Upto Rs.250/- per month if training is conducted a place other then the trainees village and no arrangement for free accommodation have been made.

(b) SUPPLY OF FREE TOOL KIT TO TRAINEES.

A free toolkit costing not more than Rs.500/- may be given in kind to the trainees during the course of training itself.

At present D.R.D.A. has taken up 22 TRYSEM tailowng centre in the Union Territory of Delhi for providing technical skills to rural youths from families below the poverty line so that they could take up self employment opportunities in this skill.

D.R.D.A. is also providing training in T.V. and radio repair to rural youths to enable them to become self-employed after completion of training. It is proposed to further intensify the training programmes and new training programme will be started such as training in vegetable/floriculture growing, Dairy farming, Papad making shoes making, motor driving etc.

2. NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME
(Rs.40.00 lakhs).

Unemployment and under employment are still big problems in Rural areas. The problem aggravates during loan period of agricultural operations. To overcome this problem, N.R.E .P. has been designe to provide employment to the needy in the Rural Areas. This programme has the following 3 basic objectives:-

- (i) Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in Rural Areas.
- (ii) Creation of durable community assets for strengthening Rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise

in income levels of the rural poor.

2. The programme has two components (i) Creation of community asset and (ii) Social Forestry. One important feature of this programme is that expenditure on labour cost and raw material is required to be maintained 50:50 basis so that maximum number of mandays of employment is generated and along with wages, the one kila of foodgrains is given to each labour per day. The labour is engaged at the minimum wages approved by the State Government. Secondly, the contractors are not permitted for execution of works and Panchayats are to be closely associated in selection of works, and workers also.

During 1987-88, Rs.22.60 lakhs were incurred and 70000 trees were planted. Employment in the shape of mandays were generated numbering to 100124.

For 1988-89, Government of India has allocated Rs.40.00 lakhs. By the end of Sept., 1988 Rs.8.19 lakhs have been incurred and 38973 mandays of employment have generated against the target of 110000 mandays.

During 1989-90 works relating to development of link roads in villages Play grounds, Parks and social forestry works will be taken up and Rs.40.00 lakhs are proposed with a target to generate 100000 mandays of employment.

3. RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME
(Rs.40.00 lakhs).

This Programme was given to the nation by the Ex-Prime Minister on 15th Aug., its two basic objectives are:-

- (i) To improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in year.
- ii) Creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy. During 1987-99 Rs.26.44 lakhs were incurred and 136647 mandays of employment were generated.

For this programme during 88-89, Government of India has allocated Rs.40.00 lakhs. The projects of Social Forestry under this programme and construction of Rural Roads have been taken up. By the end of August, 88 Rs.7.21 lakhs have been incurred and 35781 mandays of employment have been generated by way of Social Forestry and construction of rural link roads.

For 1989-90 Rs.40.00 lakhs are proposed with a target to generate 100000 mandays of employment. Works relating to Social Forestry and Rural Roads/ Paths ways will be taken up besides new schemes such as Play grounds and Parks in villages will also be taken up.

4. CHEME FOR ASSISTANCE TO SMALL LAND MARGINAL FARMERS FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION (Nil).

In Rural Delhi, majority of the land holders are marginal farmers and this Scheme aims at assisting them. This scheme has following three components:-

- (i) Minor Irrigation.
- (ii) Plantation of fruit/fuel trees and
- (iii) Land Development, distribution of Mini Kits and Administration.

During 1986-87, an expenditure of Rs.0.14 lakhs was incurred and 700 minikits of seeds and fertilisers were distributed to small and marginal farmers.

For 1988-89, Rs.2.50 lakhs are proposed for distribution of minikits, minor irrigation works and plantation of fruit and fuel trees.

5. D.W.C.R.A. (Rs.6.00 Lakhs).

This is a sub scheme of I.R.D.P. while on one hand D.W.C.R.A. seeks to provide income generating activities to women which will have a positive impact on the economic and nutritional status of the family, on the other hand, it also attempts to provide an organisational support in terms of a receiving system for the assisted women, so that they can become effective recipients of goods and services available in that area.

During the year 1988-89 an allocation of Rs.6.00 lakhs have been made D.R.D.A. have formed 2 groups of 20 women each for making exercise book at Gheora and 2 groups of 20 women each for Handloom weaving at village Rani Khera.

From 1989-90 it is proposed to further diversity the training programme/activities in Papad making, Dairy farming and other relevant activities popular in the area and Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated.

III. 1. MEDIUM IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

The Flood Control Wing of Delhi Administration was created in February, 1965 to look after the flood control work in the Union Territory of Delhi. Under this sector, schemes have been taken up with the objective of protecting the Union Territory of Delhi from the menace of flood attained in 1978, in River Yamuna and those in 1977 in Najafgarh Drain. This is not adequate in the sense that as against the requirements of 3.9 lakhs cusecs discharge, Delhi can pass safely 2.5 lakhs cusecs discharge in River Yamuna. There is, thus need for raising and strengthening the existing embankments and taking up new works along right bank and left bank of River Yamuna for a discharge of 3.9 lakhs cusecs. As far as Najafgarh Drain and Supplementary Drain to N.G. Drain are concerned, it needs to be emphasised that the ultimate capacity of these two drains would be ten thousand cusecs and five to ten thousand cusecs respectively which can pass through Delhi. It is, therefore, obvious that the discharge mentioned above have to regulate accordingly through U.T of Delhi.

There is a need to accelerate the pace of construction of Supplementary Drain. Other factor which needs to be taken into consideration is the synchronisation factor i.e. when River Yamuna is already in floods and lot of water is received from Haryana as well as there is local rain-falls also. To face such eventuality, some semi-permanent/Permanent pumping arrangements needs to be made available at strategic points for discharging at least the local run off under these conditions. During 1983 floods season, such conditions prevailed when all available pumping capacity was fully geared up in every nook and corner of the flood affected areas in Delhi to provide relief.

Yet another factor which is being noticed and creating the drainage problem is the water supply which has been introduced in each and every village of Delhi. As the capacity of the village ponds has fully been utilised by sullage from the water supply of village abadi, necessity is now felt for providing Link Drain from the village ponds to the nearest outfall of the drains to avoid submergence of abadi area during rainy season due to the overflow of such ponds. This problem has not been tackled to the extent it requires attention and is likely to create water logging conditions particularly around each and every village. As such the schemes for construction of link drains from village ponds to outfall drains has been taken up vigorously during 1988-89 and further will be taken up for execution in the year 1989-90 in all blocks of Union Territory of Delhi. In addition, the following schemes are also to be taken up for execution during the Annual Plan 1989-90:-

1. Creation of lakes in the U.T. of Delhi.
2. Providing pitching of side slopes of left forward bund.
3. Schemes for raising and strengthening of banks of River Yamuna for a discharge of 3.9 lac cusecs.

These schemes are proposed to be executed to supplement Delhi's increased requirement of drinking water and to achieve the objective of self-reliance. Similarly planned development has to be accelerated on the two possible economic operations viz. the sand excavation from river bed and reclamation of land.

SEVENTH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN - 1989-90

Approved outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan, expenditure incurred alongwith the proposed outlay for the important schemes and the sector are as a whole are given below:-

Name of Schemes	7th Plan outlay	1987-88 Actual Expdr.	1988-89 Appr. Ant. outlay	1988-89 Expdr.	1989-90 Prop. outlay
1. Scheme for in- creasing the capacity of N.G. Drain.	956.41	259.08	320.00	337.40	246.15
2. Constn. of Suppl- mentary Drain to N.G.Drain.	1919.83	338.33	200.00	418.00	1200.00
3. Drainage of village ponds in all the blocks of U.T of Delhi.	73.90	33.78	72.00	60.00	56.00
4. Other small drainage schemes.	279.37	15.41	50.00	38.00	100.00
5. Providing new addl. bridges on N.G. Drain & other drains and remodelling of existing fleet of bridges.	26.38	14.27	8.00	15.00	21.65
Total Flood Control	16398.00	836.31	883.00	1088.00	2027.00

The detailed write up of the various schemes is as under:

1. Scheme for increasing the capacity of Najafgarh Drain (Rs.246.15 lakhs).

(a) Scheme for increasing the capacity of Najafgarh Drain from Dhansa Bund to Bharat Nagar Bridge (From Dhansa to Kakroula 8000 cusecs) and from Kakroula to Bharat Nagar Bridge 10000 cusecs).

The U.T of Delhi experienced a catastrophic flood in the year 1977 resulting in flooding in large areas of U.T of Delhi. Due to heavy rainfalls in the catchment of Sahibi River in the year 1977, the storm water flowing in the Sahibi bypassed the Dhansa Bund which breached the banks of the N.G.Drain and flooded large areas of U.T of Delhi. In order to suggest a remedial measure, a Master Plan

for Flood Control for the Sahibi and N.G. Drain, was prepared by the Central Water Commission. One of the major recommendations of the Master Plan to protect the surrounding area of N.G. Drain from flood, was to increase the capacity of the drain from 3000 cusecs to 8000 cusecs upto Kakraula and 10,000 cusecs from Kakraula regulator to its outfall into River Yamuna.

Accordingly, the scheme of increasing the capacity of N.G. Drain from Dhansa Bund to Bharat Nagar Bridge was prepared by this Deptt. and approved by the M/O Irrigation & Power for Rs.18.02 crores in May 1979.

The scheme is a Pre-Sixth Plan Scheme and has been revised to cost Rs.37.11 crores and has been submitted to G.O.I. for according N/A & E/S. The Ministry of Water Resources vide their No. 12/13/78-FC/Vol-IV, dt.30.6.88 have conveyed the approval of C.C.E.A., 1988, for the revised cost estimates of the scheme amounting to Rs.37.11 crores.

57.4 Kms. long N.G. Drain caters to the storm water drainage of North and North-west areas of the U.T. of Delhi starting from Dhansa Bund on Delhi Haryana Border upto Delhi tail distributory covering an area of about 770.89 Km. Besides this, it received spills from Sahibi Nadi of Rajasthan & Haryana and outfalling drain No.6 of Haryana. It envisages increasing the capacity of the N.G. Drain from Dhansa Bund Regulator to Kakraula Regulator in a length of 30.30 Km. from 3000 to 8000 cusecs & thereafter to Bharat Nagar Bridge in a length of 21.30 Km. from 3000 to 10000 cusecs. Beyond Bharat Nagar Bridge the drain is already lined bearing a capacity of 10000 cusecs in a length of 5.30 Km. upto its outfall in River Yamuna.

Against a 7th plan outlay of Rs.956.41 lakhs the expenditure is Rs.326.23 lakhs in 1985-86, & Rs.207.67 lakhs in 1986-87 & Rs. 259.08 lakhs in 1987-88. the outlay of Rs.320.00 lakhs provided has been raised to Rs.337.10 lakhs in RE 88-89 an amount of Rs.246.15 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Though the benefits of this scheme cannot be evaluated directly in terms of money but it will prevent flooding in about 60,000 hectares of rural area & 16,800 hectares of urban areas of U.T. of Delhi. when completed.

(b) Lining of city reaches of N.G. Drain.

In some portions of the N.G. Drain enough land width is not available to provide katcha section of the drain for 10,000 cusecs capacity. In such portion drain sections are proposed to be lined to increase the discharging capacity.

The scheme is under preparation.

(c) Scheme for increasing the capacity of N.G. Drain from Dhansa to Kakraula upto 10000 cusecs : Not yet taken up.

- (d) Scheme for increasing the capacity of N.G.Drain from Dhansa to Kakraula upto 15,000 cusecs : Not taken up yet.
- (e) Raising & strengthening of banks of N.G.Drain in outfall reaches : Scheme under revision.
- (f) Increasing the capacity of N.G.Drain from Dhansa Buhā to Bharat Nagar(New Works) : Not taken up yet.

2. (a) Construction of Supplementary Drain to Najafgarh Drain (Rs.1200.00 lakhs)

The capacity of the N.G.Drain in its tail reaches could not be improved to carry more than 10000 cusecs discharge as it passes through heavily urbanised area, hence the supplementary drain is proposed to carry the surplus discharge system from Haryana and local storm water drains.

The scheme was originally sanctioned for an estimated cost of Rs.25.07 crores and scheme was started for execution in 1979-80, and an expenditure of Rs.572.73 lakhs was incurred in the sixth plan upto 1984-85. Non-availability of land and stay orders of court in some reaches did not allow the work to be executed in full swing in the original alignment. The alternative alignment was surveyed and the scheme has been revised to the tune of Rs.62.00 crores and submitted with the C.W.C. The revised alignment of the drain has been approved by the L.G. of Delhi and also by the C.W.C.

The expenditure on the scheme in 1985-86, 86-87 & 87-88 is Rs.237.26 lakhs, Rs.303.65 lakhs & Rs.338.33 lakhs. With the approval of the revised alignment the Ministry of Water Resources/C.W.C has directed that the scheme be completed in the coming three years. Keeping this in view against an allotment of Rs.200.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.237.00 lakhs is sought in RE 88-89 and Rs. 1200.00 lakhs proposed for the year 1989-90.

(b) Construction of Pilot cut on Supplementary Drain along Road No.50 G.T.Road to outfall into River Yamuna.

This work has been completed.

(c) Increasing the capacity of Supplementary Drain from 5000 cusecs to 10000 cusecs.

The work of increasing the capacity of Supplementary Drain to 10000 cusecs will be taken up after the rural area of U.T of Delhi falling in the catchment of Supplementary Drain is urbanised, and the capacity of N.G.Drain is increased. No budget is demanded for this scheme.

3. Drainage of village ponds in all blocks of U.T of Delhi. (Rs.56.00 lakhs).

With the fast urbanisation of rural Delhi & over increasing population of Delhi, the village ponds are not able to carry the sullage and discharge received by it. With many villages being provided drinking water by the Corporation, the storm & sullage water gets collected in the village ponds & creates drainage congestion and flooding problems during monsoons, immediately adjacent to the abadi & approach to the villages. Several schemes have been proposed to drain out the village ponds. The status of the various pond drainage schemes which have already been approved for taking up the work and are under process for approval for taking up in future are given below:-

(a) Village pond drainage scheme for Gokulpur village:-

This scheme has already been approved for Rs.2.05 lakhs. Work has already started and the scheme is expected to be completed this year. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for RE 88-89 & Nil amount for 1989-90.

(b) Drainage of ponds at Sadatpur and Mustafabad village:-

Scheme is under preparation.

(c) Schemes for construction of open drain from pond near Jharoda road in village Najafgarh outfalling into Mungeshpur drain 2740 M.

This scheme has been envisaged to cater for the storm water drainage of the area. At present, there is no drain, as a result of which, there is water logging & drainage congestion during the monsoon. The scheme costing Rs.42.00 lakhs has been approved by the TAC & FCB and the A/A & E/s of the scheme is expected this year. The main work is construction of lined sections upto Najafgarh, Dichaon Kalan, Constn. of pumphouse, Regulator, constn. of 3 bridges, sump wells etc., as the work is expected to be taken up this year, an amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed in RE 1988-89 & Rs.24.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90.

(d) Ranhola pond drainage scheme.

A scheme amounting to Rs.9.48 lakhs has been accorded A/A & E/s for construction of Pucca drain, to drain out the village pond. An amount of Rs.0.36 lakhs has been spent on the scheme till March 88. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed in RE 88-89 at Rs.5.00 lakhs for the year 89-90.

(e) Pond scheme for Karawal Nagar village.

The scheme costing Rs.18.10 lakhs has been accorded A/A & E/s. Due to certain land problems, the scheme did not pick up in 1987-88. The scheme is under progress and an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed in RE 88-89 & Rs.10.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90.

(f) Construction of covered pipe drain from Alipur village outfalling into Alipur Link Drain at RD 1330 M.

The scheme costing Rs.5.06 lakhs, envisages to provide effective drainage to the area of Alipur village by way of construction of a pipe drain from village pond to

Alipur Link drain.. A/A & E/S of the scheme has been accorded & the scheme is virtually complete, but for certain minor liabilities. An amount of Rs.0.10 lakhs is proposed in RE-88-89.

- (g) Scheme for construction of Harevali-Auchandi depression Link drain.

A scheme costing Rs.4.22 lakhs was accorded A/A & E/S in March, 86, but was not taken up due to certain problems. The present section of the drain is inadequate to cater to the storm water drainage requirements of village Auchandi Harevali. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs in RE 88-89 & Rs.0.20 lakhs for the year 1989-90 is proposed.

- (h) Construction of Tikri Kalan link drain outfalling into Mungeshpur drain.

The scheme amounting to Rs.3.13 lakhs has been accorded A/A & E/S to cater to storm water drainage of the area, as at present there is no drain as a result of which there is water logging and drainage congestion during monsoon. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed in RE-88-89 and Rs.0.10 lakhs for the year 1989-90.

- (i) Construction of pond drain from village Bharatnagar.

Scheme is under preparation.

- (j) Scheme for construction of drain in village Dichan Kalan from village pond to its outfall into Mungeshpur drain at RD15500 RT bank.

The scheme amounting to Rs.3.9 lakhs has been accorded A/A & E/S. The scheme has since been completed.

- (k) Scheme for construction of Linzarpur Link drain.

The scheme costing to Rs.4.10 lakhs has been accorded A/A & E/S and is stuck up for the acquisition of land for which the case is under process. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs in RE 88-89 & Rs.2.10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

- (l) Scheme for construction of Fucca drain along Falam Dabri Road for the drainage of Mahavir Enclave.

The scheme costing Rs.13.46 lakhs has been drawn to give relief to the resident of Mahavir Enclave against water logging & drainage during monsoon. A/A & E/S of the scheme has been accorded & the case has been sent to the concerned Deptt. for acquisition of land. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs in RE-88-89 is proposed as the land acquisition may take time and Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

- (m) Scheme for construction of open Pucca drain from village Nangli Sakravati to its outfall into N.G.Drain at RL 65000 left bank.

This scheme costing Rs.35.40 lakhs has been accorded A/S & E/s, to cater to the storm water drainage of the area and envisages mainly the construction of brick masonry rectangular sections in its total length including construction of outfall structures in N.G.Drain. The scheme is in progress and an amount of Rs.19.53 lakhs has been spent till March '83. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs in RE 88-89 & Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

- (n) Scheme for construction of Jharoda Link Drain from village Jharoda to its outfall into Mungesh drain.

The scheme costing Rs.3.7 lakhs has already been accorded A/A & E/s. The scheme is under progress & balance works will be completed this year.

- (o) Nangloi pond drainage scheme.

As the entire drainage system constructed by MCD falls into the pond which overflows and inundates the abadi along its periphery, this scheme costing Rs.13.14 lakhs was envisaged for construction of Pucca drain for disposal of water dam pond into K.S.Nagar Drain. The scheme has been accorded A/A & E/s and an amount of Rs.2.48 lakhs has been spent till 1987-88. An amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs in RE 88-89 and Rs.4.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90 is proposed.

- (p) Construction of a drain from village pond Jindpur in Alipur Block outfalling into drain No.6 at RL 2583 M.

The scheme amounting to Rs.2.85 lakhs has been accorded A/A & E/s in 7/83. It consists of construction of Kutcha/Pucca brick masonry drain and the culverts over the drain. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs in RE 88-89 and Rs.0.85 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

- (q) Mundka pond drainage scheme.

With the introduction of water supply in village by MCD and on account of extension of abadi river, there is an increase in discharge of waste/sullage water for disposal of which the Pucca drain in brick masonry has been proposed. The cost of the scheme is Rs.35.50 lakhs and the A/A & E/s of the scheme is awaited hence no funds are proposed for RE 88-89 and taken provision of Rs.0.15 lakhs for the year 1989-90 is proposed.

- (r) Construction of drain from village pond at Sameypur.
(s) Construction of drain from village pond at Badly.
(t) Construction of drain from village pond at Khara Garhi.
(u) Construction of drain from village pond at Tikri Khurd.
(v) Construction of drain from village pond at Holumbi Kalan.

- (w) Construction of drain from village pond at Lampur.
- (x) Construction of drain from village pond at Deoti.
- (y) Construction of drain from village pond at Ghatorni.
- (z) Construction of drain from village pond at Tajpur.
- (aa) Construction of drain from village pond at MolarBund.
- (bb) Construction of drain from village pond at Gharoli.

The schemes at item No.r to (bb) are under preparation and shall be executed on according to A/A & E/s. An amount of Rs.0.40 lakhs for RE 88-89 & Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for these schemes for the year 1989-90.

4. Mundella Khurd Drainage scheme (Rs.25.00 lakhs).

- (a) Construction of Bhupania Chudania outfall drain from Delhi Haryana Border to its outfall into Mungeshpur.

A scheme amounting to Rs.33.54 lakhs was accorded A/S & E/s vide Delhi Admn. No.F.2(17)80-FC dt.3.7.80. This scheme envisages construction of an outfall drain to cater for the storm water discharge of Mundella-Bhupania area. An amount of Rs.56.04 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme in the Vith Plan i.e., upto 3/85. The actual expenditure in the 7th Plan period upto 3/88 is Rs.40.94 lakhs. The scheme is almost complete since the total expenditure on the scheme has exceeded the approved A/A & E/s, revised sanction is being obtained. An amount of Rs.4.90 lakhs is proposed for RE 88-89 and an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1989-90.

- (b) Construction of Mundella Drain (Nil).

The original scheme costing Rs.10.81 lakhs was accorded A/A & E/s vide Delhi Admn. F.2(13)/78-FC dt.17.2.79. The original scheme envisaged the construction of a drain which would drain out the storm water of Ujwa and Pindwala Kalan after the water level in N.G.Drain recedes.

However, the scheme has been revised to drain out this area simultaneously by resorting to pumping. The revised scheme costing Rs.67.04 lakhs envisages deepening of drain by one metre including dismantling and reconstruction of the bridges, construction of pump house and rump well. The revised scheme has been cleared by TAC and A/A & E/s is awaited. An amount of Rs.18.65 lakhs was incurred in Vith Plan upto 3/85. The works were not taken up during 7th Plan and an amount of Rs.137 lakhs only was spent upto 3/88. As the A/A & E/s of the scheme is expected this year an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed in RE 88-89 and Rs.20.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90.

(c) Construction of Earthen Bund connecting Bhupania-Chandania drain from Dhensa Khurd.

The scheme costing Rs.8.50 lakhs has been accorded A/A & E/s by Delhi Administration vide No.F.2(17)/33/FC dt. 1.9.32. An expenditure of Rs.4.27 lakhs has been incurred upto 3/35 which was for payment of compensation for land acquired. However, on technical consideration, the scheme has been abandoned and no funds are sought.

5. Madanpur Khader Drainage Scheme: Jagatpur Drainage Scheme) (Rs.10.00 lakhs).

The scheme costing Rs.9.07 lakhs was originally sanctioned to prevent accumulation of Flood water from Ali Super passage as well as drainage in the area of the village Jaitpur Madanpur Khader, Ali Hari Nagar, etc. of U.T of Delhi & also Agwanpur, Ismailpur & Basantpur village of Haryana. Due to construction of a bund by Haryana Govt. along Delhi Haryana border tying the same with Basantpur-Ismainpur road the scheme has to be revised. The revised scheme has been approved by TAC and revised sanction is awaited. The revised scheme envisages the construction of

- (a) Ali drain.
- (b) Toe drain along Ali Bund.
- (c) Earthen Embankment in continuation of the embankment on left bank existing effluent irrigation channel.

However this scheme could not be implemented as a whole since:

i) The work of construction of embankment of L.Bank of effluent Irrigation Channels as proposed earlier has been dropped in view of the work of construction of RME d/s of Okhla Barrage.

ii) Construction of Toe Drain along Ash Bund was also taken up as a separate scheme. Thus only the first component of the scheme is construction of Ali Drain was taken up. The expenditure upto 6th Plan 3/33 is Rs.43.02 lakhs. The total of expenditure on the scheme upto 3/33 is Rs.58.44 lakhs against an approved outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs. Rs.8.00 lakhs has been demanded in RE 33-39. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1939-90.

6. Construction of Bankner Link Drain Ph-I & II. (Rs.10.00 lakh

This is an Inter-State scheme involving areas of Haryana also. The scheme amounting to Rs.7.35 lakhs was accorded A/A & E/s vide Delhi Admn. F.2(13)/73-FC dt.1.5.73, Phase-I of the scheme is complete and Phase-II of the scheme is revised for Rs.46.53 lakhs for which the A/A & E/s is awaited. The work in Delhi area as per Ph-II has also been completed. After the completion of the scheme an area of 4161 hectares will be benefitted out of which 23 hectares lies in Haryana.

The approved outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is retained in RE 33-39 and a similar amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1939-90.

7. Shahdara Drainage Scheme (Rs. 29.00 lakhs).

The scheme was prepared to relieve the area of Shahdara of drainage and congestion and damage in terms of property and lives due to flood inundations. The original scheme costing Rs. 314.40 lakhs was approved by Govt. of India in 75-76. This is a 6th 5 year plan scheme and has been revised on a/c of escalation of cost, labour and material and additions in the scope of work. An amount of Rs. 1471.95 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme upto 3/85. The total expdr. on the scheme upto 3/88 is Rs. 1604.95 lakhs. The revised scheme is under submission and A/A & E/S is awaited. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 10.00 is sought in RE 1988-89 and amount of Rs. 29.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 keeping in view phase-II of the scheme. Which envisages lining of drains already constructed under original scheme, providing of fencing of drain wherever it is not existing and construction of some new bridges. The scheme (Phase-II) costing Rs. 9.65 crores has been approved by the TAC and is under process for according of A/A & E/S.

8. Other small drainage Improvement Scheme (Rs. 100.00 lakhs).

Under this head, a provision of Rs. 279.37 lakhs has been provided in 7th five year plan. Various small schemes are being executed under this head. An expdr. of Rs. 9246 lakhs has been spent on various schemes upto 3/88. Since the A/A & E/S of certain schemes is awaited against an approved outlay of 50.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 38.00 lakhs is sought in RE 1988-89. As a lot of schemes will be taken up for execution in 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(a) Construction of drain from Narela Mandi to Dawana Escape.

The scheme is under preparation.

(b) Remodelling of Nasirpur Drain.

To improve the capacity of the drain from the 240 cusecs to 1020 cusecs, a scheme costing Rs. 59.67 lakhs was accorded A/A & E/S by Delhi Admn. vide No. F.2(12)83-FC/12011 dt. 20.8.83. Amount of Rs. 19.83 lakhs has been incurred upto 3/85. Total expdr. on the scheme upto 3/88 has come to Rs. 60.79 lakhs. The scheme is almost complete and an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is kept for RE 1988-89.

(c) Improving of Palam Drain from RL 21000 to RL 30000.

In the absence of proper banks, accident used to occur and proper maintenance of drains was not possible. Further a lot of encroachment of Govt. land was also taking place. Instead of this, a scheme was formulated for restoration of the drain including banks for proper maintenance and to provide fencing on banks to avoid encroachment at a cost of Rs. 31.58 lakhs which was approved vide Delhi Admn. letter No. F.2(12)83-FC/12011 dt. 20.8.83. An amount of Rs. 29.29 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme upto the end of 6th plan.

The total expdr. on the scheme till 3/88 is Rs.39.55 lakhs. The scheme has been revised for an estimated cost of Rs.45.21 lakhs & the A/A & E/S of which is awaited. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed in RE 1988-89 and Rs.10.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90.

(d) Construction of New Ghoga Link Drain.

The depression lying between village Gattvapur & Ghoga overtopped causing flooding in these villages. To provide drainage relief to these villages, the scheme was conceived at a cost of Rs.1.55 lakhs & accorded A/A & E/s in Feb'83. The scheme has been completed and some land compensation is to be paid. An amount of Rs.0.10 lakhs is sought in RE 88-89.

(e) Improving of existing Nalla south of Fatehpur bari village in Mahrauli block.

The scheme is under preparation.

(f) Remodelling of Jasola drain.

The scheme is under preparation.

(g) Construction of Nawada link drain from Nawada village to its outfall into N.G.Drain.

To give relief to the residents of Nawada village, a scheme costing Rs.21.84 lakhs was accorded A/A & E/s vide Delhi Admn. No.F.2(3)/83/1125 of 4.9.84. An expenditure of Rs.1.54 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme till 3/88. The total expenditure on the scheme till 3/88 is Rs.19.69 lakhs, the scheme is almost complete. But to meet certain liabilities, etc., an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in RE 88-89.

(h) Remodelling of Palam Link Drain.

No budget is sought.

(i) Scheme for drainage of storm water seepage for village Daryavpur and Naravalli situated on the left side of Delhi Tail distributory for Ghoga Link drain.

The scheme costing Rs.10.12 lakhs approved in Sept'84 envisaged to provide drainage relief to the farmers from the seepage water of D.T.D. by constructing a Kuccha drain outfalling into Ghoga Link Drain. The scheme has not been implemented due to a strip of land of Air Force station. Now the scheme is being converted into a pumping scheme for which approval from Haryana Irrigation is also required for draining out water into Delhi Tail Distributory. No budget is sought for the scheme.

(j) Drainage scheme of Burari Area.

The original scheme costing Rs.14.63 lakhs was accorded A/A & E/s in March '85. It was meant to provide effective drainage to the areas of Alipur block to a closed pocket surrounded by RME(old) Supplementary drain, G.T.Road and Bawana Escape through Burari creek. Major portion of the work has already been completed, but as the present scheme does not cover the entire area of village Burari,

the scheme is being revised. As a few cross-drainage works are left over, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed in RE 33-39 & Rs.3.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90 keeping in view the revised scheme.

k. Drainage scheme of Alipur Blocks for villages protected by construction of RME u/s of Bawana Escape.

The scheme envisages the construction of a drain from village Talla to Hiranki along RME(Extn.), to provide relief to several villages of Alipur Block along R.M.E(Extn.). An open Kaccha drain is to be constructed at a cost of Rs.29.43 lakhs. These scheme has been cleared by the TAC & FCB & its A/A & E/s is awaited. A demand of Rs.3.00 lakhs is kept in RE 33-39 for land acquisition & an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

1. Improvement of existing drainage system in Alipur & Narela Blocks.

The existing drainage system in Alipur Narela blocks in U.T of Delhi have become completely inadequate after introduction of filtered water supply to the villages in this block. This has, therefore, necessitated improvement of entire existing drainage system for which a number of schemes have been conceived as under.

1. (i). Resectioning of Narela link drain No.II :

As Narela area is proposed to be developed for 5 lakhs population, hence the existing drain is required to be widened/ resectioned. Scheme costing Rs.91.46 lakhs has been prepared and is being placed with the TAC. No amount in RE 33-39 & Rs.2.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90.

1. (ii) Resectioning of New Diversion Drain from RL 5 M to RL 5400 M.

The scheme costing Rs.42.51 lakhs is conceived to provide effective drainage to the catchment of Bawana Escape & Drain No.6 as the drain is badly silted up in its outfall portion. The scheme has been cleared by the TAC & FCB and the A/A & E/s is awaited. The work shall be started as soon as the A/A & E/s is received. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been kept in RE 33-39 & Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

1. (iii). Resectioning of Bawana Escape from RL 7560 M to 19790 M, outfalling into New drain.

As the existing section of the drain is inadequate due to silting up of the drain, the resectioning is proposed to increase the efficiency of the drainage system in Alipur Block through Bawana Escape. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.24.28 lakhs and shall be placed before the TAC shortly. No funds are sought for RE 33-39 & an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

1. (iv). Improvement of Burari Creek from RL 7650 M to 1650 M.

The scheme at an approximate cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs is for providing effective drainage in the upper catchment of Burari creek to divert entire run off water into Balswa lake, which is to be developed into a good picnic spot and Burari

creek is the only inlet for this lake. Scheme is under preparation and will be taken up in 1990-91. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for land payment etc. as the A/A & E/s of the scheme has been received.

m. Drainage scheme for village Jagatpur & Wazirabad.

The scheme costing Rs.16.68 lakhs envisages to provide drainage facility to village Jagatpur & Wazirabad at RME Jagatpur Bund and left Bank of Supplementary Drain as there is no drainage system in the closed portion of the above area. The scheme is likely to be placed in the TAC, shortly and the work will commence during the year 1989-90. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

n. Drainage scheme for village Jaunti in Khanjawla block.

To drain the depression of village Jaunti for Agriculture, a scheme costing Rs.9.17 lakhs is proposed as at present there is no drain as a result of which, there is water logging and drainage congestion during the monsoons. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is sought in RE 88-89 and Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(o). Construction of Pucca drain from village Mubarkpur Lakhs.

The scheme is under preparation.

(p). Construction of Pucca drain from village Karela.

The scheme is under preparation.

(q). Construction of drain from village Singhola outfalling into Tikri Khurd link drain.

The scheme prepared at an estimated cost of Rs.2.31 lakhs provides drainage relief to village Singhola by construction of Pucca/Kuccha drain and has been accorded A/A & E/s in August '88. 75% of the work is proposed to be completed in 88-89 and an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed in RE 88-89 and 0.30 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

(r). Construction of drain at Shahpur Garhi outfalling into Lawana Escape.

The scheme costing Rs.3.31 lakhs has been cleared by TAC and A/A & E/s is awaited. The scheme envisages for providing drainage relief to village Shahpur Garhi by constn. of Pucca & Kuccha drain outfalling into Lawana Escape. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is sought in RE 88-89 and Rs.2.30 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

(s). Construction of drain from village Bankner outfalling into Bankner link drain at RE 660 M.

The scheme envisages for providing drainage to residents of village bankner by constructing a Pucca drain. The scheme costing Rs.13.10 lakhs has already been approved by TAC & A/A & E/s has been accorded. Therefore, Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for RE 88-89 and Rs.10.00 for the year 1989-90.

(t). Improvement of Nangal Thakran Link Drain.

The drinking water facility provided by M.C.D to this village has resulted in additional discharge of waste/sullage water in dry season and also in the rainy season. The

absorption capacity of the pond of this village has become practically negligible starts overflowing and flooding the abadi area. To cater to this problem the existing Kutcha drain starting from the pond of the village and outfalling into Bawana drain which frequently gets silted up due to the sullage discharge in dry season is proposed to be converted into a Pucca drain in brick masonry in this stretch of 1220 M. This scheme is likely to cost Rs.10.00 lacs. Rs. 3.00 lakhs for this scheme has been kept for the financial year 1989-90.

(u) Providing drainage system to Shahpur village.

The scheme is under preparation.

(v) Drainage scheme of village Prahladpur.

The linking water facility provided by M.C.D. in the village has resulted in additional discharge of sullage/waste water during dry season. The M.C.D. drains are carrying part of this discharge into village pond and the remaining into the fields of the village. Hence in order to drain out the sullage/waste water of this village effectively, the present scheme has been proposed to construct a Pucca drain in brick masonry along the road and Kutcha section through the fields. The drain will start from village Prahladpur and will outfall into Nangloi drain. The scheme is likely to cost Rs.15.00 lakhs and for this scheme Rs.2.00 lakhs have been proposed in the year 1989-90.

(w) Improvement of Pooth Kalan Link Drain.

The existing Pooth Kalan drain along Karala Road has been practically filled up due to extension of abadi area as well as construction of complete market along the alignment of this drain with the result that the sullage/storm water stagnates along the road creating most unhygienic conditions besides inundating the abadi area during the monsoons. In order to drain out this discharge effectively into Nangloi drain, a scheme has been proposed to construct a Pucca covered drain in brick masonry. This proposed drain will off-taken from village Pooth Kalan and outfall into Nangloi drain near Budh Vihar. The scheme is likely to cost Rs.10.00 lakhs and budget provision for this scheme has been proposed for the financial year 1989-90.

(x) Drainage scheme of village Begumpur.

The drinking water facility provided by M.C.D. to this village has resulted in additional discharge of sullage & waste water due to which the water in the pond of village gets contaminated and the storage capacity is reduced appreciably. To drain out the storm/rain water of the area, a link drain is already existing but this link drain does not cater the discharge of sullage/waste water, of village Begumpur. Hence to dispose off this sullage/waste water a scheme for construction of Pucca drain in brick masonry

has been proposed along the road. This drain will connect the existing net work of M.C.D. drains in the village to Karari Suleman Nagar drain. This scheme is likely to cost Rs.8.00 and D.E. for this scheme has been kept in the financial year 1989-90 as Rs.3.00 lakhs.

(y) Drainage Scheme of village Pooth Khurd.

The drinking water facility provided by M.C.D. in this village has resulted in additional discharge of sullage/water during dry season thereby contaminating the water in the pond and also during the rainy season, the capacity of the pond becomes inadequate which starts overflowing and inundating the abadi area. Hence to avoid these problems, a scheme for construction of Pucca drain in brick masonry has been proposed from outside the Lal Dora of villages. This drain will off take from the Lal Dora of village Pooth Khurd and outfall into Nangloi drain by passing the village pond. This scheme is likely to cost Rs.5.00 lakhs. The budget allocation for the scheme has been kept for the year 1989-90 as Rs.2.00 lakhs.

(z) Drainage Scheme of village Barwala.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has provided drinking water facility to this village which has resulted in additional discharge of sullage/waste water in the dry season, thereby contaminating the pond water. Also during rainy season, the absorption capacity of village pond becomes negligible due to which the water overflows thereby flooding the abadi area. Hence a scheme has been proposed to construct a pucca drain in brick masonry. This drain will off-take from village Barwala having its outfalls into Nangloi drain. The scheme is likely to cost Rs.7.50 lakhs. The budget allocation of Rs.2.00 lakhs for this scheme has been kept in the financial year 1989-90.

(aa) Drainage Scheme of village Mazra Debas.

Introduction of drinking water facility to the village has resulted in additional discharge of waste/sullage water during dry season which spreads into the fields and causes unhygienic conditions in the village. During the monsoons, this village discharge starts overflowing inundating the abadi area of the village. In order to overcome this problems a scheme has been proposed to construct a pucca drain in brick masonry in continuation to the M.C.D. drains in village Mazra Debas and outfalling into wazirpur drain. The scheme is likely to cost Rs.5.00 lakhs. The D.E. for this scheme has kept for the financial year 1988-89 as Rs.2.00 lakhs.

(bb) Drainage Scheme for village Jaunti.

Introduction of drinking water facility to the village has resulted in additional discharge of waste/

sullage water during dry season which spreads into the fields and causes unhygienic conditions in the village. During the monsoon, this sullage discharge starts overflowing inundating the abadi area of the village. In order to overcome this problem, a scheme has been proposed to construct a drain in continuation to the M.C.D. drains in village Mazra Debas and outfalling into Wazirpur drain. The scheme is likely to cost Rs.5.00 lakhs. No EE for this scheme has been kept for the financial year 1989-90.

(cc) Improvement of Jatkhori Link Drain.

Introduction of drinking water facility to the village has resulted in additional discharge of sullage/waste water in dry season. The M.C.D. have constructed pucca drains in the village to cater for this sullage water discharge. These drains presently outfall into a depression outside the Lal-dora of village. In order to provide proper outfall, it is proposed to construct a pucca drain off-taking from the depression and outfalling into Jatkhori link drain. This scheme is likely to cost Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been kept in the financial year 1989-90.

(ad) Improvement of Nizampur link drain.

Due to introduction of drinking water supply to this village, the dry weather sullage discharge has increased appreciably. As a result during the season the capacity of the pond become/practically negligible which results in its overflowing and flooding the abadi area. For drainage of this pond, a link drain is already existing connecting this village pond to Mungeshpur drain. However in order to avoid the water in the pond getting contaminated, a scheme has been proposed to dispose off the waste/sullage water by constructing pucca drain in brick masonry, starting from Lal dora of village Nizampur and outfalling into existing Nizampur link drain. The scheme is likely to cost Rs.3.00 lakhs. Rs.1.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

(ee) Drainage scheme for village Ladpur.

(ff) Drainage scheme for Mundka.

(gg) Drainage scheme for village Kakraula.

The proposed scheme of construction of drain in village Kakraula, comprise of two parts :-

Part-I : Introduction of drinking water facilities by MCD to Kakraula village has resulted in additional sullage water discharge during dry season thereby contaminating the drinking water of ponds of the village. The set-work of small drains scattered inside the village for carrying sullage water from the houses have no outfall. The entire sullage discharge from these drains accumulates on the

outs-krits of the periphery of the village and creates unhygienic conditions around the village. It is proposed to construct a Pucca drain along the 25 ft. wide road around the phirni of the village towards west side. This drain will be linked to the inlet of N.G. drain near RD 69000.

Part:II The village abadi of Kakraula has been extended along the approach road to village towards N.G.Road side. A Harijan Colony has come up in this area. Due to extension of this abadi the natural drainage courses in the areas has been cut off. This has resulted in the inundation of the area during monsoons. It is proposed to construct a Pucca drain along the approach road to the village towards the east side of the road starting from village on the south side and terminating at the intersection of road to Palam village. The drain will cross the road near the school. Beyond this reach, a Katcha drain will be constructed upto the inlet on the Najafgarh drain Rs.5.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 1989-90

hh) Construction of Drain from village Siraspur, Libaspur, Shahbad Daulatpur outfalling into new drain.

The scheme costing Rs. 10.00 lakhs .

ii) Construction of drain from village Bakorli and Tajpur outfalling into drain No.6

The scheme costing Rs.6.00 lakhs.

jj) Construction of drain from RD 0 to M to 1950 M between RME Lurari Road.

The scheme is costing Rs.21.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is sought for new schemes under preparation for 89-90.

9. Remodelling of Nangloi drain- phase-II

The scheme has already been completed and hence no funds are sought.

10. Remodelling of Karari suleman drain from RD 0 to 51500 M.

The scheme has already been completed and hence no funds are sought.

11. Remodelling of Bawana Escape and drain No.6 after re-designing and changing its outfall into the supplementary drain near G.T. Road (Rs.1.00 lakhs)

/been The scheme had designed for the purpose of strengthening the drainage system and to divert the flow of drain No.6 and Bawana Escape to supplementary drain.

The scheme costing Rs.110.44 lakhs was sanctioned during 6/79. The scheme also envisaged closer of Dawana Escape outfalling into the Yamuna River. Upto the 6th Plan period, an amount of Rs.130.91 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme. The scheme is being revised as it has over-shot its A/A & E/s. The total expenditure on the scheme till 3/85 is Rs.141.07 lakhs. The scheme is almost complete and the amount provided this year is retained in RE 88-89 and an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet certain left-over liabilities. Since the expdr. incurred on the scheme has exceeded the sanctioned limit. The scheme is being revised of Rs.147.00 lakhs. Revised scheme is under scrutiny.

12. Right Marginal Embankment d/s of Okhla Weir upto Delhi.Haryana Border. (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

The scheme of construction of RME d/s of Okhla weir was originally conceived as a part of Madanpur Khadar Drainage Scheme (Jaitpur Drainage Scheme) by strengthening the left bank of an effluent irrigation channel of the area. Subsequently considering higher flood discharge (of 1976 magnitude), an independent scheme had to be formulated as a revision, of the part of original scheme. The alignment of RME is in line with the guide bund of the Okhla Barrage on the u/s and the bund in Haryana territory in the d/s protecting over 400 hectares of agricultural land of village Jaitpur, Rithapur, Molar Bund, Harinager, Madanpur Khadar & Jasola.

The scheme was framed and approved during July 1982 for Rs.58.60 lakhs. Since the scheme has over shot its original A/A & E /s, the same is being revised in order to achieve top level/width of the embankment as that of Haryana Govt. width of appropriation to the increased JLM Road to be made 13 turning points. Total expenditure of Rs.70.37 has been incurred upto 3/85. Allocation for 7th Plan is Rs.11.63 lakhs. Out of which the expenditure incurred upto 3/87 comes to Rs.9.19 lakhs. Against a budget allotment of Rs.2.00 lakhs for 88-89, amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been kept in RE 88-89 and same amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed in 1989-90.

13. Strengthening and metalling of Dhansa Bund (Rs.0.68 lakhs)

The scheme costing Rs.10.85 lakhs was formulated during Sept. '80. The Dhansa Bund being the entry point for storm water flows from Haryana and Rajasthan areas, the water of Sahibi along with storm water flows in outfall drain No.6. enters Delhi through the regulators at Dhansa and flows through U.T. of Delhi and is named as N.G.Drain. Following the experience of floods in 1977-78, the need was felt to

metal the top of the bund to facilitate effective patrolling during floods. Further improvements were also carried out particularly raising and strengthening of Dhansa Bund. An expenditure of Rs.16.43 lakhs has been incurred upto 3/85 and the total expenditure in the scheme upto 3/88 is Rs.50.43 lakhs. Since the scheme is almost complete, an amount of Rs. 0.90 lakhs has been demanded in RE 88-89.

14. Anti-erosion and River training works on Yamuna
(Rs.53.0 lakhs)

The above scheme had been envisaged with a view to effectively check continuous erosion of banks of river Yamuna embankments which necessitated the regulator of River Yamuna behaviour to pre-empt any further erosion and frequent change of course which is likely to result in incalculable losses, in terms of inevitable floods and hence preparations to brace-up the above mentioned adverse eventualities. The programme contents included construction of studs, bed bars, bellies, screens and flood embankments. The budget allocation of Rs.40.00 lakhs in 88-89 and has been retained in RE 88-89 and Rs.53.00 lakhs have been proposed in 1989-90. The details of sub-schemes under this scheme are as under:-

(a) Protection of Yamuna bank near Left Forward Bund.

The scheme costing Rs.25.50 lakhs proposes providing of dry storm pitching on river side of left forward bund from RL 220M to 300 M to protect the embankments and will be taken up for implementation in 1989-90.

b. Anti-erosion works on the banks of river Yamuna village Falla & Sangerpur.

c. Widening and strengthening of Pilot cut on river Yamuna near retired left forward bund.

d) Protection of banks on left forward bund.

A scheme costing Rs.9.00 is under preparation to protect the embankment from fury of flood as well as to protect the city side from seepage during floods. The scheme is expected to be taken up during 1989-90.

(e) Emergent works on left forward bund.

A scheme costing Rs. 61.00 lakhs is envisaged to protect the embankment against fury of floods. It proposes strengthening of the embankment by providing stone apron on river side of L.F.Bund from RL 220 M to RL 2850 M. The scheme is to be taken up for implementation during 1989-90.

(f) Anti-erosion works on river Yamuna in U.T. of Delhi near left forward bund.

The scheme costing Rs.69.00 lakhs envisages the construction of 3 Nos shanks on left forward bund to strengthen the embankments to protect it from the fury of floods. The scheme is to be taken up for implementation during 1989-90.

(g) Arranging of earthen spurs on left marginal embankment

(h) Anti-erosion works d/s of Okhla upto Delhi Haryana Border.

(i) Anti-erosion works on left bank of River Yamuna near Wazirabad.

On account of changing behaviour of the river and to check the erosion of River bank, the scheme costs Rs.5.48 lakhs is in progress.

(j) Emergent flood fighting and anti-erosion works along Yamuna Bazar Bund and Yamuna to combat the possible attack of floods.

(k) Construction of studs in left side of River Yamuna on L.M.Bund.

(l) Anti-erosion works in River Yamuna in UT of Delhi.

The scheme costing Rs.45.09 lakhs envisages the restoration and strengthening of shanks on RME (Extn.) from RD 0 to RD 10300 M. The scheme is under preparation.

(m) Anti-erosion works on River Yamuna near Burari and Jagatpur.

The scheme originally costing Rs.24.31 lakhs has been revised to Rs.53.53 lakhs has been cleared by the TAC & FCL. Approval of SFC & revised A/A & E/S is awaited.

(n) Anti-erosion works on left marginal embankment providing bed-bars between spur No.13,14 17 & 18.

(o) Construction of two studs at L.M. Bund on left side of River Yamuna

The scheme costing Rs.7.6 lakhs has been approved for strengthening of existing spurs and construction of new studs at L.M. Bund. The scheme is under execution.

(p) Anti-erosion works on right bank of Yamuna from RD 0 to RD 10500 of RME

The scheme costing Rs.21.36 lakhs envisages Restoration & strengthening of existing studs construction of bed bars. The scheme has been cleared by the TAC & FCL A/A & E/s. is expected.

(q) Construction of 7 Nos culverts on Beharipur drain from RD 0 to RD 925.

(r) Extension and strengthening of three Nos local studs along River Yamuna u/s Wazirabad Barrage.

(s) Extension and strengthening of three Nos studs along left bank of River Yamuna d/s of Wazirabad barrage.

15. Raising and strengthening of RME (old) including pitching on river side slopes of embankment and improving the existing spurs. (Nil)

The scheme is already complete.

16. Providing new additional bridges on N.G. Drain and other drains and remodelling of existing fleet of bridge (Rs.21.65)

The scheme has been framed at the original estimated cost of Rs.14.92 lakhs with a view to provide additional approaches across various drains in view of the development in the respective areas. As the existing fleet of bridges on various drains were not adequate to meet the growing demand of the residents due to fast urbanisation on both banks of various drains. Total expenditure upto 3/88 has been to the tune of Rs. 14.27 lakhs. Against an allotment of Rs.3.00 lakhs for 88-89, Rs.10.85 have been sought in RE 88-89 and Rs.21.65 proposed in 1989-90. The various sub.schemes under this head are as follows.

- (a) Construction of bridge across N.G.drain near village Nilothi RE 90000.
- (b) Construction of foot-bridge across Nangloi drain RE 23000.
- (c) Construction of bridge at RE 12000 M across Alipur drain.
- (d) Construction of foot-bridge on N.G.Drain to connect Manshar.
- (e) Construction of foot-bridge at Trinagar.
- (f) Construction of foot-bridge across Palam drain opposite Labri extension (Estt. cost .3.17 lakhs).
- (g) Construction of bridge across Palam drain oppsite Mahavir Enclave. (Estt. cost .3.17 lakhs).
- (h) Construction of bridge across Nasirpur drain oppsite Dshratpur (estimated cost Rs.1.59 lakhs).
- (i) Construction of foot bridge on KCB drain at RE 6850 M (estimated cost Rs.1.55 lakhs).
- (j) Construction of bridge RE 52500 of Mungeshpur drain (estimated cost Rs.2.43 lakhs).
- (k) Widening of existing Bridge at RE 11330 of Lawana drain (estimated cost Rs.0.76 lakhs).
- (l) Construction of bridge across Nangloi drain RE 25000
- (m) Construction of foot bridge across Lawana Escape at RE 10000 M on Alipur Narela Road (estimated cost Rs.11.69 lakhs)
- (n) Construction of foot bridge at RE 7760 M of of trunk drain Ni.I in front of Idgah.
The scheme has been completed.
- (o) Construction of 4.25 wide single lane bridge at RE 9250 M of trunk / drain No.2 apposite Shanshan Ghat. (estimated cost Rs.4.99 lakhs)

The scheme costing Rs.4.99 lakhs proposes construction of 4.25 M wide single lane bridge at RE 9250 M trunk drain No.1 The scheme has been cleared by the TAC and the A/A & E/s is awaited. Work will be taken up shortly.

/ drain No.2 apposite Shanshan Ghat.

- (p) Construction of foot bridge at Mahohar Park
- (q) Construction of foot bridge on N.G.Drain to connect Mahohar Park to Swatantra Dharat Mills.
- (r) Construction of foot bridge on N.G.drain at R. 123000 .
- (s) Construction of bridge across trunk drain No.1 near RL 9700 M.
- (t) Construction of foot bridge at Nehru Vihar.

(17) Construction of embankment from S.M.Bund to Karawal Nagar Drain (Nil)

The scheme had been framed for construction of a bund from S.M.Bund to Karawal Nagar connecting to its right bank to its starting point. This scheme has been necessitated as a sheet flow of storm water enters from U.P. area between Karawal Nagar Drain and S.M.Bund and thus inundates the area in Delhi. This scheme will provide relief to the Delhi area by channelising the flow of water in Karawal Nagar Drain and T.D.No.1

The scheme is almost completed and hence no proposal of funds for 1989-90

18) Construction of embankment connecting guide bund of Wazirabad barrage to RME for protection of village Jagatpur and Wazirabad (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

The inhabitants of Jagatpur and Wazirabad villages had not been provided with flood protection facilities and hence the necessity to shift the affected people and livestock to higher places during floods. In order to mitigate their miseries, Delhi Admn., sanctioned the above scheme at a cost of Rs.56.00 lakhs during August '83, and work was almost complete. However further changes in the scope of work had been necessitated to protect the newly constructed embankments. Expenditure of Rs.96.21 lakhs had been incurred till 3/87 and Rs.105.20 lakhs upto 3/88. The O.D.E. of Rs.14.00 lakhs for 88-89, has been retained in BE 88-89 and Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

19. Remodelling of Mungeshpur drain (Rs.25.00 lakhs)

(a) Remodelling of Mungeshpur drain from RD 21900 to 34000

Since, lately the capacity of the drain has been proposed to be increased from 800 cusecs to 4400 cusecs in the reach RD 34000 to 30000 and 2800 cusecs in the reach RD 30000 to 21900. This increase in the designed discharge is due to the fact that part areas of Haryana falling in its catchment have been urbanised resulting in increase of its discharge which comes through west Jua and Chudania Bupania drain. N/A & E/S for the scheme has been accorded in 8/83 for Rs.44.42 lakhs. Expenditure during 6th Plan period has been to the tune of Rs.19.40 lakhs, and Rs.44.42 lakhs upto 3/88. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept in RE 88-89 as the scheme is being revised. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for BE 89-90.

- (b) From RD 70000 to 120000 its diversion into supplementary drain.

A scheme amounting to Rs.99.91 lakhs had been prepared to provide relief from drainage congestion to a vast area of Kanjhawla Block in U.T. of Delhi. The Master Plan for drainage of U.T. of Delhi has also recommended to design this drain @ 10 cusecs per 89 m and hence the necessity to remodel the drain from RD 20000 to 70000 for a run off factor of 10 cusecs. per mile and also to divert the discharge of the drain into the supplementary drain and thus the drain is expected to be more effective and relieve drainage congestion and save the inhabitants as well as agricultural areas from inundation.

The scheme has been cleared by the TAC/FCB etc. and is with the Planning Commission through CWC for meeting. The A/A & E/S of the scheme is awaited soon, hence a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is kept in RE & Rs.20.00 lakhs for 1989-90.

- (c) Extension of Mungeshpur drain RD120000 to RD 129700.

At present the Mungeshpur drain is taking off from the village pond of Mungeshpur and therefore, the catchment area of this drain also lies in Haryana. The Haryana authorities have constructed a new drain called Mundella drain in their territory connecting Mungeshpur drain and hence it is called the extension of Mungeshpur drain. The length from falls in U.T. of Delhi and as no defined section exists and also due to improvement in the upstream reaches, sheet flow enters Delhi inundating in the cultivable lands and hence the present scheme is proposed to link Mundella drain with Mungeshpur drain and an outlay of Rs.26.40 lakhs for the scheme has been provided in Seventh Plan. The scheme is under preparation, hence no demand in RE 88-89 and an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is kept for 1989-90.

/RD-
120900 to
RD 129700

To sum up, against an OBE of Rs.28.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is sought in RE 88-89 as the scheme at (b) is still to be accorded A/A & E/S and the demand for 1989-90 is Rs.25.00 lakhs for the total scheme.

- (20) Construction of embankment in Najafgarh Jheel area in U.T. of Delhi to protect agricultural lands against medium floods. (Rs.1.00 lakhs)

Owing to non-existence of right bank of N.G. Drain through Jheel from RD 0 to RD 4000 of N.G. Drain, large areas of agricultural land in Delhi U.T., used to get submerged under water during medium floods. Therefore, in order to save an area of about 300 acres from these floods, a scheme amounting to Rs.34.60 lakhs has been prepared proposing constructing a bund connecting RD 19000 right bank of Dhansa outfall channel to the proposed extension of Dhansa bund village Daurala. After being recommended by TAC, the scheme is referred to Sahibi committee for clearance. An amount of Rs.0.80 lakhs is retained in RE 88-89 and Rs.1.00 lakhs

proposed in 1989-90 as the scheme is expected to be cleared and A/A & E/S may be accorded.

(21) Widening of RME from Delhi Haryana Border upto old outfall of Bawana Escape. (Rs.25.00 lakhs.)

For the purpose of widening of RME from Delhi Haryana Border to Bawana Escape, a scheme has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs.54.55 lakhs. Under the scheme, the top width of the bund is proposed for widening to 7.00 M in a length of 10.5 Km. of bund. A/A & E/S of the scheme has already been issued, tenders are called and work is to be awarded. An allocation of Rs.15.00 lakhs exists during 88-89 and considering the progress in work, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been demanded for 1989-90.

(22) Const., improving and strengthening of Ramps at S.M. Bund village Usmanpur, Garhi Mandu etc. (Rs.1.00 lakh).

Even after the shifting of villages of Usmanpur and Garhi Mandu to the agricultural lands continue to lie in the bed of the river on the west side. As it is causing a lot of problems to cultivators there being only 3 ramps in a stretch of about 4 kms. the cultivators are pressing very hard for improving of existing ramps and providing of additional ramps. Therefore a scheme has been prepared consisting of the construction of ramps at RD 3000 M of S.M. Bund for Garhi Mandu, improvement & extension of ramps at S.M. Bund to village Usmanpur and strengthening of ramps near RD 3000 M of S.M. Bund on city side. The scheme approved by TAC. The original cost of the scheme was Rs.14.31 lakhs and programme. Contents consisted of acquisition of land providing of ramps etc. Total expdr. upto 3/83 has been to the tune of Rs.2.61 lakhs. Against an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs in 88-89, Rs.6.00 lakhs have been retained in RE 88-89 and Rs.1.00 lakhs in 1989-90 to meet the left over liabilities.

(23) Const. of Left Forward bund u/s of Wazirabad Barrage. (Rs.1.00 lakhs.)

The Left Forward Bund scheme has been designed for the purpose of protecting the Govt. land in the eastern side of river Yamuna from the ravages of floods and to provide an effective protective cover to agricultural land and inhabitants from floods and also to ensure that river course does not drift too much towards left as this would have adverse impact on drinking water supply to Delhi upstream of Wazirabad barrage. Total expdr. till Mar, 85 has been Rs.154.19 lakhs. The additional work components consisted of construction of pump house building and shifting of pump house from RD 14 of S.M. Bund to RD 0 of S.M. Bund, construction of office-cum-store building and W.D. Road in the top of the bund to be provided with black tarred coating etc. Original cost of the scheme was Rs.184.00 lakhs and revised to Rs.283.00 lakhs awaiting revised Sanction. An amount of Rs.239.82 lakhs has been incurred upto 3/83.

The outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs in 88-89 has been retained in RE 88-89 and as the work likely to be completed by year end, a provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1989-90 to meet left over liabilities.

(24) Further raising and strengthening of right bank of Yamuna embankment for a discharge of 3.9 lakhs cusecs.
(Rs.50.00 lakhs)

- (a) Falla to old Nawana outfall.
- (b) Old Nawana outfall to Wazirabad.
- (c) Wazirabad to old Railway bridge.

The scheme envisaged for the area a, b & c are :

(i) Raising and strengthening of RME from Nawana Escape out fall to Left Bank of Suppl. Drain corresponding to a discharge of 3.9 lakhs cusecs in river Yamuna (Estt. cost Rs.175.00 lakhs). The scheme has been cleared by TAC & FCD. Since the scheme has already been agreed to in principle by CWC, it is proposed to initiate the scheme during this year, after receipt of Go. ahead sanction pending the approval of A/A E/S of the scheme.

(ii) Raising and strengthening of Jagatpur Wazirabad embankment for the protection of village Jagatpur & Wazirabad (Estt. cost 135.00 lakhs.)

The scheme shall be started in 1989-89 after its clearance from TAC, FCD, CWC etc.

(iii) Providing dry stone pitching and apron on Jagatpur Bund from R₂ 1750 M to 2740 M (Estt cost Rs.30.00 lakhs).

(iv) Providing dry stone pitching & apron from RD 11000 M to RD 12500M on RME (Estt. cost Rs.25.00 lakhs).

(c) (i) Raising & strengthening of Yamuna Bazar wall for 3.9 lakh cusecs discharge in river Yamuna.

The scheme has been framed for an estimated cost of Rs.161 lakhs in order to strengthen and raise the Yamuna Bazar wall in its total length of 1100 M, so as to make safe for a design discharge of 3.5 lakhs cusecs in the river Yamuna & for check flood of 4.5 lakh cusecs, since the CWC has recently decided that all the embankment of river Yamuna in U.T. of Delhi should be designed for these parameters. Yamuna Bazar Ex. Member floods of Central water Commission, in his indepth study of the Yamuna Embankment in U.T. of Delhi. The scheme is likely to be placed before the T.A.C. in its next meeting, and thereafter it is expected that we may receive A/A and E/S in the current financial year.

(c) (ii) Raising & strengthening of Yamuna Bazar Bund and Mughal Bund for a discharge of 3.9 lakh cusecs.

A scheme is also being framed for raising and strengthening the earthen embankment existing on the right side of river Yamuna between ISDT Bridge and ITO bridge. The two embankments existing in this reach under the names of 'Yamuna Bazar Bund' & 'Mughal Bund' are being proposed to be raised and strengthened for a design flood of 3.9 lakhs cusecs and for a check flood of 4.5 lakh cusecs.

(c) (iii) Construction of embankment flood wall to protect the city for a discharge of Rs.3.9 lac cusecs in the River Yamuna on its right bank from Wazirabad Barrage to ISBT Bridge.

(d) Old railway bridge to new railway bridge (i) Raising and strengthening of right bank of River Yamuna from old railway bridge to Nizamuddin Road Bridge of a discharge of Rs.3.9 lac cusecs.

(e) New Railway bridge to Okhla.

(f) Okhla to Haryana border.

During the monsoon of year 1978, U.T of Delhi experienced an unprecedented floods in River Yamuna seriously flooding entire Alipur Block and urbanised areas of Model Town, Adrash Nagar, etc. and part of G.T.Road and thus rendering the existing embankments totally inadequate as water had started over flowing the bridges. As per the directions of CWC that all protective measures be taken up in Delhi along River Yamuna by strengthening and raising and constructing for a design discharge of Rs.3.9 lac cusecs. Accordingly schemes were prepared consisting of the above from (a) to (b) and a provision of Rs.230.00 lakhs has been recommended by the Working Group in 7th Five Year Plan. As the execution of works in the above mentioned reaches on right bank of river Yamuna is proposed to be taken up during this year a provision has kept in RE 88-89 of Rs.33.00 lakhs and Rs.50.00 lakhs proposed in 1989-90.

25. Further raising and strengthening of left bank of River Yamuna embankment for a discharge of Rs.3.9 lacs cusecs (Rs.10.00 lakhs).

(a) S.M.Bund.

(b) Raising and strengthening of L.M.Bund of River Yamuna.

This scheme has been framed for an estimated cost of Rs.325 lakhs for raising and strengthening the left bank of River Yamuna between Old Railway Bridge to Nizamuddin road Bridge. This existing earthen embankment shall be strengthened and raised for a design discharge of Rs.3.5 lakhs cusecs in the River Yamuna and for a check flood of Rs.4.5 lac cusecs as decided by Central Water Commission.

(b) (i) Raising and strengthening of left bank of River Yamuna from old railway bridge to Nizamuddin road bridge for a discharge of Rs.3.9 lac cusecs.

The scheme has been designed for the work of raising and strengthening of embankments etc. on the left bank of River Yamuna in the reaches of (a) Shahdara Marginal bund from U.P. Delhi border to old railway bridge. (b) Left Marginal embankment from old railway bridge to Delhi-U.P border and raising and strengthening of left bank of River Yamuna from old Railway bridge to Nizamuddin Road Bridge. As the work is likely to be taken up in the next financial year a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1989-90.

- (26) Const. of 2 Nos approach roads to RME at Km.5 & 6.
(Rs.1.00 lakhs)

The scheme has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs.6.00 lakhs for the purpose of providing additional approaches to the Right Marginal Embankment at Km 5 & 6 which are required for movement of labour and material during emergency Flood fighting operations as well as provide facility to the nearby villages to approach their fields with-out covering long distances. The original cost of the scheme had been Rs.6.00 lakhs. The A/A & E/S of the scheme has been accorded by Delhi Admn. There has been no expdr. in 6th Plan period i.e. upto 3/85. An expdr. of Rs.7.62 lakhs has been incurred upto 3/83. The outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been retained in RE 1988-89 and Rs.1.00 lakh proposed in 1989-90.

- (27) A permanent pumping arrangement on the important drain at the outfall points (Nil).

The scheme is being framed. There is 7th Plan outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs for the scheme. No outlay has been provided/proposed for 1989-90.

- (28) Creation of lakes in U.T. of Delhi. (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

As is evident that Delhi U.T. has not water resources of its own except the usual limited ground water. Delhi with its large urban population has to depend on the neighbouring States for drinking water as its share on river Yamuna is inadequate. It is observed that a lot of storm water in monsoon flow down the river/drain and if appropriate arrangement are made to mop up to store problem in lean reason & can be utilised for drinking and irrigation purposes alongwith recharging of ground water which is getting depleted continuously due to everdrawals

Considering the imperative in the light of the above, the Planning Commission has allowed Rs.225.00 lakhs for the same during 7th five year plan. As the work is provided, the provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been demanded in RE 88-89 and Rs.5.00 lakhs in 1989-90.

- (29) Integrated storm water drainage scheme of U.T. of Delhi.
(Nil)

As the proposal of integrated storm water drainage for U.T. of Delhi could not take off due to multiplicity of authorities in U.T. of Delhi, the Flood Control Department of Delhi Administration was asked by the Chief Secretary to prepare an integrated storm water drainage scheme for the entire area. A project estimate was prepared and copies of the scheme costing Rs.12.93 crores were circulated with a view to make the Flood Control Deptt. sole & only responsible agency in formulation & execution of integrated storm water drainage works in U.T. of Delhi for which the Planning Commission has agreed for an outlay

/to be taken up during the current financial year and since No Outlay is

of Rs.225.00 lakhs in 7th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs exists for 88-89. As the scheme is to be cleared keeping in view the multiplicity of authorities the outlay provided has to be surrendered or on concret devison has yet materialised. No fund are sought in 1989-90.

30. Drainage scheme for Shalimar Lugh-Jahangirpuri Azadpur & Model Town areas (Rs. 2.00 lakhs.)

The scheme is being framed. There is a plan outlay of Rs.225.00 lakhs. & No Provision has been made this year. A provison of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1989-90.

31. Channalisation of river Yamuna (Nil)

During the course of time river Yamuna has been regularised and disciplined to a great extent on both banks by construction of marginal embankments, shanks spurs and studs in whole of the length. As the width of the river varies from palce to palce and imperative too exists for a fleet of road bridges & rail bridges three barrages and weir across the river and hence add to the disciplining of river course. Embankments are protected properly by apron and pitching. Model studies are being conducted to study the impact of waterlevel at higher discharges like 2.5 lakhs 3 lakh cusecs. pending receipts of the results of model studies the scheme to channalise the river has been accepted for inclusion in the 7th five year plan by Planning Commission and an outlay of Rs.225.00 lakhs has been approved considering the present status of the scheme. No provision has been kept in RE or LE.

32. New Schemes

Providing pitching on side slopes of left forward bund (Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

This is a new scheme and is under preparation.

Water Development Scheme

33. Survey and Hydrological data collection (Rs.11.50 lakhs under review)

The scheme of "Survey and Hydrological data collection" includes The scheme for Hydrological observations of important drains in U.T. of Delhi amounting to Rs.3.04 lakhs & has been framed to observe all the important drains in U.T. of Delhi every year as per the views of CWC. The data collected will be of very immemse value in preparation and planning the future works to be carried out on different drains. A/A & E has been accorded in 3/82 by Delhi Admn. Also there is an added scheme for hydrological observation of river Yamuna amounting to Rs.9.42 lakhs framed as per the directions of CWC regarding collection of important hydrological data in r/o floods. The resultant data will be of very valuable for Planning of various flood protection schemes connected with river Yamuna in U.T. of Delhi. The A/A & E has been accorded by Delhi Admn. in 9/82. prior to this, the dates were collected by various constn. Division already pre-accupied with serveral other pressing activities viz. Construction, operation and maintenance etc. Therefore, considering this problem, the Survey work is being

undertaken by Investigation and Planning Division. The approved outlay for 7th 5 year Plan is Rs.25.00 lakhs. An expdr. of Rs.6.49 lakhs has been incurred 87-88. Against an agreed outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs for 88-89 an amount of Rs.15.20 lakhs has been demanded in RE 88-89 or due to the floods in Delhi data is to be collected & certain Anti-Pollution works are to be taken up. An amount of Rs.11.50 is proposed for 1989-90.

34. Planning & Investigation (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the preliminary survey of scheme under the Flood Control Sector proposed by various Divisions of the Deptt. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is approved for the 7th Five Year Plan 1989-90. An expdr. of Rs.1.40 lakhs has been incurred in 1987-88 and the approved outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been retained in RE 88-89 and Rs.2.00 lakhs proposed in 1989-90.

35. Estt of quality control and material testing lab

(Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Control of the quality of the material used in the construction of the various projects/work is of paramount importance in order to achieve the objective for obtaining improved standards of quality, uniformity and ensuring a more economical utilisation of materials. These steps not only add and supplement to better quality of work but also significantly reduces the construction cost of future projects by 5% to 10% by spending nearly 1/2% to 2% of the construction cost on quality techniques, considering the set norms and taking into account the nature of the works and specific requirement of Flood Control Deptt. and estimate amounting to Rs.16.49 lakhs for installation and procurement of laboratory equipment has been framed and the likely expdr. on establishment and maintenance will be Rs.5.00 lakhs each year. A/A & E/s of the scheme has been accorded and the works to set up a laboratory are likely to be taken up this year.

magnit-
ude.

The creation of various posts under the scheme has been principally agreed and sanctioned. Sanction of the posts is expected shortly, the case is under process with the Administrative Reforms Department. As the scheme will be taken up only after the sanction of the posts, the OLE of Rs.2.00 lakhs is retained in RE 88-89 & an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been demanded in 1989-90 for the work to be taken up for setting up of a laboratory.

36. Channelisation of river Yamuna and afforestation of reclaimed land (Nil)

The scheme is under preparation and relates to creation of post for the scheme.

37. Development of Najafgarh and other lakes in U.T. of Delhi. (Nil)

The scheme is under preparation and related data for creation of certain posts for initiating the scheme.

- (38) Environmental improvement in Metropolitan settlement setting up of sanitary facilities in U.T. of Delhi .
(Nil)
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~~The scheme is under preparation and related to creation of certain posts for the scheme.~~

- (39) Protection of Govt. land (Rs. 59.30 lakhs): due to fast urbanisation of U.T. of Delhi and correspondingly faster increase in pollution, there is a threat of encroachment of Govt. land acquired under different schemes of this Deptt. enumerated as under:-
- a) Protection of Govt. land along S.M. Bund RD 0 to 4175.
 - b) Protection of Govt. land S.M. Bund RD 4175 to 1200.
 - c) Protection of Govt. land along L.M. Bund.
 - d) Const. of boundary along old Mughal Bund to protect Govt. land.
 - e) Providing 1.25 m high barbed wire fencing to protect Govt. land of Mughal Bund behind Shantivana. The scheme has been approved by TAC.
 - f) Protection of land at L.F. Bund RD 0 to RD 5750.
 - g) Const. of wall-cum-fencing on the left bank of N.G. drain from R.D. 118250 to 115275.
 - h) Const. of compound wall along bank of N.G. Drain RD 1000000 to 110250.
 - i) Const. of wall-cum-fencing on bank of N.G. Drain RD 1300000.
 - j) Raising a boundary wall on left bank of N.G. drain from Rohtak Road Bridge to Road No. 37.
 - k) Const. of wall-cum-Mesh fencing on the left bank of N.G. Drain from BBM Depot to Mokerjee Nagar Ramps.
 - l) Const. of wall-cum-fencing on Right bank of N.G. drain from R.D. 138670 to 139720 & RD 141300 to 143000.

The above mentioned schemes are at different stages of preparation, finalisation and execution is to take place shortly thereafter. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs in 88-89, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been kept in RE 88-89 and Rs. 59.30 lakhs has been proposed in 1989-90 in view of the strong probability of clearance of many schemes for execution.

- (40) Direction and Administration (Rs. 45.80 lakhs)

The Flood Control Wing of Delhi Administration was created on 30.12.1964 to look after the Flood Control Works in UT of Delhi. This was originally being done by a number of other organisations like CFWD, Punjab Irrigation Deptt. and Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department.

The work envisaged are construction/remodelling and lining and maintenance of Flood Control Project drains, embankments, bunds, link bunds, bridge link roads.

The Flood Control Wing has also been entrusted with the Administrative and technical control of the minor and medium Irrigation works and Master Plan for Irrigation and also construction of Supplementary Drains, etc. There are other existing Divisions, such as, F.C.D I,II,III,IV,V, VI, FMD & I&F, MWS, NDD-II, SDD-II,III, SDD M, KEIS, MID, MFI Division besides Office of the Superintending Engineer (F), NDC, SDC and Office of the Chief Engineer (I&F). The Scheme wise staff strength sanctioned under 'Direction & Administration' envisaged as under:-

1. Office of the CE (I&F) & Divisions.
2. Office of the Superintending Engineer (Flood), NDC, SDC, MFI Divisions.
3. Najafgarh Drainage Circle & Divisions.
4. Investigation & Planning Scheme (Division).

A number of technical and non-technical posts are lying vacant which are likely to be filled shortly. The department has taken up a case for clearance of Govt. for filling up vacant posts which are attracted by ban.

The provision envisages the estimate on establishment including salaries, other allowances and the office contingencies/other expenditure likely to be incurred during the year 1985-90. The office contingencies also cover the expenses on licence fee and water & electricity charges for establishment of the circle office their divisions, etc. An amount of Rs.275.00 lakhs is approved for the 7th Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs.91.11 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1988. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.45.80 lakhs.

Under Minor Irrigation Programme, Delhi Administration is providing irrigation facilities utilising ground water and surface water. Irrigation from ground water is through shallow cavity tube-wells as well as deep tubewells. While surface irrigation is being provided by utilising treated effluent flows from the sewerage treatment plants like Okhla, Coronation and Keshopur plant for the implementation of various schemes.

Under Minor Irrigation Programme, the allocation in the 7th five year plan 1985-90 is Rs.519.00 lakhs with a target of providing assured irrigation to an area of 4000 hacts. Against an allocation of Rs.122.00 lakhs for 1985-86, an amount of Rs.96.75 lakhs was incurred against a target of 1200 hacts. actual achievement was 560 hact. Further against an outlay of Rs.112.00 lakhs for the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs.96.51 lakhs has been incurred and against a target of 700 hacts., 736 hacts. of land has been brought under irrigation for the year 1987-88 and against an allocation of Rs.95.50 lakhs, expenditure was Rs.67.49 lakhs. During 1988-89 the allocation is Rs.93 lakhs against which an amount of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been demanded in RE-1988-89 to be brought under irrigation during the year 1988-89, 700 hacts. and it is anticipated that the physical achievement will also be 700 hacts. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.120.00 lakhs for minor irrigation sector. In the summary form, the outlay and expenditure incurred is given as under:-

Item	7th Five year Plan Outlay.	Actual expdr. 1987-88	(Rs.in lakhs.)		
			1988-89 Appro- ved outlay	Anti. expdr.	1989-90 Proposed Outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Direction and Administration	35.00	-	3.00	-	2.00(R)
Investigation & Development of Ground Water Resources.	67.00	-	6.00	6.00	6.00
Tubewells.	145.00	20.06	13.00	13.00	13.00
Other Minor Irri- gation Scheme/ Works.	272.00	47.43	71.00	71.00	98.90
Total(M.I.)	519.00	67.49	93.00	90.00	120.00

Scheme-wise write up of the scheme is as under:-

1. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION - ESTT.CHARGES ON MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES (Rs.2.00 LAKHS).

An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been approved in the 7th Five Year Plan to meet the expenditure on account of salaries to staff employed on schemes presently, the circle office for irrigation, though headed by Superintending Engineer, is having skelton staff and thus handicapped to plan and monitor irrigation scheme. It is thus proposed to strengthen the circle under CPWD pattern of staffing for 1988-89.

During the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided but as the scheme is not yet started, no amount has been demanded in R.E.-1988-89. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan-1989-90.

2. EXPLORATION OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES (Rs.1.00 LAKHS)

This is an on-going scheme and it has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.3.88 lakhs. The scheme envisages exploration of ground water particularly in Mehrauli block as making trial bores using departmental rigs and the work charged staff of the department. After the bores are proved successful, these are converted into State Tubewells for further separate scheme under the title " Exploration and Investigation of 20 Deep Additional Tubewells". During the year 1988-89, 3 bores are anticipated to be explored and during 1989-90 another 6 bores are anticipated to be explored. Against a budget provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs in 1988-89, the same figure has been retained in R.E. 1988-89 and an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan-1989-90.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUND AND RESTORATION OF OLD BUND IN MEHRAULI BLOCK (Rs.3.00 LAKHS).

This is also an on-going scheme from 5th Five Year Plan. As is evident, the Mehrauli block of UT of Delhi consists of hilly terrain and hence it has witnessed a considerable land erosion successively. To check the same, check bunds have been constructed to store monsoon water so as to recharge the ground water table and conserve the top soil. Therefore, it is proposed to take up the construction of bunds in Asola and Rajokri areas also of Mehrauli block. Against an estimated cost of Rs.24.86 lakhs, an expdr. of Rs.37.11 lakhs has been incurred upto the year 1987-88 and budget provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided during 1988-89 which has been retained in R.E. 1988-89 and same provision has been proposed in 1989-90 for the scheme.

4. CONJUNCTIVE USE OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES (Rs.2.00 LAKHS)

Augmentation of surface irrigation water supply by ground water resources is the prime objective of this scheme. Owing to intensive irrigation in command areas, there is strong probability of lowering of water tables in such areas and to boost the irrigation water to benefit additional area of irrigation, a pilot project of installation of tubewells near the irrigation channels of Coronation Treatment Plant was sanctioned by Delhi Admn. at an estimated cost of Rs.1.29 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs.2.53 lakhs has been incurred upto the year 1987-88. Against a budget provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs in R.E.1988-89, and there being no expdr. after 1987-88, the same provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been kept in R.E. 1988-89, and in Annual Plan-89-90 Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed.

5. EXPLOITATION & INSTALLATION OF 24 NOS. ADDITIONAL TUBEWELLS (Rs.2.00 LAKHS)

Under the scheme, 20 deep tubewells have already been commissioned and 2 more bores are under successful completion and it is anticipated that the same will be completed during 1988-89 and each of tubewells is to provide an assured irrigation cover of 16 to 20 hectares of land. Against an estimated cost of Rs.83.50 lakhs an expenditure of Rs.87.15 lakhs has been incurred upto 1987-88. During the year 1988-89, a budget provision of Rs.2.40 lakhs had been provided. As no expdr. has been incurred till date, the same amount Rs.2.40 lakhs has been kept in R.E.-1988-89 and a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90.

6. INSTALLATION OF 32 NOS. SHALLOW CAVITY TUBEWELLS (Rs.0.10 LAKHS)

To mitigate the vagaries of monsoon failure in 1979, a programme to install shallow cavity tubewells was taken up by Delhi Administration and thus 32 bores were commissioned and operated by diesel sets and temporary electric connections. As a continued

use for these tubewells was found to be imperative, these tubewells were proposed to be converted into state tubewells. Against an estimated cost of Rs.2.80 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.4.57 lakhs has been incurred upto the year 1987-88. To maintain these tubewells a budget provision of Rs.0.10 lakhs had been provided in B.E.1988-89 and as no expenditure has been incurred till date, same provision of Rs.0.10 lakhs has been retained in R.E.1988-89 and Rs.0.10 lakhs has been proposed in 1989-90.

7. EXPLOITATION AND INSTALLATION OF 25 NOS. ADDITIONAL DEEP TUBEWELLS PHASE - III. (Rs. 0.50 LAKHS).

The hilly terrain of Mehrauli block being beset with very low ground water table, the small farmers had been immensely disadvantaged due to this problem and hence additional deep tubewells (as phase-III) were proposed with an estimated cost of Rs.17.77 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs.21.03 lakhs has been incurred upto the year 1987-88 resulting in irrigation of several farm houses in this region. A budget provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs was provided in budget of 1988-89 and as no expenditure has been incurred till date, the same has been retained in R.E.-1988-89 and an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been proposed in 1989-90.

8. INSTALLATION OF 50 NOS. SHALLOW CAVITY TUBEWELLS TO PROVIDE IRRIGATION FACILITIES UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN (PHASE-II) (Rs.10.00 LAKHS)

Landless cultivators belonging to S.C. and S.T. category were provided with agriculture land and hence the imperativeness of providing irrigation facilities to such cultivators and a scheme with an estimated cost of Rs.110.00 lakhs and an amount of Rs.75.02 lakhs has been incurred upto the year 1987-88. The amount of Rs.9.50 lakhs provided in 1988-89 has been retained in R.E.1988-89 and an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs proposed in 1989-90.

9. IMPROVEMENT OF ADDITIONAL IRRIGATION FACILITIES AT EXISTING STATE TUBEWELLS PHASE-II (Rs. 0.50 LAKHS).

When during 2nd & 3rd five year plans, the Delhi Administration had extended irrigation facilities by installation of tubewells with pump sets and in the process, a lot of irrigation water was getting waste because of Kuchcha channels constructed by the cultivators. During the 5th plan, a scheme was proposed to extend irrigation facilities to existing 50 state tubewells by constructing pucca distribution channels and was duly completed which in turn resulted in encouragement of same scheme in 7th five year plan with an estimated cost of Rs.41.00 lakhs and an amount of Rs.1.42 lakhs had been incurred upto the year 1987-88. The budget provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs was provided in 1988-89 and the same has been retained in R.E.1988-89. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

10. EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION SCHEME FROM KESHOPUR TREATMENT PLANT (PHASE-II) (Rs.5.00 LAKHS)

The scheme " Keshopur effluent irrigation scheme, phase-II" has been framed to utilise 90 cusecs effluent from Keshopur Treatment Plant for irrigation purposes to irrigate an area of about 3600 acres of land in Najafgarh block in UT of Delhi with a original cost of project amounting to estimated cost of Rs.48.58 lakhs and since the same scheme has been revised to Rs.189.50 lakhs with a completion period of 5 years from its date of start. The A/A & E/S of L.G. Delhi has been conveyed vide letter No.F.2(20)/86-I&FC/1007 dated 29-8-85. The total expenditure on the scheme upto the financial year 1987-88 has been to the tune of Rs.184.68 lakhs. Against a budget allotment of Rs.3.00 lakhs for 1988-89, and since a lot of works are to be taken up, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been demanded in R.E.1988-89. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is the proposed outlay for 1989-90.

11. EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION SCHEME FROM KESHOPUR TREATMENT PLANT (PHASE-III) (Rs.58.40 LAKHS)

The Keshopur effluent irrigation scheme, (Phase-III) had been framed to utilise the additional 90 cusecs of effluent water from Keshopur Treatment Plant for irrigation purposes with a view to irrigate additional areas of 3600 acres of agricultural land in Najafgarh block in UT of Delhi. The total estimated original cost of the scheme had been Rs.194.00 lakhs. The scheme is to be completed within 5 years and the A/A & E/S for the same has been received in August 1985 from L.G with its date of start being Oct.1985. The scheme is covered under 20-point programme of grow more food and the scheme is under execution, the cost benefit ratio of which have been worked out. Revised provisions for different items of work from K.T.P. to balancing reservoir and from the distribution channel have been worked out and submitted to higher authorities. Revised provisions for the minors and sub-minors is being worked out. An expenditure to the tune of Rs.29.68 lakhs has been incurred. Against an allotment of Rs.55.00 lakhs this year, an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs only has been sought in R.E.1988-89. As the tempo of the work will be picking up next year and the point that the scheme is to be completed in 5 years, that is 1989-90, an amount of Rs.58.40 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90.

12. EXTENSION & IMPROVEMENT OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM FROM OKHLA TREATMENT PLANT TO VILLAGE JAITPUR MITHAPUR AND MOLAR BUND. (Rs. NIL).

This is an on-going scheme from 4th Five Year Plan. The scheme is almost complete and it provides effluent water from the Okhla Treatment Plant to irrigate areas falling in village Jaitpur Mithapur and Molar bund etc. in South of Delhi. The original estimated cost of the scheme was Rs.20.23 lakhs (scheme is under submission to CA for revision, revised cost Rs.79.99 lakhs not yet approved). An expenditure amounting to Rs.38.62 lakhs has been incurred upto 1987-88 and budget allotment for 1989-90 is Rs.0.50 lakhs and same amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been retained in R.E. 1988-89 only to meet certain liabilities.

13. EXTENSION OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM FROM CORONATION TREATMENT PLANT PHASE - II. (RS.13.00 LAKHS).

With an object to utilise an additional discharge of 75 cusecs and irrigate an area of about 1500 hacts., the above named scheme had been prepared and it is an on-going scheme. The area will be brought under irrigation by lifting the effluent water and utilise the existing Saleempur Minor as the main carrier for distribution of irrigation water. Improvement of the irrigation facilities will be provided by extending/construction of sub-minors, for which land acquisition has been initiated. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.99.70 lakhs and an expenditure to the tune of Rs.21.72 lakhs has been incurred upto 1987-88. As the tempo of the work will be speeded up in this year and next year against a allocation of Rs.10.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.14.20 lakhs is sought in R.E.1988-89 and an amount of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1989-90.

14. PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN FOR IRRIGATION (RS.0.50 LAKHS)

This is an on-going scheme from the 5th five year plan. The scheme was envisaged to draw up " Master Plan for Irrigation " in U.T. of Delhi. By considering the status of irrigation existing and draw up future plan. The report has been drafted and the views of the CWC is awaited. The scheme was sanctioned for Rs.18.05 lakhs in February-1970. An expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been incurred in 1985-86, Rs.0.30 lakhs in 1986-87. There is an approved allocation of Rs.0.50 lakh in 1988-89 and an amount of Rs.0.80 lakh is anticipated to be incurred on the scheme this year and Rs.0.50 lakhs have been proposed in 1989-90.

15. PREPARATION OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM AT RITHALA TREATMENT PLANT (PHASE-II) (RS.2.00 LAKHS)

Delhi Municipal Corporation has already initiated a action for construction of new sewage treatment plant at vill. Rithala, North of Rohini, in order to utilise the 70 cusecs of effluent water to be made available from the treatment plant (for the purpose of irrigations) project estimates for the scheme is under finalisation, considering the urban limits finalised by DDA for urbanisation till 2001 AD, the proposed command area of the irrigation system is being envisaged and bring an area of 1400 hect. of land in Kanjhawala block under irrigation. Considering the present position of the estimates and time required for obtaining A/A & E/S a token amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for annual plan-1988-89. As the scheme is expected to take off next year, an amount of Rs.2 00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. The scheme also envisages creation of following posts, for purpose of implementation of the scheme.

1.	Executive Engineer(Civil)	1 Post
2.	Assistant Engineer(Civil)	4 Nos.
3.	Junior Engineer	16 Post
4.	Head Clerk	1 Post
5.	Accountant	1 Post
6.	Drafts Man	1 Post
7.	L.D.C.	8 Post
8.	U.D.C.	3 Post
9.	Class IV staff.	6 Post
10.	Assistant Engineer(Mech.)	1 Post
11.	Junior Engineer(Mech.)	4 Post
12.	LDC/UDC	2 Post
13.	Peon.	1 Post

16. SEWAGE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN NARELA(Rs. Nil)

The scheme was originally prepared by Delhi Administration for the disposal of sewage water of Narela Town and to utilise the same for irrigation purpose. The scheme has not been processed further because of arrangement for treatment of this water has been made by Municipal Corporation of Delhi. As the scheme is not yet prepared, no outlay is proposed for 1989-90.

17. LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME AT GOELA KHURD IN NAJAFGARH (Nil)

The Goela Lift Irrigation Scheme had been framed with the object to promote additional irrigation facility in villages of Najafgarh block by utilising the rich-manured water of Najafgarh drain to the tune of 60 cusecs to irrigate about 1600 additional acreage of land in Najafgarh block. The estimated cost of scheme has been Rs.3.97 lakhs and since no expenditure has been incurred on the scheme till date, the budget allotment of Rs.1.00 lakhs provided this year has been surrendered. As the scheme, in all probability, cannot be taken up next year, no outlay is proposed for 1989-90.

18. PROVISION OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM AT
SHAHDARA TREATMENT PLANT (RS. NIL)

Delhi Municipal Corporation o has completed the construction of a sewage treatment plant to treat and dispose sewage water of trans-Yamuna area in U.T. of Delhi. As per the guide line on irrigation system was to be developed with this scheme and accordingly, the above scheme had been included in the seventh five year plan. However, considering that no rural area is available in U.T. of Delhi in trans-Yamuna area, this scheme is not likely to be takenup accordingly no budget provision is being sought in 1989-90.

NEW SCHEME

19. IMPROVEMENT OF 50 NOS. TUBEWELLS INSTALLED UNDER DROUGHT
RELIEF PROGRAMME IN THE YEAR 1987-88. (RS. 20.00 LAKHS)

For the last few years i.e. 1984 onwards and particularly during 1986-87, the rural areas of U.T of Delhi whose main and sole sustaining occupation is agriculture, has been experiencing acute problems due to absolute drought conditions. In order to mitigate the severity of drought and provide relief to peasantry, a crash programme was taken up on war footing under the Annual Plan 1987-88 for immediate installation of 50 Tubewells in the rural area of U.T. of Delhi with a purpose and objective to bring about 400 hectares of agricultural land under assured irrigation. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.22.00 lakhs was provided of which an amount of Rs.19.88 lakhs has been spent upto March.1988. Since the scheme was to work only for Rabi crop of 1987-88, a token provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs was proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90 which was not agreed to by the Planning Commission. Therefore the same was not reflected in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

As these tubewells were initially provided for the immediate and unavoidable eventuality keeping in view the acute drought situation in public/farmer's interest, there is strong and concerted demand from the beneficiary farmers to continue the same temporary tubewells. Therefore, the imperative of making pucca shelter for these tubewells is felt for which an amount of about Rs.0.80 lakhs is required for each tubewell amounting to Rs.40.00 lakhs which is essential for permanenting these 50 tubewells. This will hold good to keep continuing the facility provided during the drought period and also improve them by providing field channels pump room and electrifying the tubewells.

For this, work has already been started. Some expenditure is expected during 1988-89 and Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Sub: Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed management in the catchment of flood prone river - Sahibi.
(Rs.10.00 lakhs.)

The ministry of Agriculture has desired to formulate scheme which may control floods, by integrating the engineering branches along with the soil conservation methods of controlling floods, under " Integrated Watershed Management Scheme ". The object of the scheme is to improve the status of waste and barren land and to utilise the water resources to optimise production of food, fibre, fodder and fuel and to prevent degradation of land or wastage of water. In the present estimate it has been proposed to close the Nallah No.3 & 4 at Rajokri in Mehrauli Block by constructing Check Dam and also plugging of various gullies existing in the near by area. With the proposal, the further development of Nallah and gullies will be stopped and the area on the up-stream side will be protected from soil erosion. The Central Government has therefore, desired to formulate few schemes to get the same approved and take up the steps for their execution. With this end in view, a scheme was taken up in Mehrauli block with a budget provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs during the year 1983-84 and Rs.10.00 lakhs during the year 1984-85. During this period, the Nallah No.I & II were closed, which had a nominal effect of soil conservation in Nallah portion only. Then again in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, it was proposed to plug the gullies in Mehrauli block and an amount of Rs.1.69 lakhs was spent. Likewise in the year 1987-88, an expenditure of Rs.4.228 lakhs was incurred and now it is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs.5.00 lakhs during the year 1988-89 and a proposal to this effect in the prescribed proforma has already been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture through the Secretary(Planning), Delhi Administration, vide letter dated 2-12-88. The Administrative Approval and expenditure sanction is being pursued and the same is awaited. The proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

ENERGY

For generation, transmission & distribution of electricity in the Union Territory of Delhi DESU has been entrusted the entire responsibility. Although NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board, the two local bodies are looking after the transmission and distribution work in their respective areas, the bulk supply to these is also being maintained by DESU.

As per estimates of the 13th Power Survey Committee of Central Electricity Authority the maximum demand of electricity in this Territory is likely to reach 1423 MW by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The DESU's own generation resources contributed only 200 MW. Besides, 6 Gas Turbines of 30 MW each have also been installed near I.P. Station by DESU to meet the emergency demand at the time of failure in supply from other sources. The major contribution from other sources is of Dadarpur Thermal Power Station which is about 350 to 400 MW, Singrauli, Dairasuil and Salal Power Projects are the other sources of power supply for Delhi.

To increase the own generation capacity of DESU, a Project for installation of 2x67.5 MW Thermal Sets at Rajghat is under implementation and one unit of it is likely to be commissioned by the end of the current financial year. The second unit is also likely to be commissioned during 1989-90. It will make available 135 MW power supply to DESU.

To meet the emergency requirement at the time of the power failure from Outer resources another project for installation of 3x26.75 MW Gas Turbine Sets at the existing 6 Gas Turbine Station at I.P.Estate is under implementation process.

Three Agencies namely DESU, NDMC & DEDA are implementing various Plan schemes under this sector. Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay expenditure during first three years, Outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 and proposed outlay for 1989-90 of these three Agencies is as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
S. No.	Name of the Agency	7th Plan outlay (1985-90)	Expenditure		
			1985-86	1986-87	19888-89
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	D.E.S.U.	34930.00	14420.41 13712.57*	18794.17 17500.00*	16467.59 16732.65*
2.	N.D.M.C.	1500.00	205.00	530.00	800.00
3.	D.E.D.A.	450.00	160.00	92.00	66.00
Total Energy:		36880.00	14077.57	18122.00	17598.65

*Restricted to release of funds to DESU.

Approved outlay 7.	1988 - 89 Anticipated expenditure 8.	1989-90 Proposed outlay 9.
17000.00	16015.00	19633.00
1150.00	1150.00	1500.00
50.00	50.00	320.00
18200.00	17215.00	21353.00

The schemewise details of the three agencies proposed for 1989-90 are given below:-

A. DESU

An outlay of Rs.34930.00 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 of DESU. This, however, does not include the provision of new generation projects for which allocation is being made as special central assistance on Annual Plan Basis.

An expenditure of Rs.6212.57 lakhs, Rs.8000.00 lakhs and Rs.9588.65 was incurred by DESU on the plan works under annual plan 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. The progress of the annual plan 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 in physical terms was satisfactory and the targets set for the year were achieved by and large and even exceeded in some cases.

As far as new generation projects are concerned no outlay was approved for 7th five year plan. However, allocation for these works is being made on annual plan basis. An allocation of Rs.7500 lakhs was made during 1985-86, Rs.8300 lakhs (modified to Rs.9500 lakhs) during 1986-87 and Rs.7134 lakhs during 1987-88. The expenditure incurred on new generation projects during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is Rs.7500.00 lakhs, Rs.9500.00 lakhs and Rs.7134.00 lakhs respectively.

For the annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.11200.00 lakhs has been approved by Delhi Administration/Planning Commission for plan works. This include Rs.100.00 lakhs for providing electricity to house sites to landless people by Delhi Administration under 20-Point Programme. This outlay is likely to be utilized fully.

The approved outlay for new generation projects under annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.4500.00 lakhs for 2x67.5 MW thermal sets Rs.300.00 lakhs for gas turbines (adoption of natural gas as fuel) and Rs.1000 lakhs for 3x26.75/30 MW Waste Heat Recovery Units (combined cycle project). This outlay is likely to be utilized fully.

An outlay of Rs.13033.00 lakhs is proposed under Annual Plan 1989-90 for plan works. The proposed outlay for the new generation projects is Rs.6600.00 lakhs.

A brief write up for each of the schemes is given as under:

A) RENOVATION/MODIFICATION WORKS

1. RENOVATION OF BOILERS OF UNITS 2,3 AND 4: (Rs.32 lakhs):

The boilers of I.P. Station have completed life of one lakh hours. Major renovation of boilers of units 2,3 and 4 was initiated at an approved cost of Rs.722.50 lakhs. Renovation of the subject boilers have been completed except the replacement of Burner Panels in Unit No.4 and partially in Unit No.3 replacement of 29 coils of secondary super heaters of unit No.3 replacement of High pressure valves in units 2,3 and 4. Order for import of HP valves are under advance stage of finalisation. Tentative delivery period is 12 months. Under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs.347.81 lakhs has been made upto March,1988. Due to escalation of the prices and inclusion of additional work of replacement of front water walls in the Boilers, the cost is likely to exceed the approved cost about Rs.98 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.98.00 lakhs was approved for this scheme under 7th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.75.66 lakhs was incurred during 1985-86, Rs.117.33 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.154.82 lakhs during 1987-88.

An outlay of Rs.77.50 lakhs has been approved for this scheme under annual plan 1988-89 which is likely to be utilised.

2. RENOVATION OF MILLING SYSTEM OF UNIT 2,3 AND 4 (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisaged renovation of all the 15 coal mills of units 2,3 and 4. To carry out this renovation work indigenous/imported spare parts are required for replacement of worn out and damaged parts. The coal mill spares are long delivery items especially the items which are developed indigenously.

An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs was approved for this scheme under 7th five year plan. An expenditure of Rs.19.22 lakhs was incurred under annual plan 1985-86 and Rs.9.00 lakhs during 1986-87. The approved outlay for this scheme for 1987-88 was Rs.13.00 lakhs against which no expenditure incurred as M/s A.B.L. the main supplier was under liquidation.

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme for the year 1988-89 against which an expenditure of Rs.10.00 lakhs only is likely to be incurred. The shortfall in the expenditure on account of the fact that M/s ADL, the main supplier of the equipments who were under liquidation, have now opened the supply in the month of June,1988 only.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under annual plan 1989-90 to complete the balance works.

3. CLOSE CIRCUIT DEARING COOLING WATER SCHEME FOR UNIT No.2,3 AND 4 (Rs.290.00 LAKHS)

The existing cooling water system of unit Nos.2,3,4

and 5 is supplied by cooling water pumps having sanction from circulating water channel. The cooling lines of the various aux.get choked due to presence of silt in river water.

M/s United Engineers and Constructors of USA who were appointed as consultant for study of uprating the generation at T.P.Station have recommended a close circuit bearing cooling water system.

The scope of work under this scheme has changed now to meet the requirement of pollution control board and as the disposal of effluent from the miscellaneous drains has also been included in this scheme. The revised cost of this scheme is now Rs.321.70 lakhs. Revision of the scheme is being resubmitted to C.E.A.

An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs only was approved for this scheme under 7th five year plan against which an expenditure of Rs.0.92 lakhs was incurred during 1985-87. The approved outlay for this scheme under annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.22.00 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.30.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred.

An outlay of Rs.290.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme to complete the work in 1989-90.

4. MODIFICATION OF FURNACE OIL SYSTEM FOR DECANTATION STORAGE AND HANDLING OF FFS HIGH VISCOSITY FURNACE OIL (Rs.11.50 LAKHS)

As per decision taken by the Ministry of Petroleum the supply of FFS oil to the power stations in the Northern Region is to be made from Mathura Refinery. Accordingly, the work of conversion of existing fuel oil handling system was taken up to handle heavy viscouse FFS, during 6th five year plan. The work of auto tracing of fuel oil storage, tanks, pumps, pipe lines upto boiler has been completed.

No outlay was approved for this scheme during 7th five year plan, however, an expenditure of Rs.31.28 lakhs has been incurred for this scheme during 1985-86, 10.17 lakhs during 1986-87. The approved outlay for this scheme under annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.11.50 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.5.00 lakhs only is likely to be incurred. At present the work is held up as the Railways are insisting for full rake handling facilities and discussions are going on with the railways to sort out this issue.

An outlay of Rs.11.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1989-90 to complete the work.

5. PROVISION OF ESP ON 15 MW PLANT (Rs.4.50 LAKHS):AT RPH:

This scheme was earlier dropped due to comming up of 2x67.5MW thermal sets at Rajghat and accordingly, no outlay was recommended for 7th five year plan. However, this scheme has been reviewed at the instance of Government of India. The estimated cost of work is Rs.250.00 lakhs. The

work is being carried out by M/s D.H.E.L. on turnkey basis excluding the ash plant. An expenditure of Rs.12.60 lakhs was incurred on this scheme under annual plan 1985-86 and Rs.72.45 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.51.43 lakhs in 1987-88.

An outlay of Rs.51.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme under annual plan 1988-89 against which an expenditure of Rs.95.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred to clear the pending payments to M/s D.H.E.L.

An outlay of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under annual plan 1989-90 to cover the balance payments etc.

NEW GENERATION PROJECTS:

In order to augment its own generating capacity, DESU was allowed to take up two new generation projects during 7th five year plan as per details given below:

1. 2x67.5 MW Thermal sets at Rajghat as replacement of existing sets (Rs.2500.00 lakhs):

The project was cleared by Public Investment Board in December, 1984 and subsequently approved by Cabinet for implementation at an estimated cost of Rs.159.43 crores. No outlay was approved for this scheme under Seventh Five Year Plan but subsequently the scheme has been included in the plan of Delhi to be financed out of special central assistance. The work on this project is being carried out by M/s LHEL as a turnkey project.

An expenditure of Rs.1986.00 lakhs during 1985-86, Rs.6695.20 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.6952.41 lakhs during 1987-88 has been incurred on this scheme.

The approved outlay for this scheme for 1988-89 is Rs.45.0 lakhs which is likely to be utilized.

An outlay of Rs.2500.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under annual plan 1989-90. The 1st unit of the Project is expected to be commissioned in March, 1989 followed by 2nd unit after four months.

- ii) 6x30 MW Gas Turbine (Rs.100.00 lakhs):

This scheme was also cleared by Public Investment Board on 20.12.1984 and subsequently approved by Cabinet for implementation in April, 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs.11500.00 lakhs. The work was awarded to M/s Alsthom of France on turnkey basis and all the gas turbines were commissioned during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs.8725 lakhs.

An allocation of Rs.300.00 lakhs was made for this scheme under Annual Plan 1988-89 for carrying out the modification that have become necessary in fuel system for adoption of the natural gas in place of HSD/NAPTHA as a fuel. An order for this work is being placed on M/s Alsthom of France and taking into consideration the various activities involved the outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs is likely to be utilized.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under Annual Plan 1989-90 to make payments for remaining works.

iii) 3x26.75/30MW Waste Heat Recovery Units (Combined cycle project (Rs.1500.00 Lakhs):

A feasibility report for this work has been cleared techno-economically by C. E.A. at an estimated cost of Rs.76.91 crores in November,1987 subject to clearance of the project from environment angle. The necessary action to get the project cleared from Ministry of Environment and Forests as well as water pollution Control Board is being taken.

An allocation of Rs.1000.00 lakhs was approved by Delhi Administration/Planning Commission for this project under Annual Plan 1988-89 which is not likely to be utilized fully.

An outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under Annual Plan 1989-90 for making for advance payment and other preliminary works as it is expected that it may be possible to place the orders some time in the 2nd half of 1989 after finalisation of specifications/floating of tenders.

iv) 2x100 MW GAS TURBINE PROJECT IN COMBINED CYCLE MODE (Rs.2500.00 LAKHS):

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has already approached central Electricity Authority to prepare the project feasibility report for 2x100 MW gas turbines in combined cycle mode near the existing 220 KV I.P.Extension Sub-station. The clearance from environment angle availability of gas and water requirement etc., shall be tied up after finalization of project report by Central Electricity Authority. This exercise is expected to be completed by June, 89. The floating of tenders and evaluation of bids may take another six months when D.E.S.U. may be required to release 10% advance payment. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.250.0 crores.

An outlay of Rs.2500.00 lakhs is therefore, proposed for this scheme under Annual Plan 1989-90.

II. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES:

i) 400 KV SCHEMES (Rs.1150.00 LAKHS):

In order to meet the growing power demand of Delhi on long term basis, large quantum of power is required to be imported from the centrally sponsored generating schemes that are coming up in the Northern Region. D.E.S.U. has prepared a perspective plan to meet the load demand to the extent of 4000 MW by the year 2001. As a part of this Plan it is proposed to establish a 400 KV ring around Delhi with 5 Nos. 400/220KV step down sub-stations. In the first instance, only 3 Nos. sub-stations shall be constructed during 7th/8th Plan.

No allocation was made for this scheme during Seventh Five Year Plan and it was given to understand that the work of 400 KV ring around Delhi shall be carried out by N.T.P.C. However, in the subsequent meeting held in the office of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Department of Power on 22.1.85 it was decided to entrust the work of 400 KV double circuit transmission lines falling in the Union Territory of Delhi to DESU. It is proposed to establish 400 KV sub-stations at Dawana and Damnauli by DESU whereas the 400KV sub-station at Mandaula (UP) shall be constructed by N.T.P.C. as a part of the programme for evacuation of power from Rihand Super Thermal Station.

In view of above a project feasibility report of 400KV works was submitted to C.E.A. which accorded techno-economic approval of the project for a total cost of Rs.113.92 crores in the 74th meeting of C.E.A. held on 13th May, 1986. Meanwhile the World Bank in its staff Appraisal Report dated 28.5.1987 (Report No.6720-IN) has sanctioned a loan of 60 M.Dollars for DESU's 400KV project. Estimated disbursement will be as follows:-

Financial Year	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
Annual	3.0	8.0	12.0	13.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	2.0
Cumulative	3.0	11.0	23.0	36.0	46.0	53.0	58.0	60.0

An expenditure of Rs.105.00 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.11.40 lakhs during 1987-88 has been incurred on this scheme. The approved outlay for this scheme under annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.1793.00 lakhs against an amount of which Rs.1712.50 lakhs is likely to be utilized.

An outlay of Rs.1150.00 lakhs comprising of Rs.650.00 lakhs for sub-stations and Rs.500.00 lakhs for line works is proposed for this scheme under Annual Plan 1989-90. The details of the works proposed to be carried out during the year are as under :-

1. Provision for civil works including control room building etc.	Rs. 158.0 lakhs	
2. Provision for making advance payment for 400/220KV S/Stn.equipment under IDA.	Rs. 324.0	"
3. Provision for running payment towards land acquisition.	Rs. 20.0	"
4. Provision towards consultancy charges to NTPC.	Rs. 140.0	"
5. Detailed survey, Tower Supply receipt of insulators, conductors accessories spacer dampers etc.for:		
a) Mandaula - Dawana	X	
b) Dhawana - Damnauli	X	Rs. 500.0
c) Damnauli - Dallabgarh	X	
		<u>Rs.1150.0</u>

ii) 220 KV Schemes (Rs.3000.00 Lakhs):

This is a continuing scheme which envisages establishment of 220 KV sub-station and associated lines as well as augmentation of transformer capacity on the existing 220KV sub-stations in order to meet the growing power requirement. A scheme report covering the works to be carried out in the 7th Five Year Plan was submitted to C.E.A. and the same has been accorded techno-economic clearance at an estimated cost of Rs.117.25 crores.

An outlay of Rs.9000.00 lakhs was approved for this scheme under 7th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.862.94 lakhs during 1985-86, Rs.1271.68 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.881.00 lakhs during 1987-88 has been incurred on this scheme.

The approved outlay for this scheme under Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.3000.00 lakhs which is likely to be utilized.

The target was to add 250MVA of transformer capacity and 61 Ckt.Kms. of 220 KV lines against which anticipated achievement is 50 MVA and 16 Ckt.Kms. respectively.

An outlay of Rs.3000.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under Annual Plan 1989-90. The target is to add 400 MVA transformer capacity and 37 Kms. of 220KV lines. The important works proposed to be taken up during the year include establishment of 220KV Sub-station at Rohini, Shalimar Dagh, Vasant Kunj, Sarita Vihar etc. In addition to this, work shall also be initiated at Park Street and Naraina sub-stations besides establishment of SIDC Centre. Further it is also proposed to lay 220KV XLPE cable between I.P.Extn., and Park Street.

III. 66KV Schemes (Rs.2000.00 lakhs):

66 KV voltage level has been established as sub-transmission voltage in the areas out side the inner ring road in the Union Territory of Delhi. 33KV voltage also shall remain as sub-transmission voltage in Delhi in the areas in side the inner ring road. A number of 66/33KV sub-stations are also being established to act as 'infeed' points to the existing 33 KV system. A project report covering the work proposed to be done during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been cleared techno-economically by C.E.A. at an estimated cost of Rs.68.2 crores in its meeting held in May, 1987.

An outlay of Rs.3200 lakhs was approved for this scheme under 7th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.965.81 lakhs was incurred during 1985-86, Rs.1389.45 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.889.97 lakhs during 1987-88.

Approved outlay for this scheme under annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.1500 lakhs which is likely to be utilized.

An outlay of Rs.2000 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under Annual Plan 1989-90. The target is to add 220 MVA transformer capacity and 70 Ckt.kms. of 66KV lines. The important works proposed to be taken during the year include establishment of 66 KV sub-stations at DSIDC Narela Complex, Vasant Kunj, 'C' Block Mayur Vihar-I, Patparganj Group Housing-I, Rohini-IV, Mangolpuri Ph.I and Mohan Co-operative etc. In addition to this it is proposed to initiate the work at Vasant Kunj Sector 'B' Sarita Vihar-II, Patparganj Group Housing-II, Paschim Vihar, Rohini-VI, Rohini-VIII (Sanjay Transport Nagar), Sarita Vihar-III and Kondli-Gharoli etc. 66KV underground cable as well as 66KV double circuit tower lines are also proposed to be laid to provide 66 KV feed to sub-stations.

IV: 33KV SCHEMES (Rs.1200.00 LAKHS):

33KV is the sub-transmission voltage in the areas inside the inner ring road in the Union Territory of Delhi. The scheme envisages establishment of new 33/11KV sub-stations together with the associated transmission lines and also augmentation of the various sub-stations wherever necessary to meet the growing power demand in the Union Territory of Delhi. A scheme report covering the work proposed to be done during the Seventh Five Year Plan stands submitted to Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs.52.28 crores. This scheme is under examination with C. E. A. and is likely to be cleared soon.

An outlay of Rs.2900 lakhs was approved for this scheme under 7th five year plan. An expenditure of Rs.747.27 lakhs during 1985-86, Rs.973.03 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.1129.0 lakhs during 1987-88 has already been incurred on this scheme.

The approved outlay for this scheme under annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.800.00 lakhs is likely to be utilized.

An outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under annual plan 1989-90. The target is to add 212 MVA of transformer capacity and 46.7 Ckt.Kms. for 33KV lines.

The important works proposed to be taken up during the year include 33KV sub-stations at D.G.Road, Janakpuri Distt.Centre, line Preet Vihar, Timarpur, Alaknanda, G.T. Karnal Road, Geeta Colony, CED Shahdara, Jamia Millia, Mukherji Nagar, DLF Kirti Nagar etc., Besides this, the transformer capacity shall be augmented at Nehru Place, Lodhi Road Paschimpuri and Masjid Moth etc. besides associated 33KV overhead and underground lines.

V. 11KV AND LV SCHEME INCLUDING PROVIDING ELECTRICITY TO HOUSE SITES ALLOTTED TO LANDLESS PEOPLE AND INSTALLATION OF SHUNT CAPACITORS (Rs.4000.00 LAKHS):

a. 11KV & LV WORKS:

11 KV is the distribution voltage in the Union

Territory of Delhi and ultimate demands of the consumers is met on 11KV/LV system.

The maximum demand of power in Delhi has already reached 1090 MW in May, 1988 and as per projections made by the 13th Power Survey Committee of C.E.A. the maximum demand is expected to reach 1423 MW by the end of Plan i.e. 1989-90. This will call for addition of substantial capacity on 11KV system to meet the growing power demand.

DESU has already submitted the following project feasibility report for 11KV and LV works to C.E.A. which are under examination and likely to be cleared soon:

1. Project report for electrification of colonies revised (1985-90): Rs. 23800.00 Lakhs
2. Project report for replacement of old U/G cables and worn out service line in walled city area. Rs. 414.87 "
3. Project report for system improvement and providing tube well connections in rural areas during 7th Plan. Rs. 1665.00 "
4. Project report for 11KV and LV lines and sub-stations (1985-90) Rs. 4190.00 "

An outlay of Rs.15794.00 lakhs was approved for this scheme for the 7th five year plan. An expenditure of Rs.3891.33 lakhs during 1985-86, Rs.5125.17 1986-87 and Rs.5743.14 lakhs for 1987-88 (including contribution from sponsoring agencies) has been incurred on this scheme.

An outlay of Rs.3400.00 lakhs including Rs.100.00 lakhs for providing electricity to house sites allotted to land less people under 'Revenue head' and Rs.300.00 lakhs for installation of shunt capacitors has been approved under annual plan 1988-89. An expenditure of Rs.3400.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred on 11 KV and LV scheme.

The target was to add 200MVA of transformer capacity 1000 ckt.kms. of 11KV and LV lines and 75000 number consumer connections which is likely to be achieved.

An outlay of Rs.4000.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under annual plan 1989-90. The target is to add 200MVA of transformer capacity, 1000 Ckt.Kms. of 11KV Lines and 75000 new consumer connections.

b. INSTALLATION OF SHUNT CAPACITORS (Rs.900.00 lakhs):

A provision of Rs.300.00 lakhs (included in 11 KV and LV scheme) was made during 1988-89 for installation of shunt capacitors in DESU system to improve voltage conditions.

DESU in co-ordination with NREE has identified the location of 160MVAR shunt capacitors to be installed at various 220KV sub-stations as a crash programme. Orders for purchase of these capacitors have since been placed on the basis of technical and financial valuation of bids made by NREE in co-ordination with all the constituent states of northern region. It is expected that the total cost of installation of these capacitors shall be of the order of Rs.450.00 lakhs out of which Rs.300.00 lakhs is expected to be spent during current year and Rs.150.00 lakhs during 1989-90. In addition DESU is also required to add another 250MVAR of shunt capacitors as per study made by NREE for which an outlay of Rs.750.00 lakhs is required.

An outlay of Rs.900.00 lakhs comprising of Rs.150.00 lakhs for balance payments towards purchase of 160MVAR capacitors and Rs.750.00 lakhs for additional 250MVA of shunt capacitors is proposed under Annual Plan 1989-90 for this scheme.

GENERAL (INCLUDING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION).

i) System improvement in rural areas and providing tube well connections (Rs.60.00 lakhs):

All the villages in the Union Territory of Delhi stand electrified and work is in progress for system improvement in the rural areas which also includes extension of distribution net-work in order to meet the power demands of the tube well connections in rural areas.

A project report at an estimated cost of Rs.16.50 crores has been submitted to Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme under 7th five year plan. An expenditure of Rs.68.72 lakhs was incurred on under annual plan 1985-86, Rs.43.08 lakhs under annual plan 1986-87 and Rs.95.10 lakhs during 1987-88.

The approved outlay for this scheme under annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.60.00 lakhs against which likely expenditure is Rs.100.00 lacs.

An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under annual plan 1989-90. The target is to add 500 Nos. tube well connections.

ii) Special Component Plan (electrification of Harijan Basties - Rs.10.00 lakhs):

DESU had taken up the work of electrification of Harijan Basties in the rural areas during 6th five year plan with a view to improve the living standard of the people belonging to SC and ST under social component plan. The work of electrifying all the Harijan Basties in the rural areas stands completed.

During the 7th five year plan it is proposed to take up the work of electrification of Harijan Basties/pockets as and when identified and subject to furnishing of authenticated layout plan by Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme under 7th five year plan 1985-90. An expenditure of Rs.13.00 lakhs was incurred during 1985-86, but no expenditure was incurred during 1986-87. The expenditure for the year 1987-88 was Rs.14.89 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.10.0 lakhs has been approved for this scheme under annual plan 1988-89 which is likely to be utilized. It is proposed to take up the work of electrification of harijan basties, as identified by Social Welfare Department.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for annual plan 1989-90 also. The physical target shall be fixed after harijan basties/pockets to be electrified are identified by Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration and authenticated layout plan made available.

iii) Housing for T&D Staff (Rs.110.00 lakhs):

At present there are about 26,000 employees in DESU and sufficient number of houses for essential duty staff are not available. DESU is constructing houses for the essential T&D staff under this scheme.

An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme under 7th five year plan. A project report at an estimated cost of Rs.624.00 lakhs for construction of houses for T&D staff during 7th five year plan already stands submitted to Delhi Administration.

An expenditure of Rs.105.00 lakhs was incurred on this scheme during 1985-86, Rs.59.75 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.102.54 lakhs during 1987-88. The approved outlay for this scheme for the annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.100.0 lakhs which is likely to be utilized. It is proposed to make payment to DDA towards cost of land at Rohini to the extent of Rs.84.00 lakhs, construction of boundary wall on the plot at Rohini, construction of residential flats at sub-station buildings during 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under annual plan 1989-90. The important works to be taken up during 1989-90 include i) construction of staff quarters at Rohini and Patparganj - 60 lacs ii) construction of residential accommodation at Sub-Station buildings - 10 lacs and iii) Payment towards cost of land at Vasant Kunj for staff quarters - 40 lacs.

iv) Administrative and other buildings (Rs.110.00 lakhs):

DESU is short of office accommodation and with the expansion of transmission and distribution system it has become necessary to provide more office accommodation to various field offices like district offices, zonal offices and no-current complaint centres for providing efficient

services to the consumers. In order to overcome the shortage of office accommodation a project feasibility report for construction of administrative and other buildings at an estimated cost of Rs.640.0 lakhs stands submitted to Delhi Administration for techno-economic approval.

An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme under 7th five year plan. An expenditure of Rs.22.45 lakhs was incurred on this scheme during 1985-86, Rs.34.56 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs.39.91 lakhs during 1987-88. The approved outlay for this scheme for the annual plan 1988-89, is Rs.100.00 lakhs which is likely to be utilized. It is proposed to complete the work of construction of office accommodation at Inderpuri, Defence Colony, Adchini, Krishna Nagar-II, Minto Road and Bawana. Besides this it is also proposed to complete the office building at locations like, Burari, Prahladpur, Bawta Marg, Karala, Miscellaneous buildings in trans-yamuna and behind Alankar Cinema.

An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed under Annual Plan 1989-90 which shall be utilized mainly for construction of office buildings at Rohini, Minto Road and Punjabi Bagh etc., involving an expenditure of Rs.40.30 and Rs.20.0 lakhs respectively. Another Rs.20.00 lakhs is required for completion of on going office building at Minto Road and Bawana.

v) Establishment of Training Institute and installation of Computers (Rs.150.00 Lakhs):

During 7th five year plan a major responsibility of DESU shall be in the area of project, Planning, execution of Gas Turbines/Thermal sets and Erection, Operation and Maintenance of 400/220KV system. The consumer service shall almost be doubled and better standard of services shall be expected from DESU.

The approved outlay for this scheme under Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.250.00 lakhs which is likely to be utilized towards point to point multipoint communication connecting computer centre at Shakti Sadan and district headquarters and enhancement of computer to meet the requirement of SWED POWER.

An outlay of Rs.150.0 lakhs is proposed under Annual Plan 1989-90 which shall be utilized for enhancement of communication facilities.

B. N.D.M.C. :

New Delhi Municipal Committee is a distribution licensee for electricity in its areas of about 41.5 sq. Kms. Being the capital, the responsibility of NDMC for maintaining uninterrupted power supply is all the more important. Almost all major prestigious Central

Government Buildings, Diplomatic Missions, State Govt. Guest Houses, Residences of Ministers, M.Ps. etc. are situated in NDMC area. Besides these, there are many important Hospitals, Five Star Hotels and Commercial multi-storeyed buildings in the area.

The power demand in NDMC area is increasing at a fast rate due to construction of multi-storeyed buildings, Five Star Hotels in and around Connaught Place area. A number of residential flats are also being constructed in DIZ area, Prithvi Raj Road, Southend Road, Aurangzeb Road etc. In addition to new buildings there is rapid growth of load due to air-conditioning in existing buildings.

MAXIMUM DEMAND :

The maximum demand for the year 1987-88 was 210MVA and in the current year it has gone to 250 MVA. The full load of newly constructed buildings is still to come and a number of M.S. buildings are at the completion stage, as such this is expected to rise upto 290 MVA during 1989-90.

To meet this growing power demand on the advice of Central Electricity Authority, it was decided that in future NDMC would receive power from DESU at 66KV instead of present voltage level of 11KV. As such NDMC is now establishing its own 66KV and 33KV sub-stations which till now used to be established by DESU. The first 66KV sub-station is being established at School Lane with installed capacity of 140 MVA. The second 66KV sub-station with installed capacity of 100 MVA is being established at Vidyut Bhawan. 33 KV S/Stations are being established at National Archives and at Scindia House. Sub-station at Scindia House will be commissioned during 1988-89. 33KV sub-station with installed capacity of 32 MVA is being established at Dalhausie Road. The 33 KV interconnectors are being laid between S/Stn. Electric Lane and S/Stn. Scindia House, between S/S Nirman Bhawan and S/S National Archives, S/S Connaught Place and School Lane, S/S School Lane and Scindia House and S/S Vidyut Bhawan and Dalhausie Road.

For improving the power sector and voltage, 50MVAR capacity shunt capacitors have already been installed at existing 33KV sub-stations. Shunt capacitors are also being provided at the new 66 and 33 KV sub-stations.

11 KV electric sub-stations at Golf Link-III, Aliganj Ph.I, Aliganj Nallah have been established. The existing 11 KV sub-stations at Connaught Place, Laxmi Bai Nagar-I and II, Gole Market, Hanuman Lane have been augmented to meet up the additional load demand in the area. For proper transfer of power switching stations at STC building, at Janpath, 6-Aurangzeb Road, 14-K.G.Marg, Italian Embassy are under execution and new switching stations at Tilak

Marg. Japan Embassy shall be established. For inter-transfer of power 11 KV inter connectors are being laid. The LT distribution system is also being suitably augmented.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR WORKS FOR 1989-90

a) 66 KV & 33 KV sub-stations (Rs.950.00 lakhs).

The 66 KV sub-station at School Lane was to be commissioned during 1988-89. However, due to abnormal delay in getting the possession of the land, this work has been delayed. This is now supposed to be commissioned during 1989-90. The total expenditure on this work will be Rs.570.0 lakhs. Besides 66 KV and 33 KV equipments, 11 KV switching station will also be established here at a cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs approx.

b) 66 KV S/Stn.at vidyut Bhawan:

Land for the S/Stn. was to be allotted by the L&DO during 1985-86. However, this has not been done so far which has resulted into considerable delay in commissioning of the sub-station. It is now expected that the land will be allotted during 1988-89 and the work will be started soon after.

c) 33KV S/Stn. at Scindia House:

The building of S/Stn. is in completion stage. The sub-station will be commissioned during 1988-89.

d) 33 KV S/Stn.at National Archives:

CPWD has not provided the S/Stn. building so far. However, to meet immediate requirements, CPWD has agreed to provide a temporary building. The work is likely to start by the end of this year.

e) 33KV S/Str. at Dalhausie Road:

33KV S/S with installed capacity of 2x12.5/16MVA shall be established at Dalhausie Road, to feed the nearby 11 KV sub-stations. L&DO is being perused to provide the land near Block-30.

f) 33KV S/Stn. has also been proposed at Hanuman Lane, Moti Bagh (Railway Computer Centre), Race Course and Pant Marg.

g) 33 KV Inter-connectors:

The 33KV S/Stn. at National Archives shall be feed from 66 KV S/Stn. at Vidyut Bhawan. It will also have a 33 KV inter connector from S/Stn. Nirman Bhawan. Similarly 33 KV S/Stn. Scindia House shall be fed from the proposed 66 KV S/Stn. at School Lane with a 33 KV inter connector from S/Stn. Electric Lane. The existing 33 KV feeder between S/Stn. Cannught Place and S/Stn. Vidyut Bhawan is also proposed to be looped in and looped out at S, S School Lane and S/S Scindia House.

The 33 KV S/S Dalhausie Road has been proposed to be fed from S/Stn. Vidvut Bhawan. An amount of Rs.950.00 lakhs is proposed for the above mentioned works to be executed during year 1989-90.

11 KV WORKS (Rs.550.00 LAKHS):

a) Providing shunt capacitors:

To improve the system voltage and power factor, shunt capacitors of 50 MVAR capacity have been installed. Shunt capacitors are also being provided at the 66 KV and 33 KV sub-stations which are under installation during 1989-90.

b) Establishing 11 KV switching stations:

The work of establishing switching station at STC Janpath, 6, Aurangzeb Road, 14, K.G.Marg shall be completed during 1988-89. The existing link houses are being replaced by switching stations. The work of L.H.No.8 and 5 shall be completed during 1988-89. Switching station shall be established at the new 66 and 33 KV sub-stations. New switching station shall be established at Tilak Marg Pump House, Banga Bhawan, YWCA and Chankyapuri etc. during 1989-90.

c) Electric sub-stations:

The construction of buildings at Golf Link-III is under progress. The augmentation of S/Stn. Building at Cannought Place, opposite Marina at Cont. Place and at Baradoloi Marg shall also be taken up during 1988-89. Augmentation of S/Stn. at Jor Bagh No. I, II & III is also being taken up. New S/Stn. shall be established at J&K Guest House, Orrisa Bhawan, Japan Embassy, at Daradoloi Marg, behind Hindustan Times during 1989-90.

d) 11 KV and LT inter connectors:

For proper transfer of load, new interconnector from S/Stn. Electric Lane to Baird Lane, Baird Lane to Cont. Place and 11 KV feed to S. S Teaching Block at A.I.I.M.S. shall be strengthened.

e) Construction of office building at Vidyut Bhawan and Housing for the Electricity staff:

Four storeyed office building has been constructed at Vidyut Bhawan for the office of the Electricity Deptt. For maintenance of un-interrupted supply in NDMC area, it is necessary that the Elect. staff is provided with residential accommodation near their place of work. There is acute shortage of vacant land in NDMC area.

In view of this position it has been proposed to construct essential duty residential accommodation for Elect. staff above the S/S building and on nearby plot of land to be allotted by L&DO. An amount of Rs.550.0 lakhs is proposed for the above schemes for the year 1989-90.

C. DELHI ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:

NON-CONVENTIONAL URBAN ENERGY PROGRAMME (Rs.67.50 lakhs)

The main objective of this scheme is to popularise the use of non-conventional Energy Devices in the urban areas of Delhi and saving the natural fuel as well as to control pollution. During 1987-88 Rs. ~~55.00~~ lakhs was spent under this scheme and for the current year ~~Rs.50.00~~ ^{39.00} lakhs had been provided which is likely to be utilized.

For 1989-90 Rs.67.50 lakhs have been proposed. The following posts are also proposed to be continued:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No.of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Director (Sr:Scale or selection grade IAS Officer).	1	2000-2250
2.	Dy.Director	1	3000-4500
3.	Executive Engineer/ Project Manager	1	3000-4500
4.	Asstt. Engineer	1	2000-3500
5.	Sr.Scientific Officer	1	2200-4000
6.	Scientific Officer	2	2000-3500
7.	Chief Accounts Officer	1	3000-4500
8.	Accounts Officer	1	2375-3500
9.	Asstt.Director(Admn.)	1	2200-4000
10.	Lady Co-ordinator	1	1640-2900
11.	Personnel/Administrative Officer	1	2000-3500
12.	Private Secretary to Director	1	1640-2900
13.	Office Superintendent	1	1640-2900
14.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
15.	Sr. Stenographer	1	1400-2300
16.	Junior Engineer	4	1400-2300
17.	Accountant	1	1640-2900
18.	Statistical Assistant	1	1400-2300
19.	Stenographer	3	1200-2040
20.	U.D.C.	4	1200-2040
21.	Draftsman	1	1200-2040
22.	Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
23.	Care Taker	1	1200-2040
24.	Sales Supervisor	2	1200-2040
25.	Vehicle Supervisor	1	1200-2040

26.	Cine Operator	1	950-1500
27.	Mechanic	5	950-1500
28.	L.D.C.	4	950-1500
29.	Surveyor	1	950-1500
30.	Plumber	5	950-1500
31.	Demonstrator	10	950-1500
32.	Driver	11	950-1400
33.	Daftry	1	800-1150
34.	Peon/Helper	6	750-940
		<hr/>	
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FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: (Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Pay and allowances including T.A.	19.00
2.	Office expenditure	2.00
3.	Research & Development	2.00
4.	Demonstration	3.00
5.	Subsidy	38.00
6.	Publicity	3.50
		<hr/>
		67.50

In physical terms, 200 Domestic Solar Water Heating System, 3500 Solar Cooker and 10000 Wooden Stove will be supplied to the people and 10 Wind Mills are likely to be set up during 1988-89. The programme is proposed to continue with the same level of physical targets in 1989-90.

2. Plying of Battery Buses for 1988-89 (Rs. 107.00 lakhs):

In order to provide cheaper and pollution free mode of transport in the congested areas of Delhi, this scheme was introduced in the Capital during 1984-85. Till now we are having 78 buses in our fleet against a total order for 100 buses. A total amount of Rs. 233 lakhs has already been given to DEDA by Delhi Administration for procurement of these buses in addition to the central subsidy of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was meant for providing the necessary infrastructure facilities, charging and parking stations for these buses.

During 1988-89 Rs. 10.00 lakhs had been provided for the running and maintenance of these buses. It has been experienced that from the financial point of view these buses are not self-sufficient. This is due to the fact that the batteries of these buses get discharged just after running 50 Kms. at an average. The life cycle of these batteries is also approximately three years only. As such DEDA shall have to replace some of the batteries of these buses during 1988-89 itself as these would have completed their life period. The cost of each set of batteries is Rs. 80000/-. So far replacement of batteries in 20 such vehicles shall cost about Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

In order to improve the kilometers run per day from these buses a new scheme of trailer mounted spare battery sets had been introduced and got sanctioned from NDES for 15 battery buses to be run under this scheme for which DNES has already sanctioned their 50% share i.e. Rs.8.62 lakhs and a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has already been allotted for this purpose.

Following posts are included in Annual Plan 1988-89 for this scheme:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No.of posts</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Project Manager/ Executive Engineer	1	3000-4500
2.	Asstt.Engineer(Elect.)	1	2000-3500
3.	Asstt.Engineer(Mech.)	1	2000-3500
4.	Jr.Engineer (Mech./Elect.)	6	1400-2300
5.	Drivers	100	950-1400
6.	Conductors	100	750-940
7.	Mechanics	6	950-1400
8.	Electrician/Auto Elect.	14	950-1400
9.	Chowkidars	8	750-940
10.	Sweepers	8	750-940
11.	Helpers	17	750-940
12.	A.C.	4	750-940
		<hr/>	
		266	
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In addition to these following additional posts shall be required to implement the scheme:-

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1. L.D.C.s/Typist | 10 Nos. |
| 2. Work Assistant | 8 Nos. |
| 3. Helpers | 32 Nos. |
| 4. Jr. Engineers | 2 Nos. |

S. Chowdhary

5/1/88

For Annual Plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.107.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme for the following items of expenditure :-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Amount for running and maintenance of buses.	10.00
2. Remodelling the balance old buses (100-(24+15)	51 buses @ Rs.20000/-each. = 10.20
3. Providing spare batteries for these 51 buses	51x80000/- = 40.80

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 4. Replacement of 20 battery sets on old buses. | = 20x80,000/- |
| | = 16.00 |
| 5. For providing additional charging stations & their equipment for making the capacity double. | 30.00 |

107.00 lakhs

An amount of Rs.107.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-90 under the above scheme.

3. Sanitary Landfill Scheme (Rs.23.50 lakhs):

It was already informed in the working group meeting held for the discussion of the annual plan proposal 1988-89 that DEDA had taken up a pilot project on the extraction and initiation of gas produced from the landfill at Timarpur and the project is working satisfactorily.

From the Experimental Works done at Timarpur landfill project and of the other landfill sites in Delhi, it is quite obvious that the landfills are having the sufficient potential of gas to be utilized for the purpose of cooking or for replacements of diesel oil in generators sets for the generation of electricity.

During the year 1988-89 the work at two more landfill sites at Nizamuddin and at Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar was also taken up and the gas was found at these sites.

1. So far there is no definite idea of the quantum and period of gas availability from such landfills and no research work has so far been conducted in this regard. DEDA had desired to sponsor a research project to I.I.T Delhi where a team of research scholars and scientists under the supervision of Dr.P.D.Grover, Head, Centre of Energy Studies, I.T.I. Delhi shall work on the various compositions of garbage to generate data that from a particular quantity of Delhi's refused of known organic composition would be available and how long? These data shall enable us to arrive at the feasibility of such projects. The formal discussion with Dr.P.D.Grover has been done and he has agreed to accept the proposal. The financial involvement in the research work is Rs.10.00 lakh inclusive of the required civil work, staff salaries and other project contingencies.
2. In addition, DEDA is willing to take up the distribution system of gas which is pending at the landfill site at Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar. The gas from this site shall be supplied to 100 beneficiaries at the first instance and depending on its success further consideration for another set of 100 houses

shall be done. For the supply of gas to the 100 households a main pipe line of about 1 Km. shall have to be laid and this will involve an expenditure of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

3. During this year we were also keen to extend our activities to one more landfill which is situated on the outer Ring Road near Gopalpur Village. By exploitation of this landfill the residents of the Gopalpur Village shall be benefitted with the cooking gas. The estimated requirement of funds for the exploitation of this landfill has been worked out as under:-

- (a) 10 Nos. of test borings at the stated site @ Rs.3,000/- per bore.
- (b) Approximate construction cost of temporary scheduled building in about 50 sq.m. area.
- (c) Inter connection cost of all the 10 borings with 4" G.I. Pipe and finally with a variable speed motor of 10 H.P. capacity coupled with dynodrive rotary twin lobe blower @ Rs.12,000/- per inter connection.
- (d) Cost of one set of variable speed motor of 10 H.P. capacity alongwith dynodrive rotary twin lobe blower, electronic regulator, manual controller and control panel etc.
- (e) Cost of gas distribution system in which a main gas pipe line (3" dia) of about 800 metres shall have to be laid.

: STAFF REQUIREMENT:

S.No.	Name of post	No. of post	Pay scale
1.	Junior Engineer (Electrical)	1	Rs.1400-2300
2.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
3.	Helper/Operator	4	Rs. 750-940

: FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

For completing the above mentioned works, Rs.23.50 lakhs will be required for 1989-90. The details is as follows:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Salary of staff.	1.00
2. Misc. furniture etc.	0.20
3. Research study by I.T.I.	10.00
4. Extraction & distribution of gas at Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar.	5.00
5. Extraction of gas near Gopalpur Village sanitary landfill.	7.30
Total :	<u>23.50 lakhs</u>

An amount of Rs. 23.50 lakhs is therefore proposed for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

4. GENERATION OF POWER FROM SYNTHETIC BIOMASS
FULL (Rs. 22.00 LAKHS)

Delhi Energy Development Agency had started a Synpyrol based electricity generation project from the middle of 1986-87 based on the technology of Dr. K.N. Malik at Baholi Energy Complex.

The technology involve the conversion of collu-
losic wastes and water into liquid and gaseous fuel.
As indicated by its name the process involves two
types of reactions, i.e. synthesis and pyrolysis. In
Euxure, Bihar a 40 KWH power was being produced by
this process.

The objective of the project is to generate 1240
KWH electricity from the above process and supply the
same to the complex and IIEP Training Centre at Baholi
in Alipur.

As the project was started in middle of Annual
Plan 1986-87, no plan provision could be made during
that year. The same was therefore submitted before the
working group during 1987-88. The working group has
agreed for the project principally, but no specific
financial allotment was approved for the project. They
require certain detailed information regarding the
project and was of the opinion that the funds may be
utilized for this project from the overall savings of
the other schemes.

About Rs. 10.00 lakhs had been spent on the
construction of building and primary set up of this
project and there was an estimation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs
for starting the project. In view of the decisions
of the experts invited as per the suggestion given by
D.N.M.S. the expert committee was of the opinion that
the purchase of the generators be deferred for that
time being till the inventor produces the gas and the
quantum produced is commensurate with the requirement
of 300 KVA generating etc.

For running the project during 1989-90 there is
a proposal for Rs. 22.00 lakhs as per details given
below: -

<u>DETAILS OF WORK</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE INVOLVED</u>
1. Purchase and installation of natural gas based generators (3 Nos. of 100 KVA each and one of 300 KVA)	Rs. 14.39 lakh
2. Cost of construction of shed for the installation of generator sets.	Rs. 3.00 lakh

3. Cost of raw material and catalyst for one year	Rs. 2.17 lakh
4. Repair and maintenance expenditure	Rs. 0.38 lakh
5. Administrative expenditure	Rs. 2.06 lakh
	<u>Rs. 22.00 lakh</u>

The following staff is also required during the next year : -

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u> Rs.
1.	Scientific Officer	1 No.	2000-3500
2.	Safety Officer	1 No.	2000-3500
3.	Junior Engineer (Electrical)	1 No.	1400-2300
4.	Plumber/Fitter	1 No.	950-1500
5.	Lower Division Clerk	1 No.	950-1500
6.	Helper/Operator	12 Nos.	750-940
		<u>17 Nos.</u>	

V. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Delhi has emerged as an important centre of modern small scale industries inspite of a number of constraints on resources such as land, water, power. Keeping in view the rapid growth of population, industrial development has to be balanced with the responsibility of keeping the national capital a clean, modern city with a healthy environment and proper ecological balance. To achieve this end, an Industrial policy Statement was announced by Delhi Administration in June, 1982. The number of industrial units which was around 8000 in 1950-51 is now about 73000. The capital investment in these industries is approximately Rs.1420 crores with production of about Rs.3850 crores and employing around 6.57 lakhs persons.

Delhi Administration has been rendering active support to small scale industries including traditional industries for their proper development in the following manner:-

Infrastructural facilities:

An important project in the pipeline is development of 612 acres in Narela Industrial Complex where 1000 plots have been developed out of which 800 have been offered for allotment. In Patparganj seven Functional Industrial Estates are under development in an area of about 160 acres which would have provided about 700 plots. But DDA has asked for surrender of some area. The balance area left would be 130 acres approx. on which about 500 plots will be available for allotment. Applications for allotment are being processed. Five Functional Industrial Estates on an area of 55 acres (approx.) have been planned for Gharoli. Four Groups of flatted factories are planned for development on an area of about 10 acres in Jhilmil Tahirpur. For Scheduled Castes/ economically weaker sections about 3100 low cost work centres are under final stages of construction through DDA (Slum Wing).

Financial Assistance

Delhi Administration has set up a Delhi Financial Corporation which gives finance for fixed assets to industries, particularly small scale industries at lower rate of interest. Assistance is provided for setting up of new industries and for expansion of existing industries. The Corporation has also introduced schemes to help tiny units, qualified entrepreneurs and ex-servicemen.

The Department of Industries is also advancing loans to small scale industries on long term basis at a nominal rate of interest. These loans are limited upto Rs. 10,000/- per unit.

Technological Support

For rendering technological support to industries, a Tool Room & Training Centre has been established at Wazirpur with Danish Collaboration. The Centre is giving training to tool makers and tool designers. It produces high quality tools for small scale industries and also gives technical assistance to them. A Testing and Development Centre for Electronics is now being run by the Department of Electronics, Govt. of India in a building constructed by Delhi Administration at Okhla. Industrial Units are availing themselves of facilities of this Centre. Delhi Administration is also implementing the Domestic Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1981 to take care of quality of these appliances and also providing testing facilities. A laboratory for testing electrical appliances has been set up in the I.S.B.T. Building.

Assistance to Industries Employing Weaker Sections of Society

The Administration is helping traditional industries which employ workers from the weaker sections of the society. A Weavers' colony has been set up at Bharat Nagar which provides modern accommodation at cheap rent to Weavers' Cooperatives. The colony is serviced by the Weavers' Services Centre of the Govt. of India, set up on the request of the Administration. Six workshops for weavers have been constructed at Nand Nagri which have been allotted to six Weavers' Cooperative Societies. A Weavers' work Sheds-Cum-Residential Accommodation for Handloom Weavers in the Cooperative Sector at Nand Nagri Resettlement colony is under construction and likely to be completed during the current year.

The Handloom Cooperative Societies are also being rendered technological assistance. To boost the sale of handloom goods, rebate on the sale of handloom cloth is being provided as per the policy of the Govt. of India. The industry is being assisted by subsidy and loans to purchase improved tools, artisans of handicrafts are being encouraged by awards and many facilities for their development. Training is being imparted in several crafts through Master Craftsmen. Leather goods flattened factories have been set up at Wazirpur where artisans have been allotted modules. The colony has a common facility Centre as well.

Institutional Support

Delhi Administration has set up the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation to serve the small scale industries by providing them necessary help and guidance. The Corporation procures and distributes indigenous controlled raw materials like iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, palm fatty acid and soda ash. It has also taken up development of infrastructural facilities by setting up workshops for entrepreneurs and Community work Centres in resettlement colonies. It is providing marketing facilities to the industries and also helping exporting units for which it has opened a Trade Centre.

Seventh Five year Plan 1985-90

The emphasis during 7th Plan is on (i) modernisation and technology upgradation, (ii) quality control (iii) development of infrastructure in the form of industrial estates/flatted factories (iv) promotion of electronics and high tech. industries plastics, light engineering, garments, handloom, handicrafts, leather industries, (v) export promotion, (vi) removal of industrial sickness, (vii) pollution control and (viii) generation of self-employment. To achieve these objectives an amount of Rs 6310 lakhs has been approved for 7th Five year Plan, 1985-90.

The head-wise position of approved outlay for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, Annual Plans expenditure 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, Annual Plan outlay and anticipated expenditure 1988-89 and proposed outlay 1989-90 is as under :-

(Rs in lakhs)

Head	Approved Outlay 7th Plan 1985-90	Expenditure			Annual Plan 1988-89		1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	87-88	Out-lay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
<u>Industry & Minerals</u>							
<u>A. Village & Small Scale Inds.</u>							
(i) Small Scale Industries.	2200.00	397.19	804.06	628.23	317.25	322.30	396.10
(ii) Indl. Estates	2600.00	472.13	179.21	566.70	267.00	84.97	220.50
(iii) Khadi & Village Inds.	70.00	13.00	20.00	14.38	40.00	40.00	65.00
(iv) Handloom Industries	2500.00	171.04	71.15	102.69	69.75	54.00	52.40
(v) Handicrafts	40.00	5.74	4.57	5.45	10.00	8.00	10.00
<u>Sub Total (A)</u>	<u>5160.00</u>	<u>1059.10</u>	<u>1078.99</u>	<u>1317.45</u>	<u>704.00</u>	<u>509.27</u>	<u>744.00</u>
<u>B. Medium & Large Inds.</u>	<u>330.00</u>	<u>45.00</u>	<u>40.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>76.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
<u>C. Mining</u>	<u>820.00</u>	<u>170.00</u>	<u>118.00</u>	<u>30.00</u>	-	-	-
<u>Total(A to C)</u>	<u>6310.00</u>	<u>1274.10</u>	<u>1236.99</u>	<u>1447.45</u>	<u>780.00</u>	<u>609.27</u>	<u>844.00</u>

A. Village & Small Industries

I. Small Scale Industries

1. Strengthening of Industries Department (Rs.35.00 lakhs)

Being a growth oriented organisation, the Industries Department has to cope with the requirements of an expanding Metropolis. The new industrial policy has increased the responsibilities of the Department and considerably expanded the scope of its functions. A number of posts have been provided in the Annual plan 1988-89 to strengthen different sections of this office. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1988-89 which will continue in 1989-90 also.

<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No.of posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
(i) Joint Director of Inds.	1	Rs.3000-4500
(ii) Dy.Director (Staff/Plg)	1	Rs.3000-4500
(iii) Chief Finance Officer	1	Rs.3000-4500
(iv) Dy.Director of Inds./ Estate Officer	9	Rs.2200-4000 or DANICS pay scale+Rs. 200 Spl.pay
(v) Dy.Director of Inds.(T)	2	Rs.2200-4000
(vi) Law Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
(vii) Vigilance Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
(viii) Statistical Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
(ix) Superintendent	1	Rs.1640-2900
(x) A.D.I.	7	Rs.1640-2900
(xi) Jr. accounts Officer	15	Rs.1640-2900
(xii) Estate Manager	20	Rs.1640-2900
(xiii) Legal Assistant	1	Rs.1640-2900
(xiv) Gr.II(Asstt./Head Clerk)	4	Rs.1400-2300
(xv) Statistical Assistant	1	Rs.1400-2300
(xvi) Stengographer	22	Rs.1200-2040
(xvii) Bradma/Photocopier M.O.	2	Rs.1200-2040
(Xviii) UDC/UDC(Accounts)	40	Rs. 1200-2040
(xix) LDC	17	Rs.950-1500
(xx) Driver	6	Rs.950-1500
(xxi) Gr.II Inspector	7	Rs.1400-2300
(xxii) Motorcycle Messenger/ Despatch rider	11	Rs.950-1400
(xxiii) Class-IV(Chowkidar, Sweeper) etc.	290	Rs.750-940
(xxiv) Chair Recanner(for blind person)	1	Rs.750-940

At present the Department is managing Okhla Industrial Estate, Flatted Factories Complex, Okhla, Functional Industrial Estates for Electronics at Okhla, Badli Industrial Estates, Flatted Factories, Rani Jhansi Road where plots/flatted factories have already been allotted and units have started functioning. Allotment of Flatted Factories at Patparganj is likely to be made shortly. Keeping in view the number of developed estates/flatted factories which are presently being managed by the Department and number of schemes in hand such as Functional Industrial Estates at Gharoli, Work-sheds in Rural Areas Flatted Factories Complex in Jhilmil Tahirpur, the staff sanctioned for the Land Branch which is responsible for supervising the functioning of the estates is quite inadequate. DDA is shortly handing over the works centres for allotment. For proper and smooth administration of these estates and work centre it is essential that these estates/flatted factories/work centres are managed by the senior officer.

A sum of Rs. 35-00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed for 1989-90. The proposed outlay is meant for the salary of staff and contingencies such as purchase of 3 jeeps (Maruti), 2 Photocopier machines, 1 three wheeler, 24 English Typewriters and 10 Electronic (English) Typewriters

2. Quality Marking Scheme for Domestic Electrical Appliances (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

Household electrical appliances are being manufactured in the country mostly in small scale sector. To improve the quality of these appliances, Government of India have promulgated the Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) order, 1981. In terms of this order, no person by himself or by any person acting on his behalf can sell, store for sale or distribute any household electrical appliances which have not been manufactured by a person who has obtained a Manufacturers' Certificate under clause 5 of the Order, or an ISI Certification Mark Licence. The Principal objective of the order is to ensure that units manufacturing household electrical appliances maintain the requisite quality laid down by the ISI and ensure safety and full protection against hazards to consumers of these appliances. The Industries Department has already undertaken vigorous implementation of the said Quality Control Order in Delhi. So far 1557 small scale units have been issued Manufacturers' Certificates and 536 dealers/traders have been allotted code numbers. Samples of household electrical appliances are also being drawn for testing. So far 125 samples have been drawn for testing their quality and for taking suitable action as required under the said order reports in respect of all samples have been received. The test results have been communicated to the concerned manufacturers/dealers. 21 FIRs had been lodged against the manufacturers/dealers for violating the relevant clauses of household electrical appliances (Quality Control) Order 1981. Delhi Administration's own laboratory at ISBT building has already started functioning w.e.f. 31.8.87 and samples of various units are being tested on the rates charged by R.T.C., Okhla, New Delhi.

In order to expand the scheme 21 posts of various categories viz. Litigation Assistant (1), Jr. Tech.Asstt.(8) Jr. Stenographer (2), Cashier (1), Store Keeper(Technical) (1), LDC(1) , Driver (2), Motorcycle Messenger (1), Helper (Tech.) (2), and Peon-cum-Chowkidar (2) were created and most of these posts have been filled up.

The following staff will be required for the year 1989-90:

Name of the Post	No.of posts	Pay Scale
(i) Dy. Director of Inds. (Electrical)	1	Rs.2200-4000
(ii) Jr. Accounts Officer	1	Rs.1640-2900
(iii) Statistical Assistant	1	Rs.1400-2300
(iv) UDC	1	Rs.1200-2040
(v) Store Keeper (Tech.)	1	Rs.1200-2040
(vi) Machine Operator for duplicating machine & photostat/Electro-stat machine	1	Rs.1200-2040
(Vii) LDC	2	Rs.950-1500
(viii) Sweeper-cum-Farash	1	Rs.750-940
Total	9	

A sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. The proposed outlay is meant for the salary of staff already recruited or to be recruited, purchase of equipments for the laboratory, typewriters, duplicating machine, electro-stat machine, furniture, installation of telephones and maintenance of building etc.

3. Financial Assistance to Small Scale Units for Testing Instruments under Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1981
(Rs.12.00 lakhs)

The Industries Department is implementing the above-said Quality Control Order. However, during the course of implementation of the order., it has been experienced that most of the small units do not have any testing instruments at their works. Consequently, they are not able to do the testing at their own level for quality production. On the one hand the Quality Control Order require them to produce quality products, which cannot be produced unless they have proper testing instruments/equipments available awith them, on the other hand they are unable to invest on the purchase of testing instruments/equipments on account of meagre financial resources.

Therefore, a plan scheme for financial assistance to small industrial units manufacturing household electrical appliances covered under the said Quality Control, for the purchase of testing instruments/equipments for testing purposes was formulated and approval obtained. This financial assistance is proposed to be given in the form of subsidy upto 25% of the cost of testing instruments/equipments intended to be purchased subject to a maximum of Rs. 2500/- to a unit.

Since the response was poor from the manufacturers for obtaining financial assistance of Rs.2500/- which was reported to be absolutely inadequate, a revised scheme was formulated for grant of financial assistance @25% of the total cost of test equipments subject to maximum of Rs 10,000/- instead of Rs 2500/- as laid down earlier and the same was also got approved from the Government of India and after completing the other codel formalities applications will be invited. A sum of Rs 12.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

4. Product-cum-Process Development Centre for Electrical Appliances with UNIDO/UNDP Assistance (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The scheme for setting up a product-cum-process development centre for electrical appliances in Delhi was prepared on the basis of a Project Report received from Government of India. The project report was prepared under UNIDO/UNDP assistance programme with the Delhi Administration's contribution to the tune of Rs 88lakhs and Rs 57.75 lakhs (0.462 million US\$) as assistance from UNIDO/UNDP. The total project cost is Rs145.75 lakhs Delhi Administration contribution would be in terms of land and construction of the building while UNIDO/UNDP assistance would be in the form of plant & machinery, air conditioning and facilities of experts and training to the staff. The main objective of the Centre would be as under :-

- (i) Design and drawing of various products.
- (ii) R&D for substitution of scarce raw material
- (iii) Import of latest products and to modify them to suit Indian conditions.
- (iv) Development of proto-types
- (v) Study of production process and to suggest improvements.
- (vi) Training programmes.
- (vii) Testing and quality control programmes
- (viii) Consultancy Cell
- (ix) Documentation Centre.

contd...

This would help in upgradation of technology level of production in the small scale sector by adopting improved and latest processes in the manufacture of electrical appliances which will go a long way in import substitution and also in export of these items. Almost 60% of the manufacturers of domestic electrical appliances in the country concentrated in and around Delhi and, therefore, a PPDC is considered essential to be set up in Delhi. The office of the Development Commissioner (SSI) agreed in principle to the need of setting up the same and even the Patil Committee which was set up by the Ministry of Industry has also recommended the establishment of PPDC in Delhi. Ministry of Industry has taken up the matter with UNIDO for exploring the possibilities of funding the project proposal through special purpose contribution of developed countries like France, Italy & West Germany etc. In response to this UNIDO had intimated that at present there is no assurance of donor interests. UNIDO further felt that donor countries would probably be more interested in the project in case they are involved at the stage of formulation of the scheme/project. Concurrence to this view has already been conveyed to the Ministry for its onward transmission to UNIDO and matter is being reminded to get it expedited. The donor country is likely to be located shortly with the assistance of UNIDO. A token provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

5. Computerisation of Records of Industries Deptt.
(Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

For proper day to day planning and improvement in the working of the department, it has been decided to computerise the records of the Industries Deptt. The feasibility study which was conducted in 1985-86 identified the areas like data of registration, disbursement & recovery of loans, lands records, consumption of raw materials, accounts, ad-hoc surveys and censuses etc. for computerisation. One personal computer with four intelligent terminals has already been purchased. A computer room for installation of the computer system by providing false ceiling and air conditioner etc is ready now. For implementation of this scheme the requisite posts consisting of one Programmer in the scale of Rs 2200-4000, two key punch operators in the scale of Rs 1200-2040, one Stenographer in the scale of Rs 1200-2040 and one Manual Attendant in the scale of Rs 750-940 have already been created. All these posts are likely to be filled shortly in the current year itself. For the continuation of this staff in the next year and purchase of furniture, stationery, floppy tapes and development of software package development programme etc., an amount of Rs 2.50 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

6. Contribution to Society for Self Employment
(Rs 10.00 lakhs)

A society for self Employment has been set up by Delhi Administration mainly to provide training in technical trades to the educated unemployed youth of the Union Territory to enable them to become self employed or to seek gainful employment in private sector. The training centre of the Society has

been set up at Flatted Factories Complex at Jhandewalan. The Society became functional with effect from 1.4.1987. Initially the training was started in the following trades:

- (i) Repair of Radio and T.V.
- (ii) Repair and maintenance of household electrical appliances /fittings.

However, training in the following two more trades was introduced with effect from 1.12.87,

- (i) Refrigeration & Airconditioning.
- (ii) Plumbing.

So far 254 persons have already been trained in these trades. All these courses are of four months duration which include theoretical and practical training at the training centre and on job training in the concerned industries/establishments. From the feed back information collected from the successful trainees, it has been gathered that the Society is serving its purpose to a great extent. The Society now intends to start training in one more trade i.e. Fashion Coordinators/Supervisors in garment fabrication, shortly.

Annual expenditure of the Society would be of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs for expenditure on staff, equipment, tools, stationery, rent and other maintenance items. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90 for releasing grant-in-aid to the Society.

7. Block Loan (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme loans are given to existing small-scale units, which are registered with this Deptt., upto an amount of Rs. 10,000/- in accordance with the prescribed rules. Loan upto Rs 5,000/- is also advanced to small-scale industrial units registered with the Deptt. on provisional basis. These loans are advanced against adequate sureties/securities and completing necessary formalities. Interest is charged as prescribed by the Government of India from time to time. The small-scale industries registration is not insisted upon by the Deptt. in the case of units which are engaged in the manufacture of handloom product (without dyeing and bleaching) and Leather Shoes and Chappals (with out use of power) .A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

8. Interest Subsidy to Engineer Entrepreneurs (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

Engineer Entrepreneurs who are qualified graduates/diploma/certificate holders (with atleast 3 years training) in any branch of engineering/technology from recognised institution are covered under this scheme. Under the provisions of the scheme, subsidy on interest paid

on the loans raised for the purpose of acquiring land/building and plant and machinery (but not for working capital) by the engineer entrepreneurs to set up the unit is allowed for a period of 3 years from the date of incurring liability to pay interest to Financial Institutions which advanced loan to engineer entrepreneurs. The subsidy allowed is the difference between normal rate of interest charged by the financial institutions and 7% subject to the maximum of Rs.20,000/- per annum. Engineer entrepreneurs must have major share in the capital investment of the unit in the case of partnership/joint stock co./Pvt.Ltd. co. The engineer entrepreneurs before claiming the interest subsidy must have paid interest due to financial institution. The same is valid for small scale units registered on or before 31.3.1985 with Industries Deptt. located in Union Territory of Delhi, set up/established before 31.3.85 and have been sanctioned loans by the financial institutions on or before 31.3.85 for the above mentioned purpose. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

9. Financial incentive to Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs for setting up/Expansion of Industries (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

Under this scheme loans are given to registered units upto Rs. 5,000/- at lower rate of interest as per rules, against adequate sureties/securities. Subsidy is also given as per rules for the purchase of machinery/equipment under this scheme to the extent of 75% of the cost of the machinery/equipment intended to be purchased or Rs 5,000/- whichever is less. Small scale Industries registration is not insisted upon by the Industries Department in the case of units which are engaged in the manufacture of handloom products (without dyeing and bleaching) and Leather shoes and chappals (without use of power). An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

10. Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Small Scale Industries (Rs 5.00 lakhs).

Industrial units are facing with the challenge of formidable market competition for which they have to muster competitive strength, both organisationally and financially. Therefore, there is felt need for a separate 'Modernisation' Scheme to encourage SSI units to take up modernisation to keep pace with the changing technology and consumer needs. This will help the units in improving productivity leading in higher and more economic levels of production with better profitability and improved competitiveness preventing mechanical and technologically obsolescence and achieving fully utilisation of capacities.

Financial assistance under the scheme is proposed to be given in the form of term loan and capital subsidy exclusively for modernisation to registered SSI units with the maximum investment upto Rs 20.00 lacs on plant and equipment. While the loan component will be made available by the Delhi Financial Corporation under its schemes, the subsidy part is proposed to be provided by the Department of Industries, Delhi Administration, since Govt. participation in the programme is considered essential. The working

capital requirement is to be met by the banks. The assistance under the programme will be need-based and will depend on merit of the cases. However, the subsidy amount will be restricted to 15% of the cost of plant and equipment for modernisation subject to a maximum of Rs.1 lakh. The period of repayment of loan component is proposed to be fixed according to the repaying capacity of the borrowers. However, the DFC would have the right to accelerate the repayments as and when required. The interest on loans from DFC will be of the rate of 13¹/₂% per annum or as may be decided by DFC from time to time. Both loan and capital subsidy will be given by way of the reimbursement to the borrowers or direct to the supplier(s) of plant and equipment as the case may be. The units will be required not to sell the plant and equipment for the period of 5 years. A sum of Rs 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

11. Margin Money for Revival of Sick Units (Rs.0.10lakh)

The main aim of this scheme is to assist the State Govt. in reducing the incidence of sickness amongst small scale units and to ensure greater utilisation of capacity installed. The Govt. of India have evolved this scheme for revival of sick small units. The scheme is expected to supplement the efforts of the State Govt. Reserve Bank of India, Commercial Banks and other institutions in this regard.

Under this scheme, margin money in the shape of loan may be granted to a sick unit subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,000/- and maximum of Rs 20,000/- per registered unit set up in the proceeding seven years. As this scheme did not take off inspite of best efforts, it was decided to drop it. Since it has been modified by the Office of the DC(SSSI) it is likely that it will be implemented again. So a token provision of Rs 0.10 lakh is proposed, for the Annual Plan, 1989-90.

12. Export Promotion Cell (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

An Export Promotion Cell has been set up in the Industries Department to identify and help the exporting and export-oriented units and products of light engineering industries. There is substantial scope for augmenting exports from Delhi. The following important aids and programmes have been taken up;/proposed to be taken up for the promotion of exports.

- (i) Various types of incentives and assistance to exporting units.
- (ii) Expeditious processing and disposal of the cases of exporting units for various aids like registration and capacity assessment in half the time norms prescribed for other industrial activities.

- (iii) Preference to exporting industries in the matter of allotment of industrial plots/sheds, flatted factories and allocation of control/scarce/imported raw materials.
- (iv) Grant of awards, shields to meritoricus exporting units on the basis of their export performance.
- (v) Dissemination of information about the exporting units and export potential units by publication of Directory of Exporters and such other printed material as may be necessary in this regard.

An outlay of Rs 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

13. Delhi Administration District Level Awards to Small Scale Entrepreneurs (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

As desired by Govt. of India, a scheme of National Awards for promoting entrepreneurship and for recognising the achievements of successful entrepreneurs in the sector of small scale industries has been taken up in hand. The industries set up of Delhi is divided into 10 zones for administrative purposes . Following awards are to be instituted.

- (i) Top Award carrying a prize money of Rs 15,000/- one
- (ii) Second Award carrying a prize money of Rs 10,000/-one
- (iii) Third Award carrying a prize money of Rs.7,500/- one
- (iv) A Special Recognition Award may be given in each zone carrying a prize money of Rs.5,000/- in addition to this cash prize, a shield and a certificate will be given

A sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 .

14. Setting up of an Export Trade Centre(Rs.100 lakh)

It is proposed to set up an Export Trade Centre in Delhi. The Centre will be set up in a multi-storeyed building in a convenient location where exporters will be given show-rooms for exhibiting their products so that a foreign buyer can have the facility of buying the products under one roof. It will also be possible to organise buyer-seller meets here. At present exporters have to run from one place to another and travel long distances to get certification and inspection done for their export cargo as the offices of the concerned agencies are located at different places. If the offices of all such agencies such as Export Promotion Councils, Export Inspection Agencies, Central Silk Board Textile Committee, Office of the Authority Competent to issue certificate of Origin etc. are located in one multi-storeyed building of the Export Trade Centre, it would be of immense help to the exporting community.

It is proposed to acquire a piece of land measuring about 10 acres for setting up the proposed Export Trade Centre around Palam Airport. The land cost would be Rs 80.00 lakhs (Rs 8 lakhs per acre). A token provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

15. Industrial Complex for Exporting Units (Rs.1.00 lakh)

At present, exporting units are scattered all over Delhi. It is, therefore, not possible for these units to take advantage of any package assistance programme which they could otherwise gainfully make use of if they are concentrated at one place. The Department is, therefore in favour of an industrial Complex exclusively of exporting units.

To begin with, it is proposed to set up a small complex of say about 100-150 manufacturing units, which will require about 30 acres of land. A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

16. Tool Room & Training Centre (Rs.35.00 lakhs)

A Tool Room & Training Centre has been set up at Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi under a technical and economic agreement entered into on 19.3.1976 between the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Denmark with the primary objective of contributing towards the development of small scale industries through :

- (i) training manpower in the field of tool making & tool designing.
- (ii) providing consultancy services, primarily to the small scale industries, in the field of tool engineering to improve the productivity and
- (iii) production of moulds, jigs, fixtures, gauges and other sophisticated tools.

The centre has done well in the field of providing training in highly sophisticated technology. It has also increased its production from Rs 1.42 lakhs in the year 1978-79 to 111.8 lakhs in the year 1987-88 and during the year 1988-89 target production is Rs 135 lakhs.

Total cost of the Project

The total cost of the project as envisaged in the original project report was of the order of Rs.524.05 Lakhs. With a view to add more facilities it is envisaged that an amount of Rs.212 lakhs would be required to meet the future requirement during the Seventh Plan period.

Programme Contents

(a) Building :

Tool Room & Training Centre has been allotted additional land measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ acres adjoining to the existing premises by the Delhi Development Authority for the expansion activities of the Centre. The estimated cost of construction of the additional building is Rs.65lakhs. As per plan of operation the following training programmes are to be continued :-

- (i) 2-year Post Graduate Course in Tool Design & Manufacture :
- (ii) 4-Year Diploma Course in Tool & Dye Making and
- (iii) Short term courses.

Since the demand for the training courses has increased, the intake in the above courses has also been increased. Quite a few new courses has been started by TRTC specially for the small scale sector. There was no provision in the existing plan for the expansion of the training activities and as such the class rooms and other facilities are falling short.

With a view to keep pace with the upgradation in technology and to improve the delivery schedule it is planned to add following machines in the Centre :

- (i) Wire cut Spark Erosion Machine (Charmilles make)
- (ii) CNC Milling Machine (MAHO)
- (iii) Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- (iv) 3-Point Coordinate Measuring Machine
- (v) FN-2 Milling Machine
- (vi) NH-26 Lathe
- (vii) Grinding Machine G-9
- (viii) CNC Trainer Kit
- (ix) Equipment for computer aided design & computer courses. Machinery for Component production such as Transfer Moulding Press & Injection Moulding Presses for sheet metal work.
- (x) CNC- EDM- Machine

The total cost of the above machinery has been worked out to be Rs.148 lakhs.

One CNC Wire Cut EDM & one CNC Milling Machine have been procured during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87. One CNC Milling Machine is being procured very shortly. Keeping in view the nature of present work load it is envisaged that one more CNC Erosion EDM machine would be needed to cope up with the work load. Estimated cost of this machine is Rs 35 lakhs. Therefore, a sum of Rs 35 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989 -90.

17. Setting up of a Vocational Training Institute with Italian Assistance (Rs.100.00 lakhs)

The main objective of the project is to transfer the sophisticated technology in the field of electronic/mechanical sector which is of paramount importance in the context of industrial development. With a view to keep pace with the technology development and to achieve the higher targets of production, particularly in the field of electronics and computers, it is proposed to set up a Vocational Training Institute in Delhi with Italian assistance. The courses planned are as under :

- (i) Computerised Numerical Control/Machine Tool Operator
- (ii) Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Operation
(CAD-CAM Operator)
- (iii) Designers for Industrial and Digital Electronics Controls.
- (iv) Maintenance of Electronic, Pneumatic and
Oscodynamic Control.
- (v) Automated Production Technician.
- (vi) Metrological Lab. Technician.
- (vii) Informatics.

Training facilities on such an advanced technology are almost non-existent in Delhi and in rest of the National Capital Region. A total contribution from Italy will be of the order of Rs 570 lakhs. Contribution from Govt. of India/Delhi Admn. to cover the expenditure on land & building, custom duty on imported machinery and other equipment, furniture etc. is estimated at Rs. 372.40 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been made in the 7th Plan to implement this project. A society named "Hi-Tech. Vocational Training Centre" has been created under the Societies Registration Act 1860 with the approval of Executive Council. This Society has been got registered with Registrar of Societies. A sum of Rs 100 lakhs and Rs 48.40 lakhs was released in 1986-87 & 1987-88 respectively to the society for purchase of land & construction of building. A plot of land measuring about 5 acres has been earmarked in Okhla Industrial Area. Actual payment towards the cost of land would be made after demand letter is received.

Since the project has been cleared by the Italian Authorities, its implementation is likely to be immediately started after formal communication from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance. Construction of the project building is expected to be completed by the end of next year and the machinery proposed to be supplied under the project is likely to be received during 1989-90. An amount of Rs 100 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. This amount is proposed to be spent on demand of custom duty on the machinery to be supplied by the Italian Authorities.

18. Setting up of an "Auto Parts Development Centre" with UNDP Assistance (Rs. 1.00lakh)

It is proposed to set up an "Auto Parts Development Centre" in Delhi with the objective of contributing towards the development of small scale and ancillary auto parts manufacturers through providing testing facilities, consultancy services and trained manpower. The Ministry of Industry has agreed, in principle, for setting up of proposed centre.

The immediate objectives of the project are :

- (a) To provide testing & evaluation facilities to Automobile ancillary manufacturers, as per Indian standards/specifications, company standards of the foreign collaborations and international standards organisations so as to improve the quality of the existing products especially these manufactured in the small scale sector.
- (b) To provide assistance in "process development" for the manufacturers of various automobile components. This will include selection of raw-materials, machinery and equipment, manufacturing technicians, heat treatment, inspection methods and quality control.
- (c) To develop human resources in the field of manufacturing technologies, testing and evaluation of various types of automobiles parts/components both at managerial and workman level.
- (d) To act as a nodal agency for collecting and disseminating the information in the field of automobiles. This will include establishment of a technical library-cum-documentation centre for rendering referral services to the automobile and automobile parts industry.
- (e) To provide consultancy to industries particularly in the small scale sector in the field of component production and testing.

The number of registered and un-registered units producing auto-parts and components in the small scale sector is estimated to be around 6000 in the U.T. of Delhi. Items are produced both for supply to vehicle manufacturers to be fitted as original equipment and also for supply to the replacement markets.

It is, therefore, essential that a centre to provide the facilities as laid down in the objective mentioned above are created to enable the small scale units to avail the same and improve the quality of their products.

Cost of the Project.

The project proposal was referred to Govt. of India for approval. The matter was subsequently discussed in the Ministry of Industry and UNDP and it was decided to implement the project in two phases. Therefore, Ministry of Industry advised us to recast the project so as to implement the same into two phases. The first phase is proposed to be implemented with UNIDO assistance and the second phase with UNDP assistance. Accordingly project report in respect of phase one and phase two have been prepared and referred to Govt. of India for clearance. Financial implications in respect of both the phases are as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>Phase I</u>	<u>Phase II</u>
Delhi Administration's contribution	31.00	221.20
UNIDO/UNDP contribution	13.00	386.50
	44.00	607.70
<u>Total cost of the Project</u>	<u>651.70 lakhs</u>	
<u>I Non Recurring Expenditure</u>		
a) Delhi Administration	10.50	150.50
b) UNIDO	13.00	260.00
<u>II. Recurring Expenditure</u>		
a) Delhi Administration	20.50	70.70
b) UNDP	Nil	126.50
	44.00	607.70
<u>Total Project cost (Phase I & Phase II)</u>	<u>Rs 651.70 lakhs</u>	

Land & Building

This centre is proposed to be set up at Patparganj and the land requirement would be about 3 to 4 acres. Total cost of the land and building including electrical installations is estimated at Rs 113 lakhs. Since approval of Govt. of India has not yet been received, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

19. Polymer & Plastic Development Centre (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The development objectives of the centre are to upgrade the production and technology level in polymer & plastics processing industries through induction of improved and new processes, new products and product designs, better production techniques, improvement in quality and generation of trained man power particularly for the small scale industries.

The main objectives as envisaged in the project are as under :

- (i) to develop process technologies for production of synthetic resins.
- (ii) to provide technology support services for synthetic resin-based products such as adhesive, textiles, auxiliaries and paper etc.
- (iii) to develop improved designs for plastic products,
- (iv) to identify, develop and promote new applications of plastic,
- (v) to identify the areas for quality improvements both in the field of polymer resin and processing industry

Training :

The Centre will impart training to India's personnel in the field of polymer resins and plastic processing industries particularly in the following areas :

- (a) polymerisation technique and blending operations,
- (b) processing techniques viz. injection moulding, blow moulding, extrusion, casting, thermoforming & slush moulding.
- (c) testing and quality control techniques.
- (d) packaging techniques.

It is proposed to set up a technical library and documentation centre for providing consultancy services to the existing units and new entrepreneurs.

Project cost:

The total cost of the project as envisaged in the project is estimated to be Rs. 437.00 lakhs. Details are as under : -

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
<u>Non Recurring Expenditure</u>	
(a) Delhi Administration's contribution to cover the cost of land & building	132.00
(b) Foreign Govt. contribution(German) to cover the cost of machinery both imported as well as indigenous.	165.00
(c) Govt. of Indias' contribution to cover the custom duty on machinery & other non-recurring expenditure	65.00
<u>Total (A)</u>	<u>362.00</u>
 <u>B. Recurring Expenditure</u> (During project period of 4 years)	
a) Govt. of India's contribution to cover the salary & wages including expert services and training expenses for staff 20% of the recurring expenditure for expert services, training of staff raw materials is to be received as an aid from foreign Govt. & the balance through Govt.of India	30.00
b) Govt. of India contribution to cover the cost of raw material & other contingent expenses.	45.00
<u>Total (B)</u>	<u>75.00</u>
<u>Total (A&B)</u>	<u>437.00</u>

There are nearly 1000 units manufacturing plastic products in the small scale sector located in the Union Territory of Delhi. In addition, a large number of industries are likely to come up in the small scale sector because the existing practice of packaging products in metal containers is being replaced with plastic containers packaging. The proposed centre will not only cover the needs of industries located in Delhi but also the industries located in the rest of the National Capital Region. Therefore, the proposed centre would be of immense use to the industries located in Delhi and rest of the National Capital Region. The proposal in this regard has already been referred to Govt. of India for approval. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1989-90 is proposed.

20. Grant-in-Aid for Industrial Pollution Control
(Rs. 2 lakhs)

A scheme to control industrial pollution in the U.T. of Delhi is being implemented by the Industries department. To implement the scheme there is an approved outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs during 7th Five Year Plan. Common Effluent Treatment Plants were to be constructed at (i)Rohtak Road Industrial Area, (ii) Jhilmil Tahirpur Industrial Area (iii) Naraina Industrial Area, (iv) Mayapuri Industrial Area, (v) Lawrence Road Industrial Area, apart from a pilot project at Wazirpur Industrial area, for which department had already paid Rs 50.00 lakhs to Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking (MCD) long back. Since the remaining Rs 50.00 lakhs of the estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs as construction cost of Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Wazirpur Industrial Area has not been deposited by polluting industries functioning there, Administration decided to abandon the concept of pilot project at Wazirpur Industrial Area. However, scheme for giving subsidy to small/medium scale industrial units functioning in the U.T. of Delhi @ 50% subject to maximum of Rs. 50,000/- for the purchase of anti-pollution equipments will continue. Wide publicity will be given to make the scheme a success, from requesting Associations of industries to advice their member units to avail of the facility. Looking into past experience, it would not be desirable to make any commitment at this stage. However, all efforts will be made to implement the scheme.

For effective control of environmental pollution the following posts are to be created which will continue in the next year :

(i) Joint Director of Industries(Tech.)	1	Rs 3000-4500
(ii) Dy. Director of Industries (Tech.)	1	Rs 2200-4000
(iii) Stenographer	2	Rs 1200-2040
(iv) Peon	2	Rs 750-940

A sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed for ~~1988-89~~ ¹⁹⁸⁹⁻⁹⁰ to meet expenditure on salary of staff, purchase of office furniture typewriter etc.

21. Construction of Low Cost Unit of Industrial Work Centres (Rs.57.00 lakhs).

The scheme for the construction of work sheds for weaker sections in JJ colonies has been taken up through DDA by Delhi Admn. from Special Central Assistance in 1980-81. This scheme was originally meant for the benefit of Scheduled Castes living below poverty line. In 1984-85 Delhi Admn. revised this scheme to include the flow of benefit to non-scheduled caste persons also. This scheme envisaged construction of about 3,100 work centres to be allotted to the residents of areas where these work centres are located. Out of above 2,919 industrial work centres are near completion in various JJR Colonies such as Nangloi, Khichripur, Kalyanpuri, Himmatpuri, Jhilmil Colony, Kotla Mubarakpur, Sultanpuri, Jwalapuri Mori Gate, Sangam Park, Kabir Basti, Mata Sundri Road, Tilak Vihar, Mangolpuri and Madipur.

In January, 1988 the Executive Council, Delhi Admn. decided that the scheme would be wholly administered by Industries Deptt. The Executive Council also approved recruitment of separate staff for this purpose. Staff component consisted of 219 persons both for headquarters and for deployment at the sites where these clusters have been constructed. The provision of this staff has been made under the overall scheme of 'Strengthening of Industries Department'.

Industries Department has already issued provisional offer of allotment to 187 successful applicants of Nangloi. Similarly applications received for allotment in Madipur and Mangolpuri have also been processed. However, the actual allotment would depend on the pace at which necessary staff could be recruited and posted. According to these estimates the DDA have raised a demand of Rs. 94.74 lakhs in addition to Rs 1100.92 lakhs already paid by Delhi Administration. With a view to cope up with this demand an outlay of Rs 57.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 out of which Rs 55.00 lakhs are being provided for payment to DDA and the remaining Rs 2.00 lakhs for meeting the cost of vehicle, salary of the driver and for purchasing furniture and stationery for the offices to be set up at sites and at headquarters.

22. Subsidy for Industrial Work Places to Weaker Sections of Society (Rs.0.50 lakh)

In Delhi, the cost of land and that of construction are very high and it is difficult to recover full rent from poor artisans who mostly belong to weaker section of the society, of Flatted Factories/Work Sheds allotted to them in accordance with the formula contained in the Govt. of India D.O. letter No.36(5)/75/SSI (ii) dt. 23.2.82. The Govt. of India have, therefore, approved a pattern of charging of concessional rent by allowing subsidy on rent i.e. @ 50% of the economic
/ DDA had demanded a sum of Rs1300 lakhs approx. as cost of construction including cost of land and ground rent for 10 years.

rent for the the first 2 years of the allotment, 40% in the 3rd and 25% in the 4th and 5th years of the allotment and to charge full economic rent from 6th year onwards. The subsidy so allowed under the scheme is adjusted towards rent of the allottees by book adjustment. The Govt. of India has agreed to extend the benefits of this scheme only for the commitments already made by the Deptt. upto 28.2.87 for which the liabilities comes upto 1990-91. Hence, it is proposed an outlay of Rs 0.50 lakh for 1989-90. This scheme is covered under the Special Component Plan for SC/ST where 55% of the financial outlay flow to SCP for SC/ST.

23. Publicity , Promotion & Exhibition (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The Industries Department or the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. issues press advertisements, publicity brochures and other publicity literature on different occasions and for various purposes. The main expenditure under this scheme may be broadly spelt out as under :-

(A) Delhi Pavilion

- (i) Payment of ground rent and other charges, other dues to Trade Fair Authority for the Pavilion.
- (ii) Payment of property taxes and service charges etc. related to Delhi Pavilion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to the M.C.D.
- (iii) Expenditure on maintenance , watch and ward of the pavilion etc.
- (iv) Expenditure on actual display through various exhibitions.

(B) Grant/Subsidy to Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., or other recognised institutions of Industries for participation in various trade fair/exhibitions in Delhi at Pragati Maidan and outside Delhi or any other city of the country. Grant may also be given to DSIDC Ltd. for participation in Trade Fair Abroad.

(C) Expenditure on publicity through various media like Radio, T.V., Newspaper , publicity by brochures, booklets, hoardings and other publicity literature etc.

(D) Any other legitimate expenditure publicity and propoganda for the industrial products of Delhi.

To continue publicity, promotion and participation in various Trade Fairs/Exhibitions/Expos and to meet all expenditure related to various above activities, an outlay of Rs 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

24. Technical Consultancy Organization by DSIDC
(Rs 1.00 lakh)

The DSIDC has set up a Technical Consultancy Organisation during the year 1985-86 to provide consultancy services to the Small Scale Industries which interalia includes formulation of Project Reports, analysis of Project Reports, initial training etc. The scheme was initially contemplated with a total outlay of Rs 20.00 lakhs for the seventh five year Plan 1985-90 out of which Rs 16.00 lakhs have been released to the DSIDC during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was released to DSIDC during 87-88. The corporation has been making strenuous efforts in all directions and there is a considerable improvement in its functioning. However, the Technical Consultancy Organisation in itself will take sometime to become a viable unit and as such the administrative expenditure on the functioning of the Technical Consultancy Organisation may have to be met partly by way of grant-in-aid and partly by the Corporation. The DSIDC proposes to instal a computer to facilitate project formulation, data processing, information compilation on manufacturing raw-materials machines, testing equipments etc. for which a token provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

25. Quality Marking Scheme, DSIDC (Rs.1.00 lakh)

In order to provide marketing assistance to small scale industries through quality marking of their products this scheme was initiated during 1984-85 to allow the producers of quality goods conforming to I.S.I. Specifications after their electrical appliances and electrical goods to be used "Q Mark" labels of DSIDC. This scheme will help not only in making quality goods available to consumers but also in standardisation of the products of small scale industries. This scheme is also in accordance with the Govt.'s policy of promoting the small scale industries. A sum of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

26. Share Capital to DSIDC (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation is involved in multifarious activities i.e. development and commercial. DSIDC is constructing industrial sheds under 'own your Shed Scheme' and developing industrial lands. Besides this, the Corporation is having one full-fledged Consultancy Cell for the young entrepreneurs who wish to adopt industry as their career. Under commercial activities the Corporation is running Delhi Emporium, Trade Centre and Palam Shop for the display of various items as well as conducting sale of the finished goods of industries, products of the artisans, handloom and handicraft at nominal service charges. The corporation is also involved in distribution of scarce raw materials at nominal service charge to the various industries in Delhi. In addition to this Corporation is also affording facilities in marketing the products of the various industries to the various Government Agencies/Public sector undertakings at a reasonable service charges.

The present authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10.00 crores with a paid-up capital of Rs 7.15 crores as on 31.3.88. The Corporation is now set to provide financial assistance to the entrepreneurs jointly with the D.F.C. In order to revamp the existing activities as well as to explore some of the new avenues coupled with the scheme of financial assistance, the Corporation needs to further strengthen the existing equity shares capital and therefore, a sum of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

27. Entrepreneurs Development Programme, DSIDC (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

For providing self-employment opportunities to persons rehabilitated in resettlement colonies, DSIDC has provided infra-structure facilities in the shape of built up accommodation, 29 work centres have been constructed by the Corporation where 950 persons have been provided self-employment opportunities. In order to motivate the youth in these areas to take to self employment the Corporation proposes to take up an Entrepreneurial Development Programmes for their benefit. To start with, training programmes will be confined to the following areas :

- (i) Sewing and Tailoring (one month duration) including pattern making ;
- (ii) Doll Making (15 days duration)
- (iii) Leather Goods and Cushions(one month duration)
- (iv) Preparation of Pickles, Jelly etc (6 days duration) including food preservation

The intake of persons and number of programmes to be conducted in 1987-88, 1988-89, and 1989-90 are as under :-

<u>Programme</u>	<u>No.of entrepreneurs in a Programme</u>	<u>No.of programmes and entrepreneurs trained during</u>			
		<u>87-88</u>	<u>88-89</u>	<u>89-89</u>	<u>Total</u>
(i) Sewing & Tailoring (one month duration)	25	1(25)	2(50)	2(50)	5(125)
(ii) Leather Good and cushions from Leather Waste (one month duration)	25	1(25)	2(50)	2(50)	5(125)
(iii) Dolls making (15 days duration)	25	1(25)	2(50)	2(50)	5(125)
(iv) Preparation of Pickles & Jelly etc (6 days duration)	25	2(50)	4(100)	4(100)	10(250)

An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1988- 90 for the scheme.

28 Construction of Udyog Sadan (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme the proposal is to construct buildings for housing offices of Department of Industries, DSIDC, DFC, KVI Board, DSMDC and other connected organisations who are responsible for industrial development. Presently, most of these organisations are scattered over various parts of Delhi and are housed in rented buildings. Apart from having to pay the rent, the entrepreneurs feel difficulty in arranging various types of assistance provided by these organisations because of the distance involved. Construction of building for housing connected offices would be a boon to the entrepreneurs. Accordingly Department of Industries acquired two acres of land near Patparganj in Trans-Yamuna area and 2000 sq. mts. in institutional area near Qutab Minar at a cost of about Rs 20.00 lakhs. Further a sum of Rs.160.00 lakhs was released in 1985-86 to DSIDC as deposit work, for meeting part cost of construction of the buildings in institutional area near Qutab Minar and in Patparganj.

Selection of suitable designs have already been made by a Committee constituted by Delhi Administration. Construction of the building on the plot of 2000 sq. mts in institutional area near Kutab Minar has already started. DDA has withdrawn allotment of two acres land located at Patparganj and an alternate plot is yet to be allotted to Industries Department. The preliminary cost estimates have been prepared which amount to Rs.2.65 crores approx. Since the alternative plot of land is yet to be allotted by DDA, a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

29. Block Industries Centre (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

Under the scheme of "Construction of Work Sheds in Rural Areas", five clusters of worksheds (each cluster containing 15 sheds) are proposed to be constructed in each of the five blocks. These work sheds will be given proper technical guidance and all types of assistance through the Block Industries Centre of the spot. One Assistant Director of Industries, One Inspector (Gr.II(E)), One Stenographer and One Peon-cum-messenger will be posted in each Block to aid, advice, help and guide the industrial units located in rural worksheds. A sum of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for salary of the staff and for the purchase of furniture typewriters and installation of telephone etc.

II. Industrial Estates

1. Flatted Factories for Leather goods, Wazirpur
(Rs. 17.50 lakhs).

The Department of Industries has set up a Flatted Factories Complex at Wazirpur wherein, besides an administrative block there are 127 work places of varying dimensions. The Department has provided the following infra-structural facilities :

(I) Common Facility Centre, Wazirpur, Delhi.

The Common Facility Centre became operational in 1982-83 and has been rendering useful service to the entrepreneurs of the Flatted Factories Complex as well as outsiders. Funds are also required for the purchase of Machinery & Equipment and replacement of wornout spare parts etc.

(II) Designing and Training in Footwear and Leather Goods Manufacturing

This scheme provides for imparting training to candidates for a period of six months in designing and manufacture of footwear and leather goods. The trainees are paid stipend at the rate of Rs 150/- p.m. Funds are also required for the purchase of training material, for payment of stipends to the trainees and other expenditure incidental to the implementation of the scheme. The following posts have been created for this scheme, and are likely to be filled up shortly :

(a) Instructors	2	Rs.1400-2300
(b) Demonstrators	2	Rs. 950-1500

(III) Raw Material Depot

(IV) Social Security-cum-Group Insurance Scheme

The scheme envisages provision of social security-cum-group insurance of leather workers by organising them into a Coop/Corporate fold. This will enable the leather workers to save for their families and provide assistance to them in the event of untimely and accidental death.

(V) Setting up a Common Facility Centre at Jhandewalan

A large number of leather units are concentrated in areas like Karol Bagh, Regharpura, Anand Parbat. They cannot afford to purchase modern and costly machines with their limited resources. The Deptt. has set up a Common Facility Centre at FF Complex, Jhandewalan. Following posts for this scheme are in the process of creation:

(a) Supervisor	1	Rs. 1640-2900
(b) U.D.C.	1	Rs. 1200-2040
(c) Jr. Machine Operator	2	Rs. 750-1500
(d) Helper	2	Rs. 775-1025

The Common Facility Centre at Jhandewalan and Wazirpur have been fully equipped with leather machines, so there is no further scope for purchase of leather machines. More leather machines can be purchased on the specific demand of majority of leather artisans. A sum of Rs.17.50 lakhs (including Rs.10.00 lakhs as capital) is proposed for 1989-90.

and ordered the DDA to allot three more pockets for amalgamation in this scheme. He also ordered re-drafting of the layout plan by providing plots of small sizes. As

a result of the revision the number of plots in the developed area rose from 76 to 101. These plots were allotted in June, 1983 and possession was handed over in November, 1983. About 50% of the plots are presently under construction whereas construction in some of them have been completed.

The three new pockets are to be amalgamated measured around 32.5 acres. One of them was adjacent to the existing area but this could not be acquired and developed due to continued encroachment which DDA was unable to remove. In lieu of this pocket the DDA offered equivalent land measuring about 15 acres in village Gharoli. However, actual physical possession has been given of only 6 acres approx. and the rest of the land at this site is under stay orders. As regards the other two pockets numbered 'A' & 'B' these have been acquired. Layout plan providing for 117 plots has been approved by DDA and DUAC. A sum of Rs. 39.23 lakhs has been released towards electrification cost to the executing agency for payment to DESU. The only part of this scheme which is likely to need funds in 1989-90 is acquisition of land in Gharoli. The matter of acquisition of the balance land is being actively followed up with DDA. A token provision of Rs 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

3. Badli Industrial Estate (Rs1.25 lakh)

On the recommendation of 58th report of Estimate Committee, the Badli Industrial Estate was set up on a land measuring 76 acres by the Industries Department in 1961 in Badli Village with a view to providing alternative avenues of employment to the rural population. So far 60 acres of land have been developed in the phases. 155 plots and 7 sheds were developed in phase-I and 121 plots in phase-II, These plots have since been allotted to entrepreneurs.

The remaining 16 acres of land was kept for labour housing but due to discontinuation of the subsidised industrial housing scheme this project could not be initiated and it was decided to develop this land for industrial use. In addition to this it was decided to hand over the services of the Estate to Municipal Corporation of Delhi as PWD(DA) is not used to carry on these services. For this purpose an amount of Rs 2.16 crores (approx.) has been released to MCD.

For development of phase-III Badli Industrial Estate Rs 60.00 lakhs was paid to DSIDC in 1984-85 to whom the work of development of this land has been entrusted. The development of phase-III of the Badli Industrial Estate is almost over. The civic services of this phase are to handed over to MCD.

A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh under capital head and Rs 0.25 lakh under revenue head towards payment of salary to Driver is proposed for 1989-90. Hence total outlay of Rs 1.25 lakh inclusive of both capital and revenue is proposed for 1989-90.

4. Construction of Work Sheds in Rural Areas (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of work sheds in rural areas for providing employment opportunities to the local residents. Out of the five development blocks, land in two of them has been acquired for this purpose in villages Mitraon (Najafgarh Block), Bakhtawarpur (Alipur Block). Construction plans for building 34 single and double storey sheds at each of the two sites have been approved by the Industries Department. These were submitted to MCD for approval. As desired by MCD, a request has already been made to DDA for approving land use. The initial cost estimate prepared by DSIDC was Rs 1.22 crores. A sum of Rs 30.00 lakhs available under the scheme has been released in 1987-88. Due to cost escalation, the construction estimate of the two sites now is Rs 150.00 lakhs. The implementation of scheme is held up because the land use has not been changed from "Agricultural" to "Industrial". The matter has been taken up with DDA and it is expected that the construction of the work sheds will begin during the year 1989-90, after the land use is changed by the DDA. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs proposed for this project for the year 1989-90.

5. Improvement of Okhla Industrial Estate (Rs 7.75 lakhs)

The estate covers an area of about 110 acres. It has been developed in phases. Development of first phase consisting of 36 sheds and administrative building was constructed by National Small Industries Corporation in 1957-58. The control of estate was taken over by the Department of Industries, which developed two more phases. In all at present the estate has 122 sheds and 76 plots. Sheds were initially given on rent but now have been offered to the allottees on hire-purchase basis.

Development of fourth and final phase of this estate is now under execution. The layout plan of this phase provides for construction of 30 plots and 23 sheds. Construction of 18 sheds has been completed and these have also been allotted. Development of the plots have also been completed. Applications for allotment have been processed and approval of Delhi Admn. has been sought for making actual allotment. As part of infra-structure development of this area DESU had indicated that they would need to construct more electric sub-stations on cost sharing basis as per normal practice. A sum of Rs.7.75 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

6-12 Seven Flatted Factories at Rani Jhansi Road
(Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This scheme covers an area of 8.64 acres. Construction of seven blocks consisting of 571 flats four storeyed high has been completed. The area of the flats ranges from 14.43 sq.mts. to 72.44 sq. mts. Two of the blocks have been allotted to MMTC for executing a scheme of Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India for setting up 100% export oriented scheme of Gem. & Jewellery, Possession has been taken over by MMTC and they have started the

project. Allotment of the remaining five blocks has also been completed. To start with, the provisional allotments have been offered. Those allottees who have fulfilled the conditions of this offer have been given physical possession. As part of the infrastructure, a fly-over connecting Desh Bandhu Gupta Road and M.M. Road is under construction. In addition, one more lift is required to be provided in E block as this block has been delinked from P&G blocks and the lift provided in G Block was to cater to these three blocks namely E, F&G. E block has been delinked from F&G blocks for security reasons as F&G blocks are with MMTC for manufacturing Gem & Jewellery. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to cover the cost of the flyovers and the lifts in E block.

13-21 . Nine Functional Industrial Estates , Patparganj
(Rs. 41.00 lakhs)

The scheme originally covered an area of 160 acres acquired at a cost of Rs. 160 lakhs. PWD have so far spent about Rs 500.00 lakhs on development of civil infrastructure like sewage disposal system, roads, water supply system etc. A sum of Rs 3.90 crores have been deposited with DESU for electrification.

The original layout plan provided for 856 plots. However, in 1987 the DDA took back an area of 15 acres of partly developed land and gave in lieu an area of 9 acres of undeveloped land. Recently the DDA have again asked for surrender of about 25 acres of land which is almost fully developed. As a result the available area under this scheme would be only 130 acres and plan had to be revised accordingly. The revised plan which has been submitted to the DDA for approval consists of 536 plots in addition to separate space for community facilities, kiosks to meet daily needs, some convenient shopping centres and land for setting up of research and development institutes. Out of 536 plots, some plots will have to be set aside for construction of electric sub-station etc. Sites for 12 electric sub-stations and 66 KVA grid have to far been constructed by DESU. Requirement for more sub-stations is being examined by PWD in consultation with DESU. The sewage coming out of estate was originally proposed to be fed into the normal sewage disposal system to MCD. The MCD and DDA, however, have not been able to provide such peripheral services. As a result the sewage disposal plan will have to be revised. Now it is proposed to construct two septic tanks with sump pumps. Due to above changes the estimates are being re-worked by PWD. As per rough estimates the total scheme of seven FIEs is likely to cost around Rs. 1100 lakhs

Electrification has been another bottleneck in completing development of the area. High tension lines which will feed these area are to come from Khichripur for which a route had been selected and approved. However, due to encroachment on this route which DDA could not remove alternative route had to be identified. This has been done and DDA has also approved the new route. PWD is pursuing DESU for early completion of the electrification work.

The Executive Council of Delhi Administration has approved Allotment Policy in March, 1983 for this complex consisting of seven FIES, viz (i) Food Processing, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, (ii) Electronics and Tele-communications, (iii) Ready-made Garments and Fashion Garments, (iv) Electrical Goods, (v) Auto parts, (vi) Plastic, Polymer and Packaging Industry, (vii) Light Engineering Industries.

As per the approved policy applications for allotment of about 500 industrial plots in this complex were invited in April, 1988. About 26,000 applications were received and are under process. The allotment is proposed to be made on lease-hold basis at a premium of Rs 500/- per sq. mtr. The applicant were required to furnish earnest money of Rs 5000/- with each application. It is also proposed that in the first instance only provisional allotment will be made. The successful provisional allottees would be required to pay 50% of the premium within one month of provisional offer of allotment. They will also be required to take initial steps like registration under SSI category, arrangements for financing their projects, obtaining all other approvals that might be needed and also approval of the building plans within one year of the provisional offer of allotment. Only those who meet these stipulations would be given offer of permanent allotment. Remaining 50% of the premium will have to be deposited by the successful provisional allottees within one month of the permanent offer of allotment. They will also be required to complete construction of the building within a period of three years.

The construction of sewage disposal system including construction of septic tanks etc. would be completed in 1989-90. In addition second phase of roads along with storm water drains would also be taken up. For this purpose a provision of Rs 40.00 lakhs under capital head is suggested. The executive Council while approving allotment policy also approved recruitment of an Estate Manager to coordinate activities at various fronts requiring to complete this project. Accordingly this post is also proposed to be created in 1989-90. In order to meet the expenditure on the salary of staff and furniture and stationery a sum of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed. Therefore, the total provision envisaged for 1989-90 would be Rs. 41.00 lakhs

22. Acquisition & Development of Additional Land
(Rs. 10.00 lakhs).

Under the Second Master Plan about 6000 acres of Industrial land is to be developed. Of this the Department of Industries propose to acquire and develop 350 acres. 52 acres of land acquired under the scheme in village Gharoli is planned to be used for five functional industrial estates. In addition, the DDA offered 15 acres of land also in village Gharoli in lieu of the land earlier committed in Okhla Industrial Area Phase-II for Functional Industrial Estate for Electronics. Of this, about 6 acres have already been acquired. The remaining chunk is under stay orders. DDA have further offered a chunk of 15 acres in Narela. We have requested DDA

have further offered a chunk of 15 acres in Narela. We have requested DDA to identify this land before physical possession is handed over. A sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for acquisition of land and development in 1989-90.

23. Functional Industrial Estate for Packaging, Gharoli
(Rs.10.00 lakhs)

Out of the area acquired in Gharoli, 8.8 acres of land is proposed to be used for this estate. The layout plan prepared and approved by this Department provides for development of 45 plots. PWD have estimated the cost of the civil works amounting to Rs 50.75 lakhs. Cost estimates for electrification are awaited from DESU. The project was considered by the S.F.C. PWD was advised to re-survey the area pertaining to availability of peripheral infra-structure. The actual development is, therefore, likely to start in 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

24. Functional Industrial Estate for Optics,
Fibre Optics and Lenses, Gharoli
(Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Out of the area acquired in village Gharoli, 11.2 acres is proposed to be used for construction of this Estate. As per layout plan approved by the Department this Estate will have 54 plots of sizes 336 sq.mts., 680 sq. mts and 1000 Sq.mts. PWD have prepared cost estimates for civil works amounting to Rs 66.16 lakhs. Cost estimates for electrification are awaited from DESU. The project was considered by the S.F.C. and PWD was advised to re-survey the area for peripheral infra-structure. The actual development is, therefore, likely to start in 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

25. Functional Industrial Estate for Leather
and Sports Goods, Gharoli (Rs 10.00 lakhs)

Out of the land in Gharoli an area of 8.5 acres is proposed to be used for this Estate. The layout plan approved by the Department provides for development of 67 plots (336 sq.mts each) PWD have prepared cost estimates for civil works amounting to Rs 48.70 lakhs. Cost estimates for electrification are awaited from DESU. The project was considered by the S.F.C. and PWD was instructed to re-survey the area keeping in view infra-structure. The actual development is, therefore, likely to start in 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

26. Functional Industrial Estate for
Electricals, Gharoli (Rs 10.00 lakhs)

In order to take advantage of the growing market in electrical appliances and electrical goods the Administration has decided to use 13.6 acres in

Gharoli, for development of this Estate. The layout plan approved by the Department provides for development of 40 plots of sizes 336 sq. mtrs. , 680 sq. mts. and 1000 sq. mts. PWD have prepared cost estimates of civil work amounting to Rs 82.41 lakhs . Cost estimates for élèctri-fication are awaited from DESU. The actual development is likely to start in 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

27. Functional Industrial Estate for
Electronics , Gharoli (Rs 10.00 lakhs)

For providing industrial employment in this area, the Department plans to use 12.8 acres for development of an Electronic Estate. The plans approved by the Department provides for development of 77 plots of sizes 336 sq.mts. 680 sq. mts and 1000 sq.mts. PWD have prepared cost estimates for civil works amounting to Rs 76.22 lakhs. Cost estimates for electrification are awaited from DESU. The actual development is likely to start in 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

28-33 Six Flatted Factories at Okhla (Rs 1.00 lakhs)

Built up complex containing six blocks was purchased from DDA against payment of Rs 2.00 crores approx. Allotment of the flats has already been made. Presently these have been allotted on rental basis. A scheme for converting them to hire-purchase has been approved, in principle, by the Govt. of India. A token provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

34-37 Construction of Flatted Factories, Four Groups
of Industries at Jhilmil Tahirpur (Rs 4.00 lakhs)

This acheme covers an area of about 9 acres. Land has been acquired from DDA in two stages. Initially the job of construction and development was entrusted to DDA and a sum of Rs 2.00 crores was also deposited with them as advanced payment. However, the estimate prepared by the DDA was found to be too much on the high side and hence the proposal was dropped. Now the construction work has been given to PWD. Originally it was planned to construct flatted factories upto 6 storeys but now the plans have been recast to provide only three storeys. Layout plan providing for 215 flatted factories in four groups measuring 600 sq. ft., 1200 sq. ft. and 2400 sq.ft. has been approved by the Industries Department and submitted to DDA for approval. Estimates of the cost of construction are awaited from pPWD. An outlay of Rs 4 lakhs is proposed as a token provision to start the work of four groups of flatted factories viz. (i) FF for Elect. Electronic/Instrumentation & Process Control (ii) FF for Artificial Jewellery & Plastic Parts & Handicrafts/Allied Industries (iii) FF for Sports Goods, Toys, Leather Goods, Embroidery & Light Engg. & Furniture making, (iv) FF for Pharmaceutical & Medical Instruments at Jhilmil Tahirpur in 1989-90.

Process
Centres
Part of the
Light
for Pharmaceutical & Medical Instruments.

38. Construction of Industrial Sheds by DSIDC (Rs50.00lakhs)

The DSIDC proposed to provide infrastructure facilities in the shape of industrial sheds for the development of industries. During the 7th plan, it is proposed to construct 400 industrial sheds on an average area of 300 sq.mts. each at a total cost of Rs 3000 lakhs. The Administration is to finance only 10% of the cost which will be executed on Self-financing basis. In 1985-86 a sum of Rs 70.00 lakhs was released for purchase of land in Kirti Nagar and Mangolpuri. These lands have been acquired and DSIDC have reported an expenditure of Rs 76.00 lakhs on the scheme so far. Funds to be provided during 1988-89 are proposed to be spent for purchase of land from DDA for construction of sheds. A sum of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for acquiring some more land.

39. Improvement of Industrial Sheds Constructed by DSIDC
(Rs 1.00 lakh)

DSIDC have had two schemes approved for construction of 862 industrial sheds under the Half a Million Job Programme . Between 1973-78, 834 sheds were constructed as per details below :-

<u>Name of Scheme</u>	<u>Area of land</u> (acres)	<u>No. of sheds</u>
(i) Okhla Ph.I	16.16	232
(ii) Okhla Ph.II scheme IX	7.88	112
(iii) Okhla Ph.III scheme II	5.10	34
(iv) Okhla Ph.II scheme III	5.03	55
(v) Jhilmil Tahirpur	2.27	32
(vi) Wazirpur	6.43	102
(vii) Lawrence Road	4.67	90
(viii) Rohtak Road	26.00	177

Land for execution of these schemes was acquired from DDA and all internal development including construction was done by DSIDC. With the passage of time there has been marked deterioration in the services like sewerages system, water supply system and roads. Also due to revision in the standard of services, the infrastructure facilities are in need of augmentation. In

1986-87 a token provision of Rs 0.90 lakh was agreed to subject to the condition that scheme would be implemented after obtaining approval of Govt. of India. The scheme as submitted by DSIDC was examined in Delhi Administration. It was felt that maintenance and augmentation of the services would be a continuous affair requiring pumping of funds every year. It was, therefore, decided in consultation with DSIDC that maintenance of services should be handed over to Municipal authorities as it was one of their legitimate functions. In pursuance of this decision of the DSIDC took up the matter with Commissioner MCD and a joint inspection with MCD officers was carried out for estimating the cost of improvements. Detailed plans for this purpose have already been submitted by DSIDC to MCD and the matter is being followed up. A sum of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

III Khadi & Village Industries (Rs 65.00 lakhs)

The Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board Act, 1966 was extended to the U.T. of Delhi on 1st May, 1983 & the Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board was constituted in June, 1983 with the Chief Executive Councillor as its Chairman.

An amount of Rs 171.88 lakhs (grant Rs 15.84 lakhs and loan Rs 156.04 lakhs) has been disbursed to 4336 units upto 1987-88.

Besides providing financial assistance to the individuals, cooperative societies and registered institutions the Board also sponsors candidates for various training programmes etc. arranged by KVIC, free of charge. In some cases stipends are also provided to the trainee during the training period.

Delhi Administration has agreed in principle to provide to this Board in each of the five blocks about 3 acres land out of available surplus land with various village panchayats of total 5 blocks in U.T. of Delhi. The minimum price of one acre for industrial purpose is reserved at Rs. 30,000. Subject to the availability of 15 acres of land in 5 blocks @ 3 acre each block and further approval of our board, the land can be utilised for the following purposes :

- (i) To open sub.offices of the Board at Block level.
- (ii) To construct the worksheds for the villagers of the concerned Block, especially S.C. & other economically backward population.
- (iii) Or any other land use as approved by the Board.

So this new scheme is to be implemented somewhat from the terminal year 1989-90 of 7th Plan by way of physical possession of lands, its fencing initially by barbed wire and posting of one Chowkidar after constructing temporary room at each site, so as to avoid their encroachment. This new scheme may have the financial implication of about Rs 5.00 lakhs which can be managed

within minimum requirement of Rs 60.00 lakhs in 1989-90, if no separate funds are available.

The Board cannot grow without the manpower. The Board has filled up 66 posts out of the created 104 posts of various discipline. The creation is all the more essential because of the addition of new industries under KVIC Act. The posts to be created are already approved by the Planning Commission while discussing 7th Plan.

The following posts which are mostly technical are to be created.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation of posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
A. Administration			
(i)	Administrative Officer	1	Rs2000-3200
(ii)	Legal Assistant	1	Rs.1640-2900
(iii)	Assistant	2	Rs.1400-2300
(iv)	U.D.C.	3	Rs.1200-2040
(v)	L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
B. Publicity Cell			
(vi)	Public Relation Officer	1	Rs 1640-2900
(vii)	Projector Operator and purchase of film projector & vehicle	1	Rs. 950-1500
C. Monitoring Cell			
(viii)	Statistical Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
D. Accounts Wing(Recovery)			
(ix)	Jr. Accounts Officer	1	Rs 1640-2900
E. Development Wing (Loan Sanction & Disbursement)			
(x)	Development Officer (Leather)	1	Rs.1640-2900
(xi)	Development Officer (Oil)	1	Rs.1640-2900
(xii)	Development Officer (Soap)	1	Rs.1640-2900
(xiii)	Development Officer(Black-smithy, Carpentry & Aluminium)	1	Rs.1640-2900
(xiv)	Development Officer (P.C.P.I.)	11	Rs.1640-2900
(xv)	Development Officer (Pottery)	1	Rs.1640-2900
(xvi)	Development Officer (Fibre & Cane & Bamboo)	1	Rs.1640-2900
(xvii)	Development Officer(Fruit Preservation)	1	Rs1640-2900
(xviii)	Development Officer (Lime)	1	Rs.1640-2900
(xix)	Development Officer (Match & Agarbatti)	1	Rs.1640-2900
(xx)	Development Officer(Handmade paper & others)	1	Rs.1640-2900

(xxi) Development Officer (Utilisation check up)	1	Rs 1640-2900
(xxii) Sr. Tech. Supervisors (Industry-wise)	5	Rs 1400-2300
(xxiii) Jr. Tech. Supervisors (Industry-wise)	5	Rs 1200-2040
(xxiv) Chowkidars (New Scheme item No. 5)	5	Rs 750-940
	40	

1. Rebate on the sale of Khadi in the U.T. of Delhi
(5.00 lakhs)

Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board in its 16th special meeting held on 23.9.88 has resolved that keeping in view the importance of Khadi, Delhi Administration should provide necessary funds towards payment of rebate @ 15% maximum on the sale of Khadi goods produced in the Union Territory of Delhi. Its aim is to provide relief to the consumers and employment through Khadi Industries. A sum of Rs 5.00 lakhs is required for this purpose in 1989-90.

Thus a total sum of Rs 65.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

IV. Handloom Industries.

1. Rebate on the Sale of Handloom Cloth (Rs 35.00 lakh)

With a view to boosting up of the sale of handloom cloth, rebate is allowed to consumers through recognised emporia. Rebate is allowed as per the pattern and policy of government of India, special rebate at the rate of 20% is allowed in National Level Handloom Exposés/Exhibitions being organised by Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Government of India at various metropolitan cities., normally for a duration of one month in each expo. Besides, on the declaration of the festival rebate policy by the Govt. of India, a special rebate at the rate of 20% is allowed through these recognised emporia for a period of another 30 days in a year during festival occasions. Almost all registered Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies are eligible to avail themselves of the above rebate facilities through their respective Federations/Apex Societies/DSIDC. There are 479 Weavers Cooperative Societies (upto March, 1988). More societies are being registered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies which will also be benefited by this scheme. Hence the incidence of rebate will increase every year.

Rebate policy for the current financial year 1988-89 has not yet been declared by the Govt. of India, However, Govt of India is working out some alternative schemes to replace the instant scheme of Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth. Alternative schemes suggested by the

by the Govt. of India are as follows :-

- (i) Market Development Assistance Scheme.
- (ii) Hank Yarn price subsidy scheme.

Necessary comments as asked by the Govt. of India on these proposed new schemes has already been sent to the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Govt. of India. If the present policy of the rebate scheme is replaced by any of the proposed new schemes, then the expenditure for such schemes will be met from outlay of this scheme. A sum of Rs 35.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

2. Weavers Colony at Bharat Nagar (Rs 4.00 lakhs)

This colony was set up by the Industries Department in 1976 on an area of 4.84 acres of land at Bharat Nagar, 28 worksheds have already been completed, 20 worksheds have been allotted to 221 selected Weavers' Cooperative Societies and 8 worksheds to Govt. of India for running the Weavers' Service Centre for the benefit of handloom weavers. During 1985-86 construction of an Administrative-cum-Service block has been completed. As per the provisions made in the project/original scheme, common facilities are to be provided like dyeing, designing, service etc., to the allottee Societies. There is a proposal to construct 22 dye houses, one Canteen block, Cycle Stand, Garage and also to install a tubewell for horticulture purposes. Necessary administrative approval and expenditure sanction has already been communicated to the PWD authorities. Delhi Urban Arts Commission has already approved plans as communicated by the PWD authorities and they have been requested to expedite the execution of this project and complete the same early. PWD has also been requested to examine as to whether it is necessary to have Wastewater Treatment Plant to process the effluent dye solution or not in the Complex.

Keeping in view the need of the complex and various developmental activities like horticulture, construction of dye houses, maintenance and security of the government property and different types of estates administrative work like recovery of rent, processing of recovery dues, maintenance of records, ledgers and files etc., it is necessary to create/sanction the following minimum skeleton staff for the smooth implementation of the scheme in addition to the existing meagre staff:

(i) U.D.C.	1 post	Rs 1200-2040
(ii) Sweeper	1 post	Rs 750-940
(iii) Chowkidar	1 post	Rs 750-940
(iv) Mali	1 post	Rs 750-940

To meet the expenditure on pay and allowances of the proposed staff and office equipments, contingencies etc. a sum of Rs 4.00 lakhs including Rs 3.00 lakhs as capital is proposed for 1989-90.

3. Design Cell for Handloom Cloth (Rs.0.50lakh)

The Industries Department has set up a Design Cell for handloom cloth at Weavers' Colony, Nand Nagri for the benefit of handloom weavers with technically qualified and experienced personnel, viz. One Designer (H/L) , One Master Craftsman and One Dyer-cum-Printer.

In this cell, design, patterns are transformed from Paper/graph paper to fabri's stage. This involves various processes and raw materials, equipments and some skilled labour to carry out these functions. For this purpose, it is proposed to appoint 3-4 skilled labourers on daily wages at the rates prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act and to purchase modernised looms with other related accessories and required raw material. For popularising the use of these modern looms and the use of polyester and its blended yarn on these looms, it is proposed to organise Demonstration-cum.Training Programmes for handloom weavers. For all these activities on amount of Rs 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

4. Interest Subsidy on the Loans Granted by RBI (NABARD) (Rs 0.20 lakh)

Under the scheme, the Delhi State Co-operative Bank Limited can advice loan for working capital to handloom co-operative societies at subsidised rates of interest. The Co-operative Bank can get refinance facility from NABARD. The subsidy on interest will be reimbursed to the Co-operative Bank by the Estate Government. Due to procedural difficulties, the scheme could not be implemented. The Department is making efforts to sort out such difficulties with NABARD and the co-operative Bank. A sum of Rs 0.20 lakh is proposed for 1989-90

5. Grant-cum-;loan for Modernisation/Renovation of looms Purchase of Handloom in the Cooperative sector (Rs 4.50 lakhs)

This scheme aims at technological improvement of the handloom industry by way of advancing loan and grants to subsidise the cost of equipments and tools being purchased by the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies. As per the pattern approved by Govt. of India, the assistance is in the form of 1/3rd grant-in-aid and 2/3rd loan.

72 Handloom-Co-operative Societies consisting of 1236 handloom weavers members have been benefitted during 1987-88 out of whom 933 belong to SC as against the target of 600 weavers members of Handloom co-operative society . It is proposed to assist about 600 scheduled caste weaver members of Handloom Cooperative Societies during 1988-89 and similarly in 1989-90. A sum of Rs 4.50 lakhs (Rs 3.00 lakhs loan & Rs. 1.5 lakhs grant) is proposed for 1989-90.

6. Handloom Development at Nand Nagri (Construction of Additional Block of Weavers Worksheds and Dye Houses)
(Rs 2.80 lacs)

The Industries Department has set up a Weavers Colony at Nand Nagri Resettlement Colony on a piece of land measuring 6,318 sq.mts. at an estimated cost of about Rs 20.00 lakhs. Six large Weavers Worksheds have been constructed and allotted to selected Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies on economic rent. There is a provision in the site plan for construction of two more worksheds in the same complex with 8 small dye-houses for the benefit of allottees. 30% of the construction work is already over and work is in progress.

It is proposed to create the following posts for the smooth running and maintenance of the present Estate and also the New Weavers Worksheds-cum Residential Complex which is being constructed through DSIDC (consisting of 30 worksheds and 120 residential units) adjoining to the old weavers colony .

(i) Estate Manager	1	Rs 1640-2900
(ii) U.D.C.	1	Rs 1200-2040
(iii) L.D.C.	1	Rs 950-1500
(iv) Sweeper	2	Rs 750-940
(v) Peon	1	Rs 750-940
(vi) Chowkidar	3	Rs 750-940
(vii) Mali	1	Rs 750-940

A proposal in this connection is already under the active consideration of Delhi Admn. for sanction of these posts. A sum of Rs 2.80 lakhs (including Rs 1.00 lakh as capital) is proposed for 1989-90.

7. Handloom Handicrafts and Leather Development Corporation in the U.T. of Delhi (Rs 1.00 lakh)

Presently, the promotional work of handlooms, handicrafts and leather industry is being looked after by the Industries Department, Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. is looking after the marketing of these products through Delhi Emporium and other sale outlets. It has not been possible for DSIDC to pay adequate attention to development of these traditional industries being run by artisans belonging mostly to the weaker sections of society. It is, therefore, proposed that separate Handloom, Handicrafts, and Leather Development Corporation be set up by Govt as an undertaking duly registered as a company under the Indian Companies Act. The main objectives of the company will be as under :-

- (i) Financial assistance; technical guidance and upgrading skill and provision of infrastructural facilities including residence-cum-work places.

- (ii) Processing raw materials at competitive rates by opening a yarn-cum-input Bank and Common Facility Centre.
- (iii) Modernisation and other technological improvements, Quality Control and Export Promotion.
- (iv) Marketing assistance by way of providing marketing outlets through emporia and exhibitions.
- (v) Production and distribution of Handloom Janta Cloth.

This project proposal was discussed in detail at various levels including the representatives of the Handloom Cooperative /Handloom Apex Federations and Handicrafts Artisans and Official of DFC, DSIDC and DCH and National Cooperative Development Corpn. and R.C.S. etc. It was also discussed with the consultant (VSI) Planning Commission. All these organisations/departments have supported to set up the proposed Handlooms, Handicrafts and Leather Development Corporation in the U.T. of Delhi.

It is, therefore, proposed that Govt. of India may contribute equity capital to the proposed Handlooms, Handicrafts and Leather Development Corporation. A token provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

8. Handloom Export Production Project (Rs.1.00 lakh)

There are about 10,000 handlooms installed in the U.T. of Delhi. 50% of these handlooms are in the Cooperative field. There are about 479 handloom weavers' Cooperative Societies in Delhi. The total annual production is of the order of about Rs 30.00 crores. There are ample opportunities for the sector to develop in the field of exports.

It is proposed to set up an Export Production Project in Bharat Nagar Weavers' Colony as the nucleus. The sub-projects at Weavers Colony, Nand Nagri will cover an aggregate of 500 handlooms in the adjoining areas in the phased manner over a period of three to five years. This scheme/project will aim at a comprehensive programme covering the following :

- (i) A comprehensive training programme for selected handloom weavers in quality weaving, design development and manufacturer of quality fabrics free from defects.
- (ii) Provision of high level technical services and designs.
- (iii) Establishment of a Raw Material Bank.
- (iv) Establishment of preloom, postloom facilities.
- (v) Establishment of a common production unit for manufacture of samples.
- (vi) Marketing of production subject to quality control.
- (vii) Establishment of ware house facilities.
- (viii) Arranging finance and
- (ix) Establishment of model show rooms.cum-marketing outlets.

The project will run under the Administrative control of a technically qualified and experienced Project Administrator who will be supported by the following technical and ministerial staff(to be recruited) in a phased manner as per the requirement of work.

<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
(i) Project Administrator	Rs. 3000-4500	1
(ii) Technical Devp. Officer	Rs. 2200-4000	1
(iii) Marketing Officer	Rs. 2200 -4000	1
(iv) Finance Supervisor- Cum-Accounts- Officer	Rs. 2200-4000	1
(v) Project Manager	Rs. 2000-3500	1
(vi) Project Promotion Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	4
(vii) SAS Accountant	Rs. 1640-2900	1
(viii) Technical Assistant	Rs. 1400-2300	2
(ix) U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
(x) Cashier	Rs. 1200-2040	1
(xi) Stenographer(English)	Rs. 1200-2040	1
(xii) Typist	Rs. 950-1500	1
(xiii) L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
(xiv) Driver(for delivery van)	Rs. 950-1500	1
(xv) Helper	Rs. 750-940	2
(xvi) Watchman/Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	3
(xvii) Peon-cum-Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	2
(xviii) Messenger-cum-Watchman	Rs. 750-940	1

This is a central plan scheme which will be implemented by the State Govt. through their own Handloom Development Corporation on commercial lines. Central assistance will be limited to the first five years. The pattern of central assistance towards the projects is 75% loan and 25% grant.

Since the proposed Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation is yet to come up in Delhi, it is proposed to run this Handloom Export Production Project through DSIDC. A token provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

9. Assistance for upgrading the Technology of Handloom Industry (Rs 0.30 lakh)

It is a regular feature to sponsor candidates every year around June-July for admission into 3 year Diploma Course in Handloom Technology being conducted by the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Varanasi under the Administrative Control of Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Government of India, Ministry

of Textiles, New Delhi. 3 seats have been allotted to the U.T. of Delhi as Delhi State quota of which the 1st seat is the original quota and the rest two are additional seats.

Stipend at the following rates is being paid to each student for the duration of the course. No tuition fee is charged by the Institute.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Rate of stipend per month per trainee</u>
Ist year student	Rs 200/-
2nd year student	Rs 225/-
3rd year student	Rs 250/-

As per the policy of Govt. of India, the entire expenditure of stipend on the 1st original seat is borne by the Institute/Govt. of India & on additional two seats 50% of expenditure on stipend is borne by the Institute/Govt. of India and the balance 50% is borne by the sponsoring State Government. Department of Industries has proposed to make a budgetary provisions to meet the cost of 50% expenditure of stipend on the allotted additional 2 seats. It is also proposed to pay the additional state stipend of Rs 200/- per month per trainee to all the State Sponsored students of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year classes and the educational study tour allowances of Rs . 500/- for all 2nd and 3rd year class students. A sum of Rs 0.30 lakh is proposed for 1989-90. for the purpose.

10. Construction of Weavers' Worksheds-cum-Residential Accommodation at Nand Nagri Resettlement colony
(Rs 1.00 lakh)

About 4.3 acres of land has been acquired near Nand Nagri from DDA to construct weavers worksheds -cum- residential accommodation. The scheme when implemented will give direct employment to about 500 workers and indirect employment to an equal number of persons. As per the estimates, the total cost of the project is Rs 235.54 lakhs with common facilities like 30 small dye houses exhibition-cum-showrooms and administrative block etc. in the said complex.

So far an amount of Rs 210.00 lakhs has already been released to DSIDC as deposit work for completing the construction work. The work is almost nearing completion. Allotment policy is being framed. Further it has been proposed to construct a common waste water treatment plant to process the affluent dye solutions being discharged on account of dying at this Complex, if at all necessary as an environmental pollution control measure as per the advice of the Lt. Governnor. In this connection the National Productivity Council, New Delhi has already been entrusted to undertake the study and submit their report with their recommendation in this connection. A token provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

11. Thrift Fund-cum-Saving Security for Handloom Weavers in Cooperative Sector (Rs 1.00 lakh)

Govt. of India have issued instructions to State Govts. that this scheme should be made compulsory to all handloom weavers/workers of the Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies.

As per the pattern of the scheme, it will be compulsory for all the working handloom weavers cooperative societies to contribute 6 paise per rupee of wages paid to the workers/weaver member out of their wages which will be deducted by the society while making payment of wages to weaver/worker/members and will get accounted in the individual weaver/worker members account with the Industries Department. The Department will contribute an amount of half the sum contributed by the weaver/worker member of the cooperative societies i.e. 3 paise per rupee of wages as Govt. contribution taking into account Rs. 300/- as on average monthly wages per weaver at the maximum for the purpose of this scheme. Thus the total contribution of 9 paise so collected per rupee of wages earned by each weaver/worker member of the society will be deposited in the name of the weaver at the close of a particular period by opening a separate Govt. account. The subscribed weaver is allowed to withdraw this entire amount when he attains the age of 58 years.

Govt. of India is also contributing at the rate of 3 paise per rupee of wages earned by the weaver/worker member of the cooperative society with a maximum ceiling limit of Rs 90/- per annum per weaver/worker member as Central Govt. matching contribution under the scheme. For this purpose a reference is being made to Development Commissioner for Handloom, Govt. of India, New Delhi, for payment of their contribution towards the said scheme. It is necessary to have the following bare minimum skeleton staff for smooth and effective implementation of this scheme.

(i) Junior Accounts Officer	1	Rs 1640-2900
(ii) UDC/Cashier	1	Rs 1200-2040
(iii) peon	1	Rs 750-940

Provisions has also to be made to meet the expenditure on pay and allowances on the above proposed posts, office furniture-contingencies etc. besides the Govt. contribution under the said scheme. An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

12. Group Insurance scheme for Handloom Weavers in the Cooperative Sector (Rs 0.35 lakhs)

Under this scheme, all the working members of the Handloom Cooperative Societies who are not less than 18 years and not more than 60 years old on the entry date and who are earning their living by their own work are eligible to be admitted as insured members provided their

health and physical conditions permit them to work. The concerned cooperative society will act for and on behalf of the insured member in all matters related to this scheme.

As per the pattern of the scheme, each weaver/worker member of the cooperative societies who fulfil the required conditions is proposed to be assured for a sum of Rs 5000/- renewed annually. The rate of premium for each assured member is Rs 45/- per annum. The weaver/worker assured member shall be required to deposit Rs 22.50 towards the premium as 50% contribution from his/her side out of his/her wages. A matching contribution of 50% share i.e. @ Rs. 22.50 per annum as Govt. contribution per assured member will be paid by the Industries Department making a total contribution of Rs. 45.00 as annual premium towards the policy of Rs. 5000 for each assured member under this scheme. So far 850 weaver members of Handloom Cooperative Societies were enrolled under this scheme. A Master Policy has already been issued by LIC of India. A sum of Rs. 0.35 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

13. Strengthening of Handlooms Powerlooms and Handicrafts Section (Rs 0.75 lakh)

Work in the Handlooms, Powerloom and Handicrafts section has increased considerably. Handlooms and Handicrafts are priority sectors and Govt. of India has been attaching greater importance to these industries. In other states, there are separate Directorates for Handlooms as well as Handicrafts.

This Department has been assigned the additional responsibilities of enforcement of Handloom (Reservation of Articles of Production) Order, 1985 and Textiles (Control) Order, 1986. In addition to the above, the Department is already implementing as many as 19 plan schemes relating to handloom and handicrafts. There is no separate senior level officer of the rank of a Joint Director of Industries (H&H) to look after the above mentioned programme/activities. It is essential to have a post of Joint Director of Industries (H&H) who will be assisted by two Technical Development Officers, one each for handlooms and handicrafts with other supporting staff. The post proposed for creation/sanction are as under:-

	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
(i)	Joint Director of Industries (H&H)	1	Rs. 3000-4500
(ii)	Technical Development Officer (Handlooms)	1	Rs. 2200-4000
(iii)	Technical Development Officer (Handicrafts)	1	Rs. 2200-4000
(iv)	Head Clerk	1	Rs. 1400-2300

(v) Stenographer	3	Rs 1200-2040
(vi) U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
(vii) L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
(viii) Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
(ix) Peon	3	Rs 750-940

It is proposed to purchase furniture, one jeep, three typewriters and install three telephones etc. For this purpose a token provision of Rs 0.75 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

V. Handicrafts.

1. Promotion of Handicrafts (Rs 8.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme involving (i) promotion of handicrafts (ii) training scheme for handicrafts artisans and (iii) rebate and publicity, The aim of the scheme is to promote the handicrafts industry, impart training to raw and new hands through Mastercraftsmen who are mostly state and National Awardees in various crafts in Delhi and to review and develop traditional arts on the patterns of All India Handicrafts Board, Ministry of Textiles Govt. of India, New Delhi.

As per the pattern of the training schemes approved by the Govt. of India, the mastercraftsmen are paid wages and trainees are paid stipend at the following prescribed rates :-

(i) National Awardee	Rs 850/- per month
(ii) State Awardee	Rs.750/- per month
(iii) Other	Rs.600/- per month
(iv) Trainee's Stipend	Rs.100/- per month

In addition, the Mastercraftsmen are being paid rent for the training premises, electricity-water charges, wastage of raw-materials etc. during the training period. At present there are 7 training schemes in operation under different MCM in the trades of Meenakari Metal Engineering, Blue Art Pottery, Marble Sculpture, Zardozi. Besides the above training scheme, it is proposed to increase the number of training programmes to train more and more raw hand with a view to preserve the traditional arts and crafts.

Apart from the above, a Paper Craft and Papier Mache Centre is also run by this Department which is exclusively meant for girls. Training in this Centre is being imparted in Paper Crafts and Papier Mache,

Clay Modelling, Designing and Drawing etc. There are 46 trainees under training at present. These trainees are being paid Rs 100/- per month as stipend.

As per the requirement of the Board of Technical Education, a proposal is under active consideration to create the following posts :-

(i) Junior Lecturer	1	Rs 1400-2300
(ii) Librarian	1	Rs 1400-2300
(iii) Technician	1	Rs 1200-2040
(iv) Peon	1	Rs 750-940
(v) Sweeper	1	Rs 750-940

The All India Handicrafts Board and Delhi Administration had approved a scheme for running a Carpet Weaving Training Centre. The Centre has started training (one year carpet weaving) at Bharat Nagar which is mostly inhabited by weavers who belong to the weaker section of the society including scheduled castes. Already four batches of training has completed and at present 5th batch of training has already been commenced from August, 1988. Each trainee of this Carpet Training Centre is being paid Rs 200/- per month as stipend. The Admn. is already considering to upgrade the training course as "Diploma in Carpet and Duree Technology " by extending the term of the training to two years from the next financial year 1989-90. There is a need for strengthening the staff suitably under the expansion programme of Two year Diploma in Carpet/Technology Course. The following bare minimum staff of technical and ministerial nature is proposed.

(i) Textile Designer	one	Rs 1640-2900
(ii) Instructor (weaving)	one	Rs 1400-2300
(iii) Instructor (Textile Processing)	One	Rs 1400-2300
(iv) U.D.C.	One	Rs 1200-2040
(v) Peon	One	Rs 750-940

Provisions have also to be made to meet the expenditure on State Awards which is a regular feature of every year. In the current financial year, Govt. of India has accorded approval for revision of the State Award amount as per details given below :

<u>Category of Prizes</u>	<u>No. of award</u>	<u>Rate of each award</u>
(i) State Award	3	Rs 5,000/-
(ii) State Merit Award	5	Rs 1,000/-
(iii) Consolation Prize	5	Rs 200/-

These awards are given every year to the selected craft-men .

Funds are also required for expenditure of rebate on sale of handicraft items through the recognised emporia during the All India Handicrafts Week being celebrated every year in the month of December as per the directives of the Govt. of India.

The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Govt. of India, has advised the State Govt. to undertake survey/census of handicraft industry in the U.T. of Delhi with a view to have a accurate data on various aspects related to handicrafts industry in Delhi for formulating any new schemes/programmes/proposals for promotion and development of handicrafts industry and to prevent the traditional heritage of handicrafts. Necessary provisions have also been made under this scheme to undertake the survey/census of handicrafts in U.T. of Delhi by appointing the requisite number of enumerators, supervisors, compilers etc. as per the requirement of the task. There is also an absolute need to keep the officers or officials of this Deptt. in mobile for proper follow up, spade work & developmental works. Hence it is proposed to purchase a vehicle under this scheme.

To meet expenditure on all these above activities/programmes an outlay of Rs 8.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. Handloom and Handicraft Bazaars in the U.T. of Delhi
(Rs 2.00 Lakhs)

The Department has formulated the scheme of Handlooms and Handicrafts Bazar in Delhi with a view to popularise the handloom and handicraft items manufactured by the handicraft artisans and the handloom weavers of this U.T. of Delhi and to eliminate middlemen. These bazaars are organised by this Department at prominent places in Delhi throughout the year. Each bazar is being organised for a period of 5 to 15 days. A nominal entry fee @ Rs 200/- for each of the participating craftsmen/unit is being charged by this Department. However, the entire expenditure in organising bazaars is being borne by the Department. The bazar will help the craftsmen to a great extent because they will come in direct contact with customers and will know their preference and also expose them to the general public for popularisation and sale of their products. A sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

B. Medium & Large Industries.

1. Share Capital to Delhi Financial Corporation
(Rs. 100.00 Lakhs)

Delhi Financial Corporation was set up in 1967 with the primary object of providing financial assistance for fixed assets mainly to small and medium scale industries. The authorised capital of the corporation is Rs. 10 Crores and paid up capital is Rs. 7.52 crores (as on 31.3.88).

DFC's performance since its inception till 31.3.88 is as under :-

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount in lakhs</u>
(i) Gross Sanction	4020	13646.60
(ii) Effective Sanction	3197	9869.28
(iii) Loan Sanction	2916	7741.43
(iv) Loan outstanding	1693	4446.30

During the financial year 1987-88 the Corporation achieved all its targets and surpassed its past performance in all key operational areas of sanctions, disbursements and recoveries. The targets were fixed in consultation with IDBI for Rs 2000 lakhs, for sanctions Rs 1300 lakhs for disbursements and Rs 900 lakhs for recoveries. The actual achievement of the Corporation is Rs. 2207.52 lakhs in sanctions representing a growth rate of 3% over the previous year, Rs. 1375.76 lakhs in disbursement representing a growth rate of 32% over the previous year and Rs 949.18 lakhs in recovery showing an increase of 20% over the previous year.

During the year 1987-88 the Corporation had introduced the following new schemes:

- (i) Scheme for self-employment for ex-servicemen (SEMFEX) including that for widow of Ex.servicemen in which equity support upto 15% is also provided.
- (ii) Scheme for financing Nursing Homes for providing better health care facilities.
- (iii) Scheme for financing quality control instrument without any promoters contribution at a concessional rate of 11.5% p.a.
- (iv) Scheme for shaving consultancy fee for diversification expansion plan of unit having a good track record.

The targets for the year 1988-89 have been fixed in consultation with IDBI as follows :-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
Sanction	2200
Disbursement	1445
Recovery	1028

A sum of Rs 100.00 lakhs for contribution towards share capital to the DFC is proposed for 1989-90.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Sample Survey of SSI Units collection of Statistics
(Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

A Nucleus Cell has been created under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for collection of statistics through Census-cum-Sample Surveys of SSI Units in the Union Territory of Delhi. It was created in January, 1980. One Post of Assistant Director, two posts of Statistical Assistants and 12 Junior Investigators have been sanctioned under this scheme. The scheme envisages survey of 20% registered small scale units located in Delhi in each round in such a manner that each unit should be surveyed continuously for three years.

In the first round of the survey about 2500 units were surveyed. Filled in proformas were sent to Government of India. In the second round of the survey 2245 units have already been surveyed. In addition to the units surveyed in the second round, the list of additional 20% units is yet to be received from the DC, SSI, Govt. of India have proposed to undertake a census of registered SIDO units in the current year itself which would continue in the next year also. The frame list of units for the census has already been prepared and sent to Govt. of India. The staff sanctioned under the scheme is proposed to be deployed for the purpose. As such as expenditure of Rs 4.27 lakhs is anticipated in 1988-89. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90 for meeting expenditure mainly on the staff provided under this scheme.

TRANSPORT

The programmes under this sector envisage Construction, widening and improvement of various roads, improvement of intersections, providing street lighting, Cycle Tracks, grade separators at intersections and construction/widening of bridges on various roads, over river Yamuna and other drains and drainage works in the U.T. of Delhi to facilitate free flow of traffic. Schemes of Road Transport have also been included. The main programme for road Transport is being executed by the Delhi Transport Corporation whose activities are reflected under Central Plan and so is the case of National Highways.

SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)

The main thrust in the 7th Five Year Plan as in the National Level Plan for the this sector is to complete the spill over works of which the major projects are bridge over river Yamuna near ISBT, Motor Driving Training School, G/O Bridge over Rly. Line near Zakhira and widening of Lothian Bridge, Programme for widening, strengthening and improvement and street lighting etc. on existing roads and new roads is included in the 7th Plan. It is proposed to take-up new projects such as C/O Flyover at Raja Garden crossing, punjabi Bagh Crossing and Safdarjung Crossing during this period.

In physical terms, urban road length of 150 Kms., by PWD, 5 Kms., by M.C.D. and 110 kms of rural roads by MCD is proposed to be constructed during the seventh plan period SEVENTH PLAN 1985-90, ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

The agency-wise approved outlay for the 7th Plan 1985-90, actual expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88 and the approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is indicated below:-

Contd...702/-

S.N.	Agency	Seventh Plan 1985-90 App-outlay	(Rs. in lakhs)			1988-90	
			Actual Expenditure			App. outlay	Antici- pated exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	P.W.D.	10400.00	1651.74	1370.96	1826.65	1920.00	2220.00
2.	M.C.D.	12808.00	3037.56	4080.34	4846.90	4235.00	4235.00
3.	N.D.M.C.	2650.00	400.00	931.00	850.00	800.00	800.00
4.	Traffic Police	149.50	52.61	122.18	185.00	95.00	95.00
5.	D.D.A.	24.00	5.00	100.00	-	200.00	-
6.	Dte. of Tpt.	488.50	85.60	151.05	261.76	755.00	715.07
		<u>26520.00</u>	<u>5229.51</u>	<u>6755.55</u>	<u>7970.31</u>	<u>8005.00</u>	<u>8065.07</u>

In physical terms the major achievements during 1985-86 to 1987-88 are:-

1. Flyover at Zakhira and Road under Bridge at Shakti Nagar and Bridge on S.P. Mukherjee Marg linking Azad market were opened for Traffic by MCD.
2. The work on Road under Bridge at Mehrauli Badarpur Road and widening of Lothian Bridge was in full swing.
3. Widening and Strengthening of busy roads.
4. The construction of Yamuna Bridge Project was splended up during this period. The work of construction of guide bund of 1 km.length on the Eastern embankment and Eastern approach road of 3 km. long has been completed. Similarly the work of the Western Approach, consisting of five flyovers, the progress is about 55%.
5. NDMC has completed 4 sub-ways at B.K.Singh Marg, Mandir Marg, Ashoka Road and Arobindo Marg, besides strengthening of important roads to improve the riding quality.

ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.8005.00 lakhs during 1988-89, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.8065.07 lacs.

During 1988-89 the construction of Bridge over River Yamuna near ISBT will be speeded up. Similarly, work on R.O.B.-22 on outer R/Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Rd. Line near Okhla, has started and is likely to be completed during 1990-91.

The widening of Lothian Bridge is in full Swing.

The work on two TSS sub-ways in cannaught place is in progress.

DTE. of Transport has taken possession of 12 acres of land at Burara Village for the Construction of One inspection a pit. Proposal for conducting an environmental impact study for construction of the Hind ISBT near Nizamuddin (Sarai Kala Khan) has already been initiated and the deptt. is vigorously pursuing the matter.

The Dte. of Transport has already imparted driving training to 1500 persons upto Aug., 1988, and earned a Revenue of Rs.6 lakhs. Possession of land for One more branch of the school at Burari Village has already been taken by the deptt.

ANNUAL PLAN1989-90

Against the Approved Outlay of Rs.8005 lakhs during 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.12300 lakhs is proposed to implement the schemes under the sector for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The Agency-wise position is indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.N.	Agency	Proposed outlay 1989-90
1.	P.W.D.	4240.00
2.	M.C.D.	5600.00
3.	N.D.M.C.	1214.00
4.	Traffic Police	200.00
5.	D.D.A.	100.60
6.	Dte. of Transport	946.00
	Total:	12300.00

Some of the major projects whose pace of progress will be accelerated during 1989-90 are as follows:-

S.N. Agency /,Project Proposed outlay
(Rs. in lacs)

A.	<u>P.W.D.</u>	
1.	C/O Outer Ring Road 26	200.00
2.	C/O Road No. 51	97.00
3.	C/O Ring Road Phases I,II,III,IV & V	168.00
4.	Marginal Road Bund.	110.00
5.	Roads in New Developing Colonies like Papankalan	450.00
6.	C/O Bridge over river Yamuna near ISBT	371.00
7.	R.O.B. -22 on outer ring road at the Crossing of Delhi Mathura Rly. line near Okhla.	410.00
8.	ROB and approaches on Road No.63 across Delhi Saharanpur Rly. Line.	104.00

B.	<u>M.C.D.</u>	
1.	Const. of Parking sites garages.	200.00
2.	Lothian Bridge widening to 6 lanes with cycle tracks and footpaths.	150.00
3.	RUB 23 connecting Mathura Road and Mehrauli Badarpur Road near Thermal Plant.	300.00
4.	Bridge over S.S.Light Rly. on G.T. Road Ghaziabad wid. to 6 lanes with footpaths.	500.00

In addition to the continuing schemes/certain new schemes are proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 such as:-

- A. P.W.D.
1. Widening of Road No.16 from 2 lanes to 4 lanes.
 2. Widening of road No.17 from 2 lanes to 4 lanes.
 3. Road in New Developing colonies like Papankalan.
 4. Pedestrian subways.
 5. Traffic Engineering Cell under PWD (Delhi Admn.)
 6. Flyover at Dhuala Kuan.
 7. C/O Parellel bridge over River Yamuna near Wazirabad.
 8. C/O Parellel bridge over River Yamuna near Nizamuddin.
- B. N.D.M.C.
1. Improvement to roads including strenghtening of Walk ways.

The Agency-wise Scheme-wise details of some of the major schemes are as follows:-

I PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Rs.4240 lacs).

1. M.P. ROAD NO.37 CONNECTING RING ROAD TO ROAD NO.40 (Rs.30 lacs)

This important road in Central Delhi provides access mainly to Ashok Vihar, Lawrence Road, Govt. Quarters, Tri Nagar, Subhadra Colony etc. It is also extensively being used by heavily traffic c/vehicles going from Azadpur market, Zakhira and Vice Versa.

Widening of the road from 2 to 4 lanes, improvement of slopes of ROB, & construction of foot paths etc. have been taken in hand during 1986-87 and is nearing completion. The estimates amounting to Rs.149.68 lakhs for widening & improvement of slopes of ROB, providing footpaths have been anctioned and the works are nearing completion.

Plan allocation for 7th Plan, and approved Annual Plan outlays during 1988-89 is Rs.130.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lac respectively. For the works taken up in hand during 1988-89, including strengthening of the existing road an expenditure of Rs.71.00 lakhs is anticipated and Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

2. M.P. ROAD NO. 43 CONNECTING RING ROAD TO OUTER RING ROAD
(Rs.18.00 lakhs)

This Important road in West Delhi provides access to Raj Nagar, Mohindra Park, Srinagar, Rani Bagh, Rishi Nagar, Sainik Nagar Saraswati Vihar, Dipali Enclave from Ring Road and will provide access from Outer Ring Road after completion.

A four lane road has been constructed from the junction of Ring Road to RD 6382' 0" except in a small reach where the Court stay order has been obtained against D.D.A.

It is proposed to complete the two lanes road upto Outer Ring Road. The estimate amounting to Rs.107.35 lakhs has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

The estimate amounting to Rs.23.21 lakhs has also been sanctioned for construction of compound wall, service roads, culverts etc. These works have been completed except in an area yet to be vacated by the Railways.

The approved outlay for 7th Plan (1985-90) and Annual plan during 1988-89 is Rs.140.00 lakhs and Rs.28.00 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure is likely to Rs.29.00 lakhs during 1988-89 and Rs.18.00 lakhs proposed for 1989-90 to achieve the target.

3. M.P. ROAD 51 CONNECTING RING ROAD AT AZADPUR TO NH-I-BYPASS (ROAD NO. 50) (Rs.97 lakhs)

This M.P. Road when constructed will connect Ring Road to NH-I Bypass (Road No. 50) and relieve congestion on Mall Road. It will also provide access to Adarsh Nagar, Jhagirpuri etc. in North Delhi.

This land for the construction of the road have been acquired and the estimate for the same amounting to Rs.516.00 lakhs for acquisition of land and compensations for structure and construction of roads have been sanctioned.

Due to encroachments near Azadpur, D.D.A. is revising the alignment. Approved revised alignment is yet to be issued by them. The work will be taken up on receipt of the same from D.D.A.

The 7th Plan allocation for this scheme is Rs.220 lakhs. Against the approved outlay of Rs.10 lakhs in 1988-89, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.5.00 lakhs during 1989-89 and for 1989-90 the proposed outlay is Rs.97.00 lakhs.

4. M.P.ROAD NO.56 CONNECTING G.T. GHAZIABAD ROAD TO N.H. 24 BYEPASS. (Rs.34 lakhs)

This important road in East Delhi provides access to Patpar Gunj, Ghaziabad, Anand Vihar, Srestha Vihar, Yojna Vihar, Vivek Vihar, Seemapuri, Dilshad Garden etc.

In view of increased traffic the road is being widened from 2 lanes to 4 lanes. An estimate amounting to Rs.206.46 lakhs has been sanctioned for widening of the road and the work is in progress.

The strengthening of carriage way has also been done in 1987.

Plan Allocation for 7th Plan (1985-90) and Approved Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.180.00 lakhs and Rs.72.00 lakhs respectively. The expenditure during 1987-88 was Rs.68.00 lacs and expenditure during 1988-89 is likely to be Rs.66.00 lakhs Rs.34.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

5. M.P.ROAD NO. 57 CONNECTING G.T.GHAZIABAD ROAD TO M.P. ROAD NO.56 (Rs.44 lakhs)

It is an important road in East Delhi and provides access to Jagatpuri, Patpar Gunj, Prit Vihar, Gagan Vihar, Arjun Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Eiswas Nagar and Kanti Nagar etc.

In view of heavy traffic the road is being widened from 2 lanes to 4 lanes. It is proposed to do Bitumenous work on the widened portion during 1988-89.

It is proposed to widen 2 bridges at RD 330 m and RD 5570 m. for which sanction have been received already.

Plan allocation for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and approved Annual Plan during 1988-89 is Rs.160.00 lakhs and Rs.40.00 lakhs respectively. The expenditure during 1988-89 is likely to be Rs.32.00 lakhs. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.44 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

6. ROAD No. 75-A and 75-B Extension (Rs.43.00 lakhs)

These are important roads in East Delhi and provides access to Laxmi Nagar, Gagan Vihar, Shakur Pur, Mirman Vihar Preet Vihar and Karkar Doona etc.

The road has already been widened from 4 to 6 lanes in the portions of 75-A and 75-B. The MCD is laying a deep sewer line in 75-B (Extn.) and the work of road restoration is being done to restore 2 lane road. This portion will also be widened to 4 lane divided carriageway after MCD completes their work.

The necessary estimates for Rs.30.09 lakhs and Rs.45.75 lakhs were sanctioned to meet the needs.

The 7th Plan outlay for these two schemes is Rs.60 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs.15 lakhs in 1988-89, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.37 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1989-90 is Rs.43.00 lakhs.

7 MARGINAL BUND ROAD (Rs.110.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to widen this road on East Marginal Bund in order to provide access to the traffic going towards ISBT bridge under construction on river Yamuna. This road has three sections. The reach from I.T.O. Bridge to Old Yamuna Bridge has 2 lanes carriage way. The tenders for providing 4 lanes divided carriageway with lighting in Central Verge etc. has been received and under consideration. Sanction for Rs.316.80 lakhs has been given for this part of work. The next reach from Old Yamuna Bridge to Wazirabad Road has only one lane carriage-way. The surface has been improved by laying DAC during 1987. The scheme for providing a four lane divided road in the reach is being finalised by DDA. The third reach is from Wazirabad to Loni Border for which there are no scheme at present.

Plan allocation in 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and the approved outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.30.00 lakhs respectively. Against the approved outlay of Rs.20 lakhs in 1988-89, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.42.00 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.114.00 lakhs is proposed.

8. MALL ROAD CONNECTING ROAD NO.45 AT METCALF HOUSE TO RING ROAD AT AZADPUR. N.H.1 Bye pass (Rs.84.00 lakhs).

It is an important road in North Delhi, and provides access to Kingsway Camp, Model Town, Old Sect., I.P.College, Khalsa College, Delhi University, Azadpur Mandi etc.

In view of heavy traffic, the road has been widened from existing four lane to 6 lanes from University Crossing to Azadpur. The estimate amounting Rs.150.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for widening of the road. A/A and E/S for widening of Mall Road from University crossing to I.P.College has been received. The work is to be taken up in hand shortly. The Widening of road from I.P.College to University Crossing from 4 lane to 6 lanes is to be taken up. An alignment is under approval with D.D.A. The sanction to Rs.37.62 lakhs is already in hand.

The road also needs facilities and proper amenities like footpaths, Bus Bays, Railing in Central Verge etc. The estimates amounting to Rs.46.33 lakhs have been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Plan allocation (Capital content) in 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Approved Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.180.00 lakhs and Rs.12.00 lakhs respectively. The expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs.50.00 lakhs in 1987-88 is Rs.99.00 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs the anticipated expenditure is Rs.53.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.84.00 lakhs to achieve the targets.

9. M.P.ROAD NO.40 Phase I & II FROM ZAKHIRA TO AZAD MARKET
(Rs.57.00 lakhs)

This is an important road in Central Delhi and provides access to Subhadra Colony, Shastri Nagar, Pratap Nagar, Ashok Vihar etc.

The work for extending the road under phase II from Kalidas Marg to Azad Market has been taken up and is in progress.

The estimate amounting to Rs.373.10 lakhs for acquisition of land, compensation of structure and construction of 4 lane road from Kalidas Marg to Pratap Nagar have been sanctioned. The work has been awarded and is in progress.

Amenities such as providing footpaths, service roads, railing in Central Verge etc. are also to be provided in phase II.

Plan allocation for 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and the approved Annual Plan during 1988-89 is Rs.45.00 lakhs and Rs.33.00 lakhs respectively. The expenditure during 1986-87, 1987-88 is Rs.38.00 lakhs and Rs.73.00 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure is Rs.143.00 lakhs during 1988-89. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 the outlay proposed for the Scheme is Rs.57.00 lakhs.

10. M.P.ROAD No. 46 CONNECTING ROAD NO. 45 to MALL ROAD (Rs.)

It is an important road in North Delhi. The estimate amounting to Rs.39.93 lakhs has been sanctioned for widening of road from 2 to 4 lanes. The work is in progress. Due to some hindrances like Mazar, D.D.A. Park and MCD Land, satisfactory progress of work could not be achieved.

Plan allocation for 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Approved Annual Plan during 1988-89 is Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs. Rs.7.00 lakhs respectively. The expenditure during 1986-87, 1987-88 is Rs.11.31 lakhs and Rs.0.70 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.27.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lakhs has been asked for 1989-90.

11. ROAD NO. 3 (KALKAJI TEMPLE TO ROAD NO.4) (Rs.20 lakhs)

This is an important stretch of road about 1.5 km. in length which is also a part of outer Ring Road joining Kalkaji temple to road No.4. At present this road is of 4 lanes for the first 1 km. and the remaining 0.5 km. is 2 lanes. The Widening of the road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes including service roads and foot paths is in progress. A provision of 30 lakhs has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. For the year 1989-90, provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been proposed.

12. Road No. 4 (Rs.65 lakhs).

This is an important road in South Delhi which connects Road no.3 near Okhla Industrial Estate with Ring Road near Lajpat Nagar. At present this road is a 4 lane with divided carriage ways. Widening of this road has necessitated due to creation of vegetable and fruit complex near Okhla Railway Station from 4 lanes to 6 lanes. The likely cost of widening has been estimated to Rs.66.00 lakhs which has been provided in the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). A provision of existing vegetable market and temple is hindering to take up the widening work at places, which is being sorted out by the concerned different departments.

13. Road No. 5 C. (Rs.60 lakhs).

This road measures 3.5 kms. which starts from Andrews Ganj and passes through Masjid Moth and Gulmohar Park. The Asian Games Village complex is also situated on this road. This is a 4 lane road requiring widening to 6 lanes. Sanction for which has already been received. Provision of Rs.45.00 lacs has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been asked for the year 1989-90.

14. Outer Road No. 7, 8 & 10 .

This portion of the outer ring road is an important link in South Delhi. The main objective of the scheme is to widen the existing outer Ring Road from 4 lanes to 6 lanes with Divided carriage ways. This road serves the residential colonies eg. Panchasheel Enclave, Munirka, Vasant Vihar etc. Besides, it is a peripheral road and reduces over crowding the main ring road. The approved outlay in the 7th Plan (1985-90) is Rs.307-00 lakhs which includes widening of roads, construction of foot paths and Improvement of intersection. etc. All the works pertaining to this road are in progress. The work is almost on completing stage. No bottle necks are anticipated in completion of the scheme but for a stretch of about 100 mtr. opposite Munirka DDA Housing Complex, where some unauthorised vegetable and food market exists. For 1989-90 no outlay has been proposed. for these schemes

15. ROAD NO.12 (Rs. 16 lakhs)

This is a road passing in front of JNU and connects road No.11 to Western approach road. At present it consists of 2 lanes and widening provision of this road to its final shape of 4 lanes is in progress. There is a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs in the 7th Plan (1985-90) for the roads. For 1989-90 a provision of Rs.16.00 lacs has been asked.

16. ROAD NO. 15 (Rs.10 lakhs)

This is the important road connecting Chiragh Delhi Road to Mehrauli Road. A provision of Rs.42 lacs was made in 7th Plan (1985-90). The provision asked for the year 1989-90 is Rs.10.00 lakhs for its strengthening and widening work.

17. ROAD NO. 25; (Rs.12 lakhs).

This road connects Patel Road to ROB-26. This road has become a major link due to shifting of Loha Mandi from Paharganj to Naraina. This scheme consists of widening of road from 2 lanes to 4 lanes including foot paths etc. There is a provision of Rs.157.00 lakhs in 7th Five Year Plan and for the year 1989-90 provision asked for is Rs.12.00 lakhs.

18. OUTER RING ROAD NO.26. (Rs.200 lakhs).

It is important road on the out skirt of West Delhi and allows free flow of traffic from Hariana, Punjab, Rajasthan etc. and vice-versa by avoiding congested roads of Delhi. It also provides access to newly developed colonies such as Rohini, Saraswati Vihar, D.D.A.Park, I.F.C., Sunder Vihar, Meena Bagh etc.

At present this is a 4 lane road and in view of development of new colonies particularly, Rohini, it is essential to provide adequate amenities for flow of traffic vehicular as well as pedestrian. So the construction of Service Roads, footpaths and widening to 6 lanes are required to be done. In the 7th Plan (1985-90) a provision of Rs.283.00 lakhs has been made and for 1989-90 a provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed.

19. Road No.28. (Rs.50.00 lakhs).

It is an important road in West Delhi to provide access to Raghbir Nagarg, Vishnu Garden, Vishal Enclave etc. The proposal is to construct this road upto Khyala Village because there is large no. of building structures beyond Khyala Village upto Outer Ring Road.

At present this is a two lane road. In view of heavy traffic, it is proposed to widen the Road from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and also to provide amenities viz. Foot Paths, S.W. drains etc. The work is in progress and an allocation of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been asked for the year 1989-90. However, it has an allocation of Rs.60 lakhs for the 7th Plan (1985-90).

20. Road No.29. (Rs.30 lakhs).

It is an important road in West Delhi and provides access to Raghbir Nagar, Gwala Heri, Paschim Vihar, Paschim Punni etc.

Widening of the road from 2lanes to 4 lanes was taken in hand during 1985-86. It is likely to be completed during 1989-90. The Estimate amounting to Rs.122.91 lakhs has been sanctioned during 85-86. The work is in progress. Some hindrance like shifting of electric poles, Telephone poles and sewer lines are being encountered. A provision of Rs.30.00 lacs is asked for 1989-90.

21. ROAD NO.39. (Rs.11 lakhs).

This road is situated in West Delhi originating from Patel Road (Near BMS & Shadipur Depot) connecting New Rohtak Road at Zakhira Fly over. After completion of this road the distance from Naraina Indl. Estate area to Rohtak Road Industrial Area will be reduced. A sum of Rs.22.85 lakhs has been spent on acquisition of land. The LAC is yet to hand over land to P.W.D.. The D.D.A. has to remove the unauthorised encroachments. The Department is making the efforts to take over possession of land from LAC and to get the encroachment removed by the DDA.

The work was awarded in March, 1986 but could not be started due to heavy encroachments on account of permanent and semi-permanent structures in the ROW of Road for which the encroachers have obtained the stay order of the Court of Law. Plan allocation (Capital contents) for 7th Plan (1985-90) and provision asked for annual plan 1989-90 is Rs.151.00 lakhs and Rs.11.00 lakhs) respectively.

22. RING ROAD PHASE I,II,III,IV & V . (Rs.168.00 lakhs).

This is the most important road. The road is already constructed and at present the widening work, constn. of foot paths, service roads and other improvements are being carried out in reaches wherever these amenities are not already in existence. Most of the road is free from encroachment except at few isolated places, for which efforts are being made to sort out it.

Plan allocation (Capital content) for 7th Plan (1985-90) and provision asked for annual plan 1989-90 is Rs.100 lakhs and Rs.168.00 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs.59.95, Rs.124.56 and Rs.79.66 lakhs had been spent during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

23. ROAD PASSING SOUTH OF ISHWAR NAGAR TO LINK R.O.B.22 TO NEW ROAD BRIDGE ACROSS NOIDA. (Rs. 22.00 Lacs)

It is an important road to Link R.O.B. 22 with Okhla. The estimate has been sanctioned for Rs:22.00 lakhs out of which

Rs.5.00 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1988-89. Provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been app. in the 7th Plan (1985-90) and Rs.22 lakhs is asked for 1989-90.

24. ROAD NO.13-A. (Rs.15 lakhs).

Linking of Mathura Road to the newly constructed barrage on River Yamuna near road side of Okhla Barrage Phase-I. This road will serve as main arterial road connecting South Delhi with NOIDA. The length of the road is 2.73 kms. The total scheme will cost of Rs.176.62 lakhs and 60 lakhs has been allotted during 1988-89 for this scheme. The work is in progress and expected to be completed during 1989-90.

Allocation of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been made for 7th Plan 1985-90 and Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90. An expenditure of Rs.70.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during 1988-89.

BRIDGES AND FLYOVERS.

25. R.O.B. 22: On outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Railway line near Okhla. (Rs.410 lacs). R.O.B.22 over Railway lines and Mathura Road is very important route connecting Outer Ring Road, Nehru Place and Okhla Industrial Estate to Mathura Road which is NH 2. Further this link connects NOIDA. This is also very important Industrial/Residential complex in U.P. adjacent to Delhi. In the absence of this ROB, there is an acute congestion on the level crossing and great hardship to road users. The ROB will consist of six lane divided carriageway with footpaths. The total ROW of the bridge including footpaths and service roads at ground level is 52 meters. The total length is 742 meters including sloping portion. The work has already been started and expected to be completed during 1990-91.

The allocation in the 7th Plan (1985-90) is Rs.1300.00 lacs and for the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.410.00 lacs has been asked. The expected expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.252 lakhs.

26. Bridge on N.G.Drain on Ring Road Phase IV at Basai Darapur : (Rs.60.00 lacs)

The work consists of remodelling the existing Bridge. The existing bridge on the N.G.Drain at Basai Darapur is having skew angle of 40 degree and is of 4 equal spans of 14 meters each with strip type of foundation. It has a carriage way of 6.85 metres on both side of Central Verge. At present N.G. Drain is being widened and remodelled to cope up with increased discharge and its height is also being lowered at bridge site from 205.34 meters to 204.00 meters as intimated by the flood control department. This necessitated reconstruction of a new bridge.

The allocation of funds is as under:-

7th Plan (1985-90) - Rs.100.00 lakhs.

Expected expenditure during 1988-89 Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed.

27. FLYOVER AT RAJA GARDEN: (Rs.90 lakhs).

There is heavy traffic intensity at this intersection of Ring Road. It is necessary to provide a 3 level grade separator for smooth flow of traffic. It is, therefore, proposed a flyover at this intersection. There is also a proposal that the scheme of integrated light rail transit system which is also under consideration of the study group. The feasibility survey for grade separator has already been carried out by NATPAC. The plans and report has been sent to DDA and are under consideration of technical committee of DDA. The work is likely to be taken up during 89-90 and shall be completed during 1992.

The fund allocations are as under:-

Outlay (85-90) Rs.200 lakhs.

Proposed (89-90) Rs.90 lakhs.

28. FLYOVER AT SAFDARJUNG CROSSING: (Rs.90 lakhs).

Due to quantum jump in volume of traffic on ring road crossing with Arvindo Marg, it is necessary to provide a 3 level grade separator for smooth flow of traffic. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a flyover at this intersection. Feasibility survey has been conducted by the NATPAC. The plans and report has been sent to the DDA for clearance. The work is likely to be taken up during 89-90 and shall be completed during 1992.

The allocations of funds is as below:-

7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay Rs.200.00 lakhs

proposed during 1989-90 Rs. 90 lakhs.

29. Flyover at Dhaula Kuan (New Scheme) (Rs.70 lakhs).

Due to quantum jump in volume of traffic on Ring Road it become necessary to provide grade separator for smooth flow of traffic. It is therefore, proposed to make a flyover at this junction. The work is likely to be taken up during 89-90 and shall be completed by 1990-91.

An outlay of Rs.70 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

30. Pedestrian Subways:- (New Scheme) (Rs.200.00 lacs).

There is a heavy traffic intensity on roads. It has become difficult to cross the roads for pedestrians. It is felt necessary to provide subways on these roads mentioned below. It will also help in avoiding likely accidents.

1. Ring Road at South Extension.
2. Central School (Road No. 5).
3. On Ring Road at Bhikaji Kama Place.
4. Between Amar Colony Bus stand and Faridabad Bus Stand.

5. At Naroji Nagar.
6. At Ashram (Sidaratha Enclave).
7. On Mathura Road near Nizamuddin.
8. On Ring Road at I.P. Power Station.
9. On Vikas Market Luxmi Nagar.
10. On Mall Road at G.T.3.Nagar.

An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs (Rs.20 lacs each for each work is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90).

31. Traffic Engineering Cell under P.W.D. (Delhi Administration)
(Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(i) Traffic Engineering Cell under P.W.D. (Delhi Administration) - The Director General (Road Developments) and Addl. Secretary in the Ministry of Surface Transport has stressed the need and urgency for the creation of the Traffic Engineering Cell in the State P.W.D.'s.

The main function of the Traffic Engineering Cell as under:-

- (i) Improvement of Traffic Cell in various research schemes.
- (ii) Status of Traffic Volume surveys on State Sector Roads.
- (iii) Axle Load surveys along the National highways/State highways and along lower category roads.
- (iv) O.D. Surveys along National Highways and State Sector roads etc.
- (v) Suggestion for surveys about short haul traffic and freight traffic.
- (vi) Involvement of permanent count stations for estimating traffic growth trends.
- (vii) Improvement of traffic cells in identification of accident spots - prone locations and formulation of appropriate remedial measures.
- (viii) Application of special equipment like automatic traffic counters etc.
- (ix) Involvement of traffic engineering cells in design of inter-sections, installations of traffic signs/road markings etc.
- (x) Computerisation of traffic census data and analysis thereof.
- (xi) Training needs.

Delhi is at present having more than 10 lakhs vehicles on the roads. The Ministry of surface Transport is very keen that Delhi Admn. P.W.D. should establish this cell as early as possible to meet the needs of such heavy traffic.

The funds required for 1989-90 will be Rs.5 lacs for which provision has been made in the draft annual plan 1989-90.

32. Construction of new bridge across river Yamuna near ISBT, Delhi (Rs.371 lakhs).

I) The A/A and E/S for the entire project comprising Main Bridge, Easter Approach and Western Approach Road was accorded for Rs.37.28 crores in November, 1982 by the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India.

ii) Main Bridge;

The work of construction of 8 lane wide bridge with divided carriage way was started in June, 1984. The upto date progress is about 63%.

iii) EASTERN APPROACH:

The work of construction of guide bund of 2 km. length on the eastern embankment and eastern approach road of 3 km. long has been completed and street light poles have been erected on the entire stretch of eastern approach road.

iv) WESTERN APPROACH:

Western Approach consists of five flyovers. The work was started in October 1984 and present progress is about 55%. Street lighting has been provided through 16 high masts.

v) The expenditure during the 7th Plan period is as under:-

1985-86 - Rs.754.54 lakhs

1986-87 - Rs.458.78 lakhs (including 13 lacs for Road No. 66).

1987-88 - Rs.531.22 lakhs (including 133.77 lacs for Road No.66 and Rs.95.07 lacs for flyover at the intersection of Rd.No.63 & SE Bypass)

Physical target during 7th Plan Period is 100% Financial target for 88-89 is 529 lakhs and for 89-90 is Rs.371 lakhs.

33. WIDENING OF ROAD NO.66 (Rs.2 lakhs).

The traffic coming from ISBT towards G.T.Road upto U.P.Border will be channelised via road No.66.

The work is estimated at Rs.163 lakhs. The widening work has been completed except a small reach of 523 mtrs. Where work is held up due to encroachment by Jhuggies. The upto date progress is 92% and it is likely to be completed by 88-89.

34. C/O Flyover at the X-ing of Road No.63 and S.S.Rly.Li

The work has been taken up on the specific suggestion of M.O.S.T. as a part of eastern approach road to new ISBT bridge. A sum of Rs.95.47 lakhs was deposited with Railway in 1987-88 for taking up part work as deposit work. A consolidated estimate including approaches has been prepared and is under scrutiny. The estimated cost will be approximately 5 crores.

35. To ease traffic congestion from trans-yamuna, it is proposed to provide additional parallel lanes to the existing bridge at I.T.O., Nizamuddin and Wazirabad.

The scheme of providing additional 4 lane parallel bridge downstream of existing ITO bridge at an estimated cost of Rs.15.16 crores has already been cleared by the Planning Commission. It has now been submitted to MOST for technical sanction. In the meantime, sub-soil exploration work is in progress. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for the new ITO bridge for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

- ii) The Survey work of Wazirabad Bridge has been completed. Preliminary estimate is under preparation. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.
- iii) The survey work of Nizamuddin bridge has also been taken up. An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

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II MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

Delhi's population has been rising in a spectacular fashion due to normal growth and heavy influx from adjoining states. Normally no city in the world can grow by itself. Delhi has attracted extra ordinary population growth and there has been a concentration of economic, commercial, educational, medical and industrial activity apart from heavy political activity in capital of the country. The Delhi 2001 A.D. perspective 2nd Master Plan has laid stress for land, power, industrial housing and office establishment etc. With this the alarming rate of growth is bound to take place in passenger traffic. In the absence of adequate rapid mass transportation system through Railways the entire burden is falling on road Transport. All efforts are being made to widen the city roads to the maximum extent possible. Their geometries are being improved for smooth flow of traffic on various 'T' junctions and intersections. A great emphasis is being laid on providing Road over bridges, under pass bridges where railway tracks crosses with road, Road Grade Separators and elevated roads are being proposed on these roads intersections and stretches of roads where there is heavy flow of traffic and there is no more scope of widening. During the current year 1988-89 and next year 89-90 great emphasis has been laid particularly to widen and improve the sub-arterial roads important link roads and colonies main roads to ease the congestion on other than main roads where widening had almost been completed to the extent possible within the existing approved ROW.

FLYOVER at Zakhira and R.U.B. at Shakti Nagar and Bridge on S.P.Mukerjee Marg have already been opened to traffic Work on Lothian Bridge and RUB at Mehrauli Badarpur Road is in full swing.

Work on new grade separator-cum-road over bridge on G.T.Road on S.S. Rly., Shahdara is expected to start during 1988-89.

An outlay of Rs.12803.00 was agreed by the Planning Commission for the 7th Plan for MCD Roads and Bridges. Against this an expenditure of Rs.3034.56 lakhs was incurred during 1985-86 Rs.4080.84 was incurred during 86-87 and Rs.4846.79 lakhs during 87-88. The approved outlay of Rs.4235 lacs in 1988-89 is likely to be utilised fully.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 and outlay of Rs.5606 lacs is proposed. The Scheme wise details are as follows:-

1. W/I of Mehrauli Badarpur Road (All Reaches) (Rs.50.00 lacs).

The existing Road is 11 m. wide of single carriage way. This main road starts from Mehrauli Bye-pass upto Suraj

Kund Road. The length of Road is 10.40 km. The scheme is to be executed in four parts i.e. Mehrauli Road crossing to Khirki Masjid Road Xing (P-I) Khirki Masjid Road to Kalkaji Rd. crossing (P-II), Kalkaji Road Crossing to 150' R/W Rd. Crossing Kalkaji Part (III), and Kalkaji Industrial Area Road crossing to Suraj Kund Road Crossing (P-IV). It is proposed to widen this road from 3 lanes to 6 lanes^{by} providing Central Verge at various width from 3.0 m. to 5.00 m. to phase II. The work in Part-I, Part-II has already been taken up and is in progress except for some reach where land is to be acquired. This was sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. RW/DL/1132/WOR dt. 10.10.85 For Rs.135.912 lakhs, part II for Rs.241.93 lakhs vide letter No. NH/29013/54/86-OR dt. 3.4.87 and Part III for Rs.124.30 lakhs vide letter No. NH/29013/59/86-OR dt. 3.4.87. Expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87^{and 87-88} is Rs.33.39 lakhs, Rs.52.84 lacs and Rs.86.32 lakhs respectively. The proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

2. W/I of NEW ROHTAK ROAD FROM ZAKHIRA TO RING ROAD.
(Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The existing carriage way of this road was not considered sufficient for the increased volume of traffic plying on this road and hence an estimate amounting to Rs.249.64 lacs was framed for the imp. and wid. of this road. The estimate was sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. RW/DL/12761/WOR dt. 16.3.86. Provision has been made to widen the existing four lanes road to six lane road with 10.5 m. wide each carriage way and to provide 6.7 m. wide service road on either side of carriage way separated by raised footpaths/retaining wall wherever necessary. Provision has also been made for imp. of drainage and M.S.Grill at the inter-sections. Provision has also been made for land acquisition, reconstruction of public boundary wall and improved type of street lighting. Both the carriage way of this road have been widened and improved by laying dense carpet of retaining wall is also in progress. The expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88 is Rs.9.03 lakhs, Rs.27.01 lacs and Rs.42.42 lakhs respectively. The proposed expenditure during 1989-90 is Rs.40.00 lakhs.

3. W/I of Kingsway Road from Patel Chest to Dhirpur.
(Rs.10.00 lakhs).

The traffic on this road has increased manifold due to coming up of new colonies on Eastern Side of Mall Road. This estimate provides for two carriage ways of 11.00 m. of each with 2.4 m. wide footpath improved type of street lighting

and drainage. An estimate amounting to Rs.72.984 lakhs has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. RW/DL/1303/WOR dt. 23.7.86. The work of widening and under ground drainage has been started in July, 87. The work is likely to be completed by the end of 1988. The expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88 is Rs.3.47 lakhs, Rs.7.30 lakhs and Rs.38.01 lakhs respectively. The approved outlay for 88-89 is Rs.10.00 lakhs and proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs.10.00 lacs.

4. W/I of MADANGIR ROAD FROM OUTER RING TO MEHRAULI BADARPUR ROAD. (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

The existing road is 4 lane wide with central verge. This road starts from outer Ring Road and ends at M.B.Road near Khanpur. The length of this road is about 3.10 km. It is proposed to widen this road into 6 lanes carriage way with 2.0 m. wide central verge and 2.0 m. wide footpath on either side, provide under ground drainage and the existing street lighting will be improved by providing sodium vapour lights. MOST has sanctioned the estimate for Rs.133.29 lakhs vide letter No. RW/DL/1300/WOR dt. 11.8.86. The widening work on the road is in progress and is likely to be completed by the end of 1988. Expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 86-87 and 1987-88 is Rs.1.03 lakhs, Rs.25.60 lakhs and Rs.19.13 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.30.00 lakhs and proposed outlay during 89-90 is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

5. W/I of CORONATION ROAD (Rs.10.00 lakhs).

Due to increased intensity of traffic on this road, it is proposed to widen the existing carriage ways ramping from 2.36 m. to 5.43 m. into 7.5 m. wide carriage ways with footpaths of 2.50 m. wide on either side with 1.5 m. wide central verge. Provision has also been made for drainage system culvert shifting of services and land acquisition. An estimate amounting to Rs.68.79 lakhs has been sanctioned by MOST vide no. R.W./DL/561/WOR dt. 31.3.86. The work was started in July, 86 and widening work is in progress. It is likely to be completed during 88-89. The expenditure during 86-87 and 87-88 is Rs.15.98 lakhs and Rs.58.65 lakhs respectively. The approved outlay during 88-89 is Rs.25 lakhs and proposed outlay during 89-90 is Rs.10 lakhs.

6. W/I of Aurbindo Marg from Children Home to Qutab.
(Rs.20.00 lakhs)

This reach of Aurbindo Marg starts from children home and goes upto qutab. In fact it is bye-pass of the existing road near Lado Sarai. village and connects Mehrauli Badarpur Road near Qutab. This reach of the bye-pass is proposed to be constructed by providing 6 lane carriage way with 5.00m. wide central verge. The MOST has sanctioned this estimate amounting to Rs.73.956 lakhs vide No.RW/DL/1146/WOR dt. 11.7.85. The work at present is held up due to site hindrerence as full site has not been handed over by D.D.D.A. Some properties and land area still under acquisition. Expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 86-87 and 87-88 is Rs.6.32 lakhs, Rs.17.27 lakhs and Rs.1.75 la respectively. The approved outlay for 88-89 is Rs.30.00 lacs and proposed outlay during 89-90 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

7. W/I of N.G.ROAD FROM RAIL ROAD TO PANKHA ROAD (RS.30.00 lac

This road is being widened from the existing 4 lanes 8 lanes divided carriage ways. The length of this road is 3.23 km. The scheme also includes the provision of service road on either side. Provision for drainage system footpaths, central verge and imp. to intersection, shifting of L.V.Main, under ground cables etc. by DESU. An estimate amounting to Rs.263.70 l has been approved by MOST vide their letter No. RW/DL/1091/WOR dt.5.7.84. Widening work has almost been completed. Work on service road and imp. of intersections is in progress. The expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is Rs.60.20 lacs, Rs.41.91 lakhs and Rs.65.13 lakhs respectively. The proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

8. W/I of Pankha Road (Rs.31.00 lakhs).

This road is being widened under two phases. Under phase I, the existing two lanes of 7.5 m. to width were widened to two carriage ways of 11.00 m. each with central verge against an estimate of Rs.74.76 lekhs sanctioned by MOST vide their letter No. RW/DL/1176/WOR dt. 6.5.85. The work under phase I is almost nearing completion.

ROW of this road is 200' in phase II, it is proposed to provide CC chequered tiled footpath of 1.5 m. width, one service lane of 3.5 m. width and drainage. Service road was essential to aggregate the thorough traffic with that of local traffic of the Houses abutting the main road. The estimated cost of phase II about Rs.72.00 lacs. The scheme has been sent to MOST vide

letter no.2/AE III/87-88/EE XX dt. 11.3.87 for according their administrative approval which is awaited very shortly.

An expenditure of Rs.33.10 lakhs, Rs.71.62 lakhs and Rs.4.06 lakhs has been incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. The approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.60.00 lakhs and Rs.31 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

RURAL ROADS.

1. W/I of Swami Satyanand Marg (Rs.5 lakhs).

Phase III. W/I of Swami Satyanand Marg (R.No.6) passing through village Fateh Pur Beri and Asola Phase-III.

This road starts from Andheria More and terminates to Bhatti Mines and passing through several villages. The road has already been widened except from village Fateh Pur Beri to Asola. Due to increase in traffic on this road which leads to Bhatti Mines which had been developed for Coarse Sand and Stone quarries / road is 100'. There is a provision to widen the existing carriage way of 6.5m. to two carriage way of 7.5 m. each having 2.00 m. wide footpaths and a central verge. The scheme had already been approved by MOST vide No.RW/DL/990/WOR dt.16.12.83 for Rs.30.253 lakhs. The project was started in May, 1985. The major work on this Scheme has been completed. The work on the remaining reaches is expected to be completed in 1987-88. Expenditure incurred during 1986-87 is Rs.25.20 lakhs.

Phase IV : W/I of Swami Satya Nand Marg from Andheria More to Sawan Public School.

The scheme for phase IV was sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. RW/DL/1169/WOR dt. 25.5.85 for Rs.197.049 lakhs. This project was started in March, 1986. The expenditure during 1985-86 is Rs.7.00 lakhs and during 1987-88 is Rs.63.06 lakhs. Anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.15.00 lacs and proposed expenditure during 1989-90 is Rs.5.00 lakhs for the entire scheme.

2. W/I of Patparganj Road from Jheel Chowk to Vikas Marg.
(Rs. 34.00 lakhs)

This road is a main bus route from Jheel Chowk to village Patpar Ganj. A number of populated colonies fall on either side of this road. In addition to this new commercial complexes are also coming very fast on this road. Thus there is a tremendous increase of all types of mixed traffic on this road which has necessitated widening and improvement of this very important road from Jheel chowk and Vikas Marg. ROW of this road is 30.00 m. An estimate amounting to Rs.143.104 lacs has been sent to MOST for according their administrative approval. It is proposed to provide two carriage ways of 7.5m. each in place of existing 10.00 m. wide metalled road, with 1.25 m. medium / at Dear, it is essential to widen this reach also. The ROW of this

and 2.6 m. wide footpaths and 3.00m. wide cycle track on either side on extreme ends. The length of this reach is 2.37 km. Provision has also been made in the scheme for road side drain of required sections, improved type of street lighting and horticulture works. The total expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 86-87 and 87-88 is Rs.9.21 lakhs. The approved outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.103.00 lacs and proposed budget during 1989-90 is Rs.34.00 lakhs.

3. W/I of Mandoli Road (Rs.15.00 lakhs).

Mandoli Road is an important link between Wazirabad road and village mandoli Saboli and village Tilla on Delhi U.P. Border. This road is extensively used by heavy trucks which feed the several adjoining bricks kilns. As such it was become necessary to widen the existing road from 4 m. to 7 m. upto village Mandoli and const. a 7.00 m. wide new road beyond village Mandoli upto village Tilla on Delhi U.P.Border. A provision of 2.00 m wide brick pavement on either side of the road and road side drains is being made. Total length of road is 2500 meters. The expenditure incurred during 1987-88 is Rs.19.39 lakhs. The approved outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.18.20 lakhs and proposed expenditure during 1989-90 is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

4. W/I of Mehrauli Gurgaon Road (Rs.20 lakhs).

This road starts from Andheria More and goes upto Gurgaon Haryana Border. The length of this road is 7.10 km. Due to increased vehicular traffic on this road it was become necessary to widen this road from two lanes to four lanes with Central Verge of 5.00 meters. An estimate amounting to Rs.173.21lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. NH/20013/42/86/CI MCD dt. 25.2.1987. The work is in progress. The expenditure during 1987-88 was Rs.30 lakhs. The approved outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.30.00 lakhs and proposed expenditure during 1989-90 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

5. W/I of N.G.Road from Pankha Road crossing to N.G.Town.
(Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The widening of this road is being done in two phases as below

i. From Pankha Road to Kakrola Regulator:

This scheme has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. RW/I 1288/WOR dt. 17.11.1986 for Rs.129.00 lakhs. The length of this road is 4.92 km. This scheme contains provision of widening of existing 2 lanes to 4 lanes divided carriage way along with central verge of 1.2 m. wide and widening of existing kerbs. DESU has already given an advance of Rs.21.68 lacs for shifting of electric poles and providing improved type of street lighting.

ii. From Kakrola regulator to N.G.Town:

This scheme has been sanctioned for Rs.74.91 lacs vide MOST letter No. RW/DL/1310/WOR dt. 17.11.1986. The scheme contains provision for widening of existing 2 lanes to 4 lanes carriage ways with central verge of 1.2 m. and widening of existing culverts. This scheme also includes the work of strengthening of the road. The approved outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.40.00 lacs and proposed expenditure for 1989-90 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

6. W/I of Mehrauli Mahipalpur Road (Rs.50.00 lakhs),

Mehrauli Mahipal Pur road from Andheria More to Gurgaon Road is a very busy road and enormous heavy vehicular traffic particularly trucks fly on this road. It is proposed to widen this road from existing two lanes to four lanes. This work is to be done in three phases.

Phase I: The length of this reach is 2.00 km. It is proposed to widen existing two lane carriage way of 7 m. to four lanes divided carriage way of 7.5 m. each. Provision for footpath and drainage has also been made under this scheme. An estimate amounting to Rs.57.98 lakhs has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter RW/DL/1279/WOR dt. 26.6.1986. The work of this reach is already in progress.

Phase II: The length of this phase is 2.5 km. It is proposed to widen this reach from existing two lanes carriage way to four lanes divided carriage way including footpath and drainage. An estimate amounting to Rs.71.72 lacs has already been approved by MOST vide their letter No. RW/DL/1293/WOR dt. 26.6.1986. This work is in progress.

Phase III: The length of this reach is 3.00 km. It is proposed to widen this reach from existing two lanes carriage way to four lanes divided carriage way including provision of footpath and drainage system. An estimate amounting to Rs.96.94 lacs has been approved by MOST vide their letter No. NH/29013/44/87 dt. 3.8.87. During 1987-88 an amount of Rs.43.89 lacs is incurred. On the entire scheme for 1988-89, The approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.90 lacs and for 1989-90, the proposed outlay is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

BRIDGES

1. Lothian Bridge (Widening of 8 lanes with Cycle Tracks and Footpaths) Rs.150.00 lakhs.

Originally this project estimate was sanctioned by MOST for Rs.460.516 vide letter No. RW/DL/691/WOR dt. 22.1.1983. Initially this bridge was to be constructed with 2 spans of 13.4 m. e Later on when Commissioner inspected the site alongwith the Rly. Engineers they came out with the modern technology of Box Pushing Technique. Now construction of 4 box type spans of 7.5 m. each and additional two end spans having top of main span height are being provided. These two end spans will cater slow moving vehicles of traffic and pedestrian. The revised estimate of the modified project comes out to Rs.67.00 lacs. The approval of the revised estimate is awaited from MOST. This work is being done by Rly. as a deposit scheme. The expenditure during 1985-86 and 87-88 on this work was Rs.500.16 lacs and 136.22 lacs respectively. The approved outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.100.00 lakhs and proposed expenditure during 1989-90 is Rs.130.00 lakhs. The likely date of completion of this project is Oct., 1989.

2. Const. of RUB 23 on Mehrauli Badarpur Road over Rly. Lines: (Rs.300.00 lakhs)

The Scheme had been approved by MOST vide letter No. RW/DL/1074/WOR dt. 31.12.1986 for Rs.1829.73 lacs excluding Rly. Share of Rs.181.00 lacs. Against this Rs.1502.00 lacs will be paid to Northern Rly for deposits work and the balance of Rs.327.73 lacs will be spent by the Corporation for const. of approaches to under bridge. The Mathura Road side approach will be about 300 mt. and from the bottom of bridge upto M.D. Road the approach will be about 800 mts. These approaches will have provision of 3 lanes with 1.8 mts. wide median having two carriage way of 4 lanes each with 1.8 mts. wide median having two carriage way of 4 lanes each with 2.6 m. wide footpaths on either side. There will be two service roads on either side of the separator for the slow moving vehicles and pedestrians and at the end of service Road, there will be a footpath of 2.6 m. each. The expenditure during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Rs.500.34 lacs, Rs.470.60 lacs and Rs.254.96 lacs respectively. The approved expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.200.00 lakhs and for 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.300 lacs is proposed.

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3. Widening of Under Pass Bridge on Qutab Road and D.B.Gupta Road Near New Delhi Rly. Station (Rs.100 lacs).

Desh Bangu Gupta Road starts from Ajmeri Gate crossing and ends at Anand Parvat. The particular scheme is only upto St. Anthony Girls Sr. Secondary School near Fahan Ganj. Existing Road will be widened from Ajmeri Gate after embedding the existing water lines running along the road on the footpath. After embedding the existing water lines into RCC Box, the top of RCC box will be used for the pedestrian as footpath. A slight modification in existing carriage way will also be made before the widening the D.B.Gupta Road. The existing arch bridge under this road near New Delhi Rly. Station will also be widened to rectangular shape with width of 120'. For Improvement to Qutab Road separate scheme had already been sent to MOST, for widening of D.B. Gupta Road and widening of arch bridge near New Delhi Rly. Station. The estimated cost is Rs.789.00 lacs. The expenditure incurred during 1985-86 and 1987-88 is Rs.2.90 lacs and Rs.24.61 lacs respectively. The approved outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.50.00 lakhs and the proposed expenditure during 1989-90 is Rs.100.00 lacs.

4. Construction of Flyover on G.T.Road over Railway to Saharanpur and Grade Separator from Shahdara Police Station on G.T.Road towards U.P.Border. (Rs.500.00 lacs).

After completion of bridge on Yamuna near ISBT, it is essential to construct road over bridge on S.S.Light Railway line and grade separator on Shahdara Chowk on G.T.Road to meet the through heavy vehicles traffic to 'From Delhi and U.P.etc. Besides the above, DDA had developed the number of new colonies in Trans-yamuna area and many other institutional complex are likely to come up. This grade separator will a great relief to the traffic. The following provision has been made:-

1. Elevated road having 4 lane divided carriage way in a length of 1.207 km. for the through traffic.
2. Road over bridge having 2 lane divided carriage way in a length of 0.423 km.
3. Service Roads having 3 lane carriage way (11.00m.wide) in a length of 0.780 km. on either side of R.O.U.
4. 2.5 m. wide footpath on external side of the service road in the entire length.
5. Two subways for crossing of pedestrians traffic.
6. Suitable turn arounds for the service roads between the elevated road.

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Accordingly, a scheme amounting to Rs.1936.01 lacs has been approved by MCST vide their letter No. RW/DL/1240/WOR dt. 24.4.1987. Delhi Administration had also cleared this project in view of the observation and Planning Commission during the exercise of draft Annual Plan 1988-89.

To implement this scheme, pre-qualification tenders were invited which have been approved by the Corporation vide Resolution No. 1789 dt. 15.12.87. A sum of Rs.73.29 lakhs has also been paid to Railways for construction of bridge portion on Railway line. The tech. sanction and Draft NIT are under approval.

Rs.75.43 lacs has been spent on this scheme during 87-88. There is an approved outlay of Rs.100.00 lacs during R.B.E. of 88-89 and Rs.500 lakhs will be required during 89-90.

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NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

An outlay of Rs.114 lacs is proposed for Roads and Bridges Scheme of N.D.M.C. for the Annual Plan 1989-90. Scheme wise details of some major schemes are as follows:-

1. Improvement to Intersections: (Rs.100 lakhs)

Work on Imp. to footpaths of 'C' points its radials and C-Hexagon has recently been completed to an agreement amount to Rs.18.94 lacs. Certain other intersections round about in the NDMC area are proposed to be improved to cope up with increased traffic demand. A provision of Rs.60.00 lacs has been made in the R.E. 88-89 and Rs.100.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

2. procurement of Special T.P. for continuing and new schemes: (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

Road Imp./strengthening etc. has been mechanised in accordance of directions of Committee of Engineers operated by Govt. of India 1968 already. HMP has been set up with a fleet from laying the carpet at site. R & P is being procured during 1988-89 for which the B.E. was Rs.27.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs.30 lakhs for 1989-90 has been proposed.

3. Strengthening & Resurfacing of Roads in NDMC area. (i/c Road Lighting): (Rs.400 lakhs)

Road in NDMC area required strengthening and resurfacing for improving the riding quality caused by the density and intensity of traffic. Cuttings by various agencies, leakages and various other factors. Different roads are referred to C.R.R.T. Authority from time to time for getting their observations/recommendations for Grast Design and also for the treatment to be provided.

Intersections are also carried out by the S.E's adhoc Committee constituted for strengthening and resurfacing for roads to be resurfaced with special treatment, if any.

Budget provision of Rs.200 lakhs has been kept for the year 1988-89 for strengthening of roads. Some of the roads are listed as under:-

1. Aurobindo Marg.
2. Willingdon Crescent.
3. Sardar Patel Marg.
4. Shanker Road.

5. Outer and Inner Circle, Connaught Place.
6. Rafi Marg.
7. I-Avenue.
8. Niti Marg.
9. Lodi Road and other.

Further inspections have been carried out for taking up resurfacing work in the year 1988-90 for which a sum of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1989-90 for resurfacing work on the following roads:

1. Subramaniam Bharti Marg.
 2. Max Mullar Marg.
 3. Aurangzeb Road.
 4. Shershah Road.
 5. Arch. Bishop Macarious Marg.
 6. Lanes in Bengali Market, Gole Market.
 7. Resurfacing of roundabouts and parking lots etc.
 8. Other roads to be identified in due course of time.
4. C/O Parking Plots in M/City Centre Area. (Rs.25 lacs)

The work of Imp. of footpath at S.J.Road between Akbar Road and S.J.Road and round about has been awarded recently and is in progress i/c the parking lot in Connaught Place Area. A provision of Rs.20.50 lakhs for R.E. 1988-89 and Rs.25.00 lacs for 1989-90 has been proposed.

5. C/O Bus Q Shelters in NDMC Area. (Rs.20 lakhs).

The Bus 'Q' Shelters are constructed on various roads in NDMC Area for providing protection to the Commuters from Sun and Rain. The sites are selected on the advice of DTC. Work of Const. of 60 Bus 'Q' Shelters is in hand and will be completed in the current financial year. The anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs.20 lakhs and a sum of Rs.20 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for Const. of 40 additional Bus 'Q' Shelters.

6. W/O & Exten. of Tolstoy Marg with Parliament Street:-
(Rs.20.00 lacs)

The work of exten. of Tolstoy Marg from Janpath to Parliament Street has already been completed. Compensation for acquisition of land is to be paid to S.T.C. and Maha Nagar Telephone Nigam. Some Portion of lands from Private Parties has been acquired and works on its intersection with Barakhamba Road, Kasturba Gandhi Marg and Janpath area are in progress.

The work of its widening from Janpath to Barakhamba Road can only be taken up if land is made available from Private Parties. The anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs.8.00 lakhs and a sum of Rs.20.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

7. Const. of City Complaint Centre and Essential Duty Staff Qtrs..
a) Kaka Nagar b) IIA Nagar c) Sarojini Nagar d) Tilak Marg:
(Rs. 34.50 lacs)

City Complaint centres are constructed in various localities of the NDMC area for the benefit of the resident of the locality for lodging their complaints regarding various services rendered by NDMC like maintenance of roads, buildings, sewerage, drainage etc. such centres have been constructed at Kaka Nagar, Sarojini Nagar and Tilak Marg along with essential duty staff grs. at following places: Laxmi Bai Nagar, Golf Links, Hanuman Road, Tilak Lane. The likely expenditure in 1988-89 will be Rs.40 lakhs and Rs.34.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

8. W/O Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg (Rs. 2 lakhs)

The road from Oberai Hotel to Cornwallis Road has already been widened. To meet the increased traffic requirement it is required to widen the road between Cornwallis Road to C-Hexagon. A provision of Rs.2 lakhs has been made in the R.E. 1988-89 and Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed in 1989-90.

9. Prov. Bus 'Q' Recess on various roads:-
(Off. Street Parking & Bus Bays). (Rs.25.00 lakhs)

Scheme yet to be started. A provision for Rs.21.00 lacs in R.E.88-89 has been made, and a sum of Rs.21 lacs for 1989-90 is proposed which includes the work of improvement of footpaths Bus Bays behind Madras Hotel.

10. W/O Ashoka Road from C-Hexagon to Windsor Place:-
(Rs.25.00 lacs)

Scheme yet to be started a provision for Rs.20.00 lacs is made in R.E.88-89 and Rs.25.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

11. W/O Shantipath between Diplomatic Enclave: (Rs.10 lacs).

Shanti Path is main link between South Delhi & Central Delhi. Its existing width is not sufficient to cater Delhi. Its existing width is not sufficient to cater the vehicular traffic plying on the road. The widening work is proposed to be taken up shortly for which preliminary estimate amounting to Rs.100 lacs was approved. Provision of Rs.0.50 lacs has been made in the R.E.88-89 and Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

12. W/O Teen Marti Marg (Rs.1.00 lakh)

This road is main link between South Delhi & Central Delhi and widening as per the provision of Master Plan. The Scheme has been finalised by DDA. The bridge over Kushak Na down stream side has been widened. A provision of Rs.1 lakh proposed for L I 1980-80 for balance items finalisation.

13. C/O Subways at Regal Building, Con. Place, Const. of Subway in Anandapuri Marg opp. AIIMS, Safdarjung Hosp. (Rs.15.00 lacs)

With a view to improve traffic conditions within New Delhi, the NDMC has initiated a sequence of traffic management scheme which, on the basis of scientific studies of the problem area, have been worked out in a pragmatic & cost-effective manner. Initially, a comprehensive traffic management plan was prepared for the Con. Place Area. Subsequently, recognising the increasing need for pedestrian facilities, study was conducted to identify the locations requiring grade separated facilities which could effectively provide a conflict free passage for pedestrians. It may be worth nothing in this connection that pedestrians are the worst victims of road traffic accidents which are substantiated by several studies in road accidents. Currently the third and the most comprehensive phase of the traffic management scheme is under preparation, and this will provide a strategy for improving and managing traffic infrastructure over the next 10 to 20 years for the entire NDMC area.

In order to make the effort action-oriented, the NDMC has simultaneously taken up the implementation of the management scheme in right earnest. Plans which can be implemented without much delay have been initiated. Works pertaining to road widening and provision of parking facilities in different areas have already been undertaken. In order to ensure safety to pedestrians a number of facilities are to be provided across some of the very important corridors on a priority basis. These will be in the form of pedestrian subways as this system offers a more acceptable solution as compared to pedestrians foot over-bridge.

In its efforts to evolve a total & scientific traffic management scheme for the NDMC area, the New Delhi Municipal Committee was assisted by the National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (NATPAC) which had, as a part of the total study, come up with recommendations relating to provision of exclusive pedestrian facilities across different important corridors and their interse priorities. After detailed survey NATPAC has proposed to construct 20 subways in NDMC area, out of which

4 subways at B.K.Singh Marg, Mandir Marg, Ashoka Road and Aurobindo Marg) have already been completed, and are being used by the pedestrians. Out of 20 subways, proposed by NATPAC, 3 subways are proposed to be constructed in Con. Place. At present, in the current financial year the work on three subways in Con. Place (V.I. Road at the inter section of outer circle and Janpath 2nd at the intersection of outer circle and Sansad Marg is in progress. 3rd at the intersection of outer circle and B.K.Singh Marg), is proposed to be taken up.

It has also been decided to take up the work of subways in Con. Place Dunderuin Road, Barakhamba Road and at K.G.Marg for which the Planning, finalisation of design etc. is being done. Provision of Rs.150.00 lacs has been made in R.E.88-89 for the subways in progress and Rs.150 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for subways to be taken up as stated above.

14. Imp. to roads in Con. Place Complex i/c Radial Roads and W/O Barakhamba Road, K.G. Marg, Janpath, Park Street and B.K.S.Marg. (Rs.20 lakhs)

As per the studies of traffic further got done by M/S NATPAC, Imp. were suggested in Con. Place Complex and with the intersections of Radial Roads and other outer circle and to provide the information. A provision for Rs.60.00 lakhs in R.E.88-89 is required and Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

15. W/O Shahjahan Marg (Rs.5 lakhs)

The road connects Prithvi Raj Road near 'Q' Point Circus with C-Hexagon near children park, India Gate and is one of the important links between South Delhi and Central Delhi. The traffic intensity on the road is increasing day by day and the existing four lane devised carriage way is not sufficient to meet the increased traffic demand. However, due to existence of well grown trees just adjacent to the carriage way on either side of the road, the widening work has not been taken in hand so far. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the R.E. 1989-90.

16. W/O Panchsheel Marg. (Rs.20 lakhs)

The Road connects Kamal Ataturk Marg, Gurgaon Road near Ashoka, Patel, Niti Marg, Shantipath, Chandra Gupta Marg, Sen Martin Marg and finally joints Sardar Patel Marg and is one of the very important links between south Delhi and Central Delhi with the existence of number of important hotels on and around the road, it has become VII rate. The traffic intensity is increasing day by day due to which the existing width of the

carriage way is not sufficient to cater to the traffic demand. Preliminary Estimate amounting to Rs.70.00 lacs has been approved. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made in the R.E. 88-89 and Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

17. Widening of major roads to be identified after Comprehensive Traffic Study. (Rs.300.00 lakhs)

A number of roads are being widened/proposed to be widened in the year 88-89 and 89-90 as detailed below:-

Malcha Marg.
Road parallel to Sendar Patel Marg.
Teen Murti Marg,
Rakab Ganj Road.
Bishamber Dass Road.
Road between Babar Road and 12 Khamba Lane.
Roads in Netaji Nagar.
Copernicus Lane.

Provision of Rs.360 lakhs has been made in R.E.88-89 For the above scheme.

Further it is proposed to take widening work in the next year. The roads likely to be widened are as under:-

Jor Bagh Lane.
South End Lane.
Krishnan Menon Marg.
Prithviraj Road.
Tuglak Road.
and few other roads for which the inspections have been carried out.

A provision of Rs.300 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90.

18. Flyover in NDMC Area - C/O Grade Separators (Rs.20 lacs)

To ease traffic congestion in NDMC area, NATPAC was requested to conduct a study in this regard and recommend suitable corrective measure. Out of several recommendations suggested, the construction of grade separators at selected points.

- a) Imp. of W-Point & Grade Separators at Tikak Marg.
- b) Grade separator near Ram Manohar Lohia Hosp. from Park street to Talkatora Road.

For scheme at b) above i.e. proposed grade separator at the intersection at park Street, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, land acquisition of good chunk of land from RML Hosp. is involved. This has been resulted to be a long drawn process and a big constraint is early start of the project, a model of the proposed scheme has, however, been made by NATPAC and the same was also shown to Hon'ble L.G. when he took a meeting on review several projects of NDMC area.

Scheme a) has been referred to DDA TECHNICAL COMMITTEE for clearance.

This was considered in their meeting held on 18.2.87 and some in technical points were raised. These points have been replied/are being replied and this item shall again be examined by DDA Technical Committee. Further clearance of Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC) shall also be sought. This is likely to take some time. A model at Rs.40,000/- has been made by NATPAC for this project. Also as decided by Committee a letter of intent was issued to M/S. State Bridge Cor. for the work of construction of grade separator in NDMC area. (For this scheme, Rs.20 lacs is proposed during 1989-90)

19. Traffic Transportation study. (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Study of Traffic circulation pattern in Con. Place. Imp. to traffic circulation pattern in North Block.

Due to very heavy increase in the volume of traffic in Con. Place Area, both destined and non-destined, it became necessary to have a comprehensive study of the traffic pattern in Con. Place Area. M/s NATPAC a State Government Undertaking was, therefore, requested to undertake such study, who after conducting a detailed survey have submitted their preliminary report, which is under examination. They have suggested some short term recommendations, immediate improvement proposals for outer circle, middle circle, inner circle, radial roads, major approaches roads, bus terminals near Naraina Hotel, Minto Bridge Railway Station, Jantar Mantar Road. Improvement to Tolstoy Marg and facilities for pedestrian movement. A copy of the report has also been sent to DDA Traffic Police, Delhi Administration and various other authorities to have their comments. Detailed report and proposals would be prepared by them after comments of all these agencies are received and report of NDMC area is discussed thoroughly. ii) The traffic study report of NDMC area has been also received from NATPAC and this is also under active technology. It is also proposed to sponsor NDMC's Engineers for undergoing training and refresher courses from time to time. iii, The scheme of improvement to traffic circulation pattern in North Block has already been implemented. A sum of Rs.1.00 lacs is requested in R.E. 88-89 and Rs.5 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

20. C/O School Lane Flyover.

The scheme has already completed. A provision for Rs.2.00 lakhs is required in R.E.88-89 and Rs.3.00 lakhs for 1989-90 has been proposed for finalisation of accounts.

21. New Scheme:

Imp. to roads including strengthening of
walk ways:- (Rs.1.00 lacs)

It has been proposed to carry out improvement to roads including strengthening of walk ways on following roads by using precast RCC slabs:-

Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg.
Humayan Road,
Bishamber Das Road
Talkatora Road
Janpath & Con. Place area
Pandit Pant Marg
Mandir Marg
Park Street
Prithviraj Road
Aurangzeb Road
Teen Murti Lane
Satya Marg
Rafi Marg etc.

An amount of Rs.1.00 lacs has been proposed for 1989-90.

contd....735/-

IV DELHI TRAFFIC POLICE:

1) Road Safety Education and Publicity Cell and Modernisation of Delhi Traffic Police. (Rs.55.00 lakhs)

Due to tremendous increase in vehicular traffic and road users by other means of transport and development of new colonies, shopping centres etc. the problem of transportation has assumed new dimensions in Delhi and becoming more difficult. The road users are to be educated properly while walking and driving on the road. With a view to achieve the above objectives Road Safety Education and publicity Cell and Modernisation of Delhi Traffic Police were established in 1975. Since then the Traffic Police has been educating road users so that they could make the optimum use of road in a disciplined and orderly manner. A traffic training park at Punjabi Bagh has also been constructed. This is the biggest park in India and thousand of children visit daily in this park. Many seminars, Exhibition, Lectures and other activities were held during the last year to educate the public and taught them the sense of road safety. At the instance of Traffic Police, MCD as taking action to develop/construct Traffic Training Parks at Roshanara Road and Shastri Park. The land has been given free of cost and the traffic police will finance the cost of construction of these parks. For 7th Plan, Rs.149.50 lakhs is approved. An amount of Rs.55.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to be incurred on the following programmes:-

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Programme</u>
1.	Road Safety. Publicity through TV/AIR, New Papers etc., printing of Road Safety literatures films etc.
2.	Purchase of vehicles etc. like motor Cycles, Jeeps, Cranes etc.
3.	Constn./Development of Traffic Training Parks in Trans Yamuna Area also, Traffic Pavillion.
4.	Purchase of equipments i.e. P.A.Systems, VCR, Radar, CCTV maintenance, Photographic Material Projections.
5.	Mis. expenditure i.e. purchase of stationery, installation of telephone, Salary and Holding of Exhibitions.
2.	<u>Provision of Traffic signals and Blinkers (Rs. 145 lacs)</u>

Delhi is fast expanding and new residential colonies and commercial complexes are coming up increasingly resulting

in increased Traffic on Delhi Roads. The problem of Traffic and road Transportation has assumed new dimension resulting the creation of new Traffic intersections in Delhi. It is very difficult to regulate traffic manually and therefore, there is much demand for putting up of traffic light signals and blinkers on the place/points which are identified as traffic prone.

The work of installation and maintenance of Traffic light signals in Delhi was being done by MCD, NDMC and PWD in their respective areas. It was observed that traffic signals were being installed without proper traffic studies and without keeping in mind the nature of traffic, its volume and its behaviour at intersections. This resulted in unnecessary congestion and inconvenience to the public.

Sometimes, because of the faulty design of traffic signals, accidents were also occurring. There was no uniformity in the system being installed by the various Municipal Bodies. In some areas it was being observed that sub-standard light signals had been installed.

The Delhi Administration has, therefore, decided that to tackle these problems and to bring about uniformity in systems, the entire work of traffic light/signals be brought under the Traffic Police. An amount of Rs.81.76 lacs and Rs.130.00 lacs was spent under this scheme during 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

The following programmes are proposed to be undertaken during 1989-90:-

1. Introduction of Sophisticated Traffic signal systems around Connaught Place by using Area Traffic Controllers (Phase II)
2. Fresh Installation of Traffic Signals (Around 30-40 nos.) (Rohini, Papan Kalan, Vasant Kunj, Patpar Ganj areas which are developing very fast resulting in increase in traffic warranting traffic signals.)
3. Fresh Installation of Blinkers (Above 50 Nos.)
4. Upgradation of Technology.
5. Area Traffic Control system for North Delhi. (Phase I)

An outlay of Rs.145.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme for the Annual plan 1989-90.

Contd...737/-

V. DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY : (Rs.100 lakhs).
CONSTRUCTION OF INTEGRATED FREIGHT COMPLEX AT
MADANPUR KHADAR (Rs.100 lakhs).

In the absence of mass transportation system, it would be most important that the decongestion of walled city takes place by shifting of the wholesale godowns and thus diverting the heavy traffic from the Central Areas to the peripheral areas. For this, a well-studied scheme has been proposed in the Delhi Master Plan Perspective 2001 for the construction of four integrated freight complexes one in each direction. DDA has taken up a new scheme for construction of integrated freight complex at Madanpur Khadar at an estimated cost of Rs.200 crores. The Project Report is in the process of finalisation and submission of Delhi Admn. for obtaining approval of the Govt.

An outlay of Rs.100 lacs is proposed for the annual Plan 1989-90.

Contd...738/-

VI. Directorate of Transport:

Under this programme, schemes are being implemented as part of U.T.'s Plan for the development of road transport in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Union Territory has been witnessing a phenomenal increase in the vehicles in the past few years. This has been mainly due to introduction of large number of fuel efficient new vehicles which have captured the markets in the last few years. The Directorate of Transport, besides controlling and regulating the increasing vehicular population, is also administering the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 and the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules/Regulations of 1940. For the implementation of the provisions of the above mentioned acts, the Administration has also enacted Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules under which it receives fees and taxes from the vehicle owners in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Besides the above mentioned statutory functions, the Directorate is taking special measures to provide better transport system as well as for the regulation of existing transport arrangements in the Union Territory. These programmes are being implemented as part of U.T.'s Plan through a number of schemes which are not part of U.T.'s overall plan. These programmes briefly include opening of zonal offices of this Directorate in various parts of the city for the convenience of the general public so that it has not to come to the headquarter all along; working out of programmes to ease traffic congestion in the whole city through appropriate policy decisions in consultation with the traffic police in the Union Territory as well as developing expansion programmes for various activities being implemented by this Directorate.

For the implementation of the road transport schemes in the Union Territory, during the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90, an outlay of Rs.488.50 Lakhs stands provided. Against this in the Annual Plan 1985-86, the Directorate utilised an outlay of Rs.85.50 lakhs. The Directorate utilised Rs.151.05 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs.244.46 lakhs in 1987-88 as such the Directorate utilised an amount of Rs.481.11 lakhs in the first three years of the VIIth plan. In the annual plan 1988-89, the outlay approved is Rs.755.00 lakhs against which the expenditure anticipated by 31st March, 1989 is Rs.690.00 Lakhs. For the draft annual plan 1989-89, an outlay of Rs.1448.50 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the following approved plan schemes.

Contd...739/-

Under this programme, schemes are being implemented as part of U.T.'s plan for development of road Transport in the U.T. of Delhi. Besides controlling and regulating the increasing vehicular population in the Union Territory of Delhi as well as in administering the Motor Vehicles Act - 1939 and Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules/Regulation on Motor Vehicles under Delhi Motor Vehicles taxation Act and Rules made thereunder.

In addition to above statutory obligations, this Directorate is giving attention to the general development and regulation of the road transport programme in the U.T. of Delhi, which briefly includes quick and improved motor licencing policies at the H.Q. as well as in zonal offices.

1. Strengthening of research and analysis unit
(Rs.6.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme being implemented to conduct studies, surveys and research in the fields of Road Transport growth in the U.T. of Delhi. For the expanding road transport activities in the Union Territory, besides the regulatory functions, conducting of various studies is very essential for taking policy decisions, which are being taken up under this scheme.

The vehicular population in the U.T. of Delhi is increasing very fast every year. This has increased from 4.87 lakhs as on 31/3/80 to 13.71 lakhs as on 30/9/80 whereas the staff available with the Directorate is hardly adequate to attend the day to day work resulting in huge back log of pendency in the areas of posting of entries in ledger, preparing individual files. In spite of these problems, the Directorate envisages to build up necessary data as well as information for taking up road transport development schemes. Some important surveys conducted by this unit are as follows:-

1. Transport statistics at a glance.
2. A report of study of Registration Records of Commercial vehicles.
3. A report of study of Permit Records of Commercial vehicles.
4. A report on survey of transport companies and booking Agency within the walled city of Delhi.
5. Development of Road Transport problems of Delhi.
6. A report on Major Transport problems of Delhi.
7. Survey of I.S.B.T. regarding passenger tax.
8. Compilation of amendments in Motor Vehicles Act from 1950 onwards.
9. A report/booklet on Transport Directorate and you.
10. Directory of National Permits.

Safeguards are to be taken so that the city of Delhi does not face the problems of traffic jams as in other urban centres in the next few years. It is, therefore, necessary to carry out regular studies in respect of volumes of traffic on certain main roads, traffic management on busy roads and circumvention of unidirectional traffic. Studies for elimination of slow moving traffic, construction of cycle, slow moving vehicle tracks/corridors and to find out the likely impact of shifting of wholesale markets both from the point of view of ease at one place and likely congestion at others are to be conducted. Efforts will also have to be made for enacting our legislative measures for the removal of permanent and temporary encroachment on roads. For taking up the above programmes the following posts are being created under this scheme:

1.	Joint Director (Transport Planning)	Rs.3700-5000	1
2.	Asstt. Director	Rs.2200-4000	1
3.	Research Officer	Rs.1640-2900	2
4.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	2
5.	Investigator	Rs.1200-2040	8
6.	Jr. Steno- grapher	Rs.1200-2040	2
7.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	2
8.	Driver	Rs. 950-1600	1
9.	Duplicating m/c operator	Rs. 750-940	1

For field Survey work, a jeep has already been purchased for this scheme. Against the expenditure of Rs.1.40 lakhs is likely to be utilised for this scheme in 1988-89. For 1989-90. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed as per the break-up given below.:

incurred
in 1987-88,
in amount
of Rs.1.00
lac

Salaries incld. contingent expr.office equipments etc.	Rs.5.00 lakhs
Office accommodation (Capital Works)	Rs.1.00 lakh
2. Setting up of motor driving training school (Rs.70.50 lakhs)	

The Government Motor Driving Training School at Loni in Shahdara was set up by the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration, with the approval of Govt. of India and started functioning w.e.f. Sept. 1984 as a plan scheme

in the 6th plan. This has been included in the 7th Five Year plan period also with a total provision of Rs.172 lakhs.

The objectives of the scheme are:

1. To impart training to perspective drivers on scientific lines conforming to Motor Vehicle Act and Motor Vehicle Rules.
2. To reduce chances of accidents and improve discipline in drivers.
3. To impart special training programme to already trained drivers.
4. To impart training in the areas of maintenance of vehicles depending on the requirement of sponsoring agencies.

There are number of private Motor Driving Training schools in Delhi who impart training but it has been reported and revealed several times that they function as commercial establishment lacking facilities and do not maintain good training standards. Keeping these above aspects in view Delhi Administration started this Motor Driving Training School at Loni Road, Shahdara, Delhi - 94. The school is having 17.01 acres of land in possession acquired from DDA payment Rs.1,02,05,000.00 in multiple installments and the balance payable during 1988-89. The school started functioning with bare facilities in a semi-permanent building. At present the Institution is operational with the facilities of staff drawn on deputation, training vehicles, audio visuals facilities, service station. The area has been covered by boundry wall & a peripheral road with emulated road conditions. The total requirement in respect of capital works have been worked out and submitted to the PWD Delhi Admn., who are preparing the layout plans estimates towards construction. The capital works consists of permanent building having academic block consisting of class room, projection room, library and resources centre, laboratory for display of cut section models and spares of vehicles, separate climatized cubicle for accomodation driver training simulator, apart from a workshop for maintenance of training vehicles, containing necessary equipment back up and an admn. block. There shall be a complete driving range getting amalgamated with the existing peripheral road. Facilities of night driving, traffic signal, system and road signal shall also be incorporated in the driving range.

The following staff has been sanctioned for the Main School:

S.No.	Name of the Posts	No. of posts	Scale of pay (Rs.)
1.	Principal	1	3000-4500
2.	Workshop Superintendent	1	2000-3200
3.	Driving Instructors	6	1400-2300
4.	Machanic	1	1400-2300
5.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
6.	Security Inspector-cum-Storekeeper-cum-Caretaker	1	1400-2300
7.	Sweeper & Chowkidars	5	750-940
8.	SAS (Accounts)	1	1640-2900
9.	P.A. (Steno)	1	1200-2040
10.	Staff Jeep Driver	1	950-1500
11.	Asstt. Librarian	1	1200-2040
12.	Projector & Audio visual operator	1	1640-2900
13.	Mali	1	750-940
		<u>22</u>	

The scheme also envisages opening of four extension centres of the school in rural blocks namely Alipur, Nangloi, Najafgarh and Mehrauli with the intention to provide training facilities to the rural youth, thus enhancing the opportunities for their employment including self employment land for one such extension centre/school in the Alipur block was procured from Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking (MCD) during 1987-88 and possession taken over in April 1988. Staff structure for each extension centre in the rural block would be as under:-

1.	Vice Principal	1	2200-4000
2.	Driving Instructors	3	1400-2300
3.	Machanic cum driver	1	1400-2300
4.	LDC	1	950-1500
5.	Head-clerk	1	1400-2300
6.	Cashier cum accounts clerk	1	950-1500
7.	peon	2	750-940
8.	Chowkidars/Sweepers	5	750-940

These staff structure for each extension centre as a part of the existing school has been proposed for creation. It has been proposed to start the extension centre in one of the rural blocks (Alipur) of Delhi during the current financial year 1988-89 and the remaining 3 centres in 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.172 lakhs stands approved for this scheme for 1985-90. As against the provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs in annual plan B.E. 1988-89 an amount of Rs.70.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 including Rs.15.00 lakhs for Capital Head. The programme envisaged for 1989-90 also includes sanction of required staff, procurement of training vehicles for the extension centre, Audio Visuals, simulator, laboratory and workshop machinery, tools instrument equipment etc. under Revenue and construction of Driving Range and main building under Capital. The cost of land for the remaining 3 centres in other rural blocks is also envisaged under capital during 1989-90.

The institution has been popular and has already trained candidates in all categories of vehicles totalling 1500 upto August, 1988 and earned a revenue of Rs.6.00 lacs so far since inception. Special training programmes were organised for probationers of Central Excise and customs which has become a part of their training schedule and they are sponsored by the Directorate of Training, Central Excise and Customs, in different batches. Numbers of organisation like International Airport Authority, Delhi Tourism Development Corporation, Directorate of Social Welfare have also got their candidates trained in special and regular programmes.

The aim of the Administration is to provide complete infrastructures and modern facilities to the Driving Training programme so as to emulate as a model training institution.

3. Computerisation of records in the Directorate of Transport (Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The scheme 'Computerisation of Records' in the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration is an approved scheme of the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 with an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs proposed to be revised to Rs.100 lakhs. The scheme has also been approved by Standing Finance Committee Delhi Administration.

The objective of the scheme is to computerise the records of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Admn. in respect of (a) Road Tax (b) Vehicle Registration (c) Issue of Permits (d) Enforcement activity and (e) Miscellaneous activities including office management with a view to (a) ascertain initially the number of vehicles which are not paying road tax and subsequently to issue reminders to road tax defaulters (b) through scrutiny of each vehicle series and rationalisation of vehicle record (c) preparation of vehicle Registration Certificate (d) preparation of vehicle Registration Register (e) preparation of permits (f) preparation of vehicle permit record etc.

It is estimated that a large number of vehicles are not paying road tax, and the consequent loss to the Admn. is more than Rs.3.00 crore per annum.

With the introduction of one time road tax, it is proposed to issue computerised road tax tokens, so that records are also built up simultaneously.

Computerisation of information in respect of vehicles registered in Delhi is being initiated so that registration information in respect of vehicles is readily available. This will help in knowing the status of the vehicle and quick disposal of the cases by this department and law enforcing agencies. Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, has laid much emphasis on this aspect.

Computerisation will also help in knowing about the vehicles that are plying without permit or fitness.

The department, in the absence of updated statistics is not aware of the actual magnitude of the problem in various activities of the department. The vehicles population presently is increasing more than 1.20 lacs vehicles per annum and as such, it is not possible to maintain records of all activities manually.

Further expansion has been initiated, so that the 'off line' computer becomes an 'on line' computer in due course of time and the activities undertaken at counters are linked to the computer with the result that records get updated for various branches simultaneously.

Hooking of the computer of the various branches of the Directorate with other computer system at national and local level is being explored in detail. The requirements of the Directorate are quite heavy and only a beginning has been made with modest resources.

The original expenditure on the scheme was conceived at Rs.50.00 lacs. The scheme has now gained momentum and it is expected that the total cost of the scheme will be around Rs.100 lacs during the 7th Plan period.

Contd...745/-

The working of the Directorate of Transport is such that it required an 'on-line' system with powerful processing and an on-line memory to the tune of 1500 Mega Bytes. The present system has 640 MB unformatted disc memory and can handle locally upto 22 series of vehicle registration record and road tax data in respect of 156 series. This office has already released 156 vehicle series and almost 12 series are issued per annum. Various other activities like permit in respect of 100,000 vehicles per annum are also to be computerised.

Application relating to Road Tax collection has been stabilised.

Software and spade work for the issue of computerised Registration Certificate and preparation of vehicle Registration Register have been finalised. The work is proposed to be initiated any time before 31.12.1988.

Computerisation of Enforcement activity by the Directorate has also been initiated and stabilised. Further improvements are being looked into.

Spade work for the computerisation of permit activity is in its final stages and this work may also get initiated soon.

At the time of introduction of 'one time Road Tax' it is proposed to collect information in respect of all vehicles. This voluminous job will have a number of aspects (a) Receipts of properly filled forms duly verified and scrutinised (b) Getting the data punched and recorded both locally and through outside agencies (c) Arrangement for the hardware (No. of forms to be handled will be 15 lacs. 1000 MB punching and equivalent disc & spade).

For all this, atleast for two years staff at various levels will be required, so that the entire activity gets initiated and completed in a systematic manner without dislocation of normal work of the office.

The total requirement on disc capacity for this office would be 1500 mega bytes. The proposed expenditure of Rs.38.00 lacs will be towards salaries, equipment maintenance purchase of computer configuration, communication cables, models, connected peripherals etc. Payment to outside agencies for getting data punched furniture for storage and work at zonal offices, expenditure on input media, continuous stationery pre-printed stationery, maintenance of vehicles, telephone, fire-fighting equipment, voltage stabilisers, U.P.S. alternate electric supply, communication etc. besides normal contingencies. The scheme has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee of Delhi Administration. The scheme was initiated towards the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan and is a continuing scheme. The expenditure on the scheme has been 1985-86 Rs.5.99 lacs, 1986-87 Rs.12.03 lacs, 1987-88 Rs.14.47 lacs, 1988-89 Rs.6.37 lacs upto 30.9.1988.

During the year 1989-90, likely expenditure is Rs.38.00 lacs on revenue side and Rs.2.00 lacs on capital side. During the financial year 1989-90, it is proposed to introduce issue of computerised registration certificates

Contd...746/-

in respect of all vehicles and subject to introduction of one time road tax to collect and computerise back log data of at least 8.00 lacks vehicles. It is also proposed to instal computers in the Branch offices of the Directorate. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.40 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

4. Strengthening of the Directorate of Transport (Rs.40.00 lacs).

1. SETTING UP OF ZONAL OFFICES

The scheme for strengthening of Directorate of Transport is an approved and continuing scheme of the 7th Five Year and Annual Plan 1985-89. At present, the Directorate of Transport, has four offices viz. Head office at 5/9 under Hill Road, Delhi, and Branch office at 3 Tilak Marg. New Delhi, Community Centre, Sheikh Sarai (South Delhi) and Janakpuri, New Delhi, for the entire union territory of Delhi. The growth of population and coming up of large number of colonies spread over the entire area of the U.T. of Delhi has created acute problem of transportation and traffic. The vehicular population has increased from 1.80 lacs from March 1971 to 12.84 lacs in March, 1988. The registration of new vehicles has thus increased manifold. The four offices of the Directorate of Transport are unable to dispose off daily work and maintain proper records. The vehicle owners have been facing difficulty in coming to these offices from far off colonies/areas since Delhi city is expanding fast in all directions. It has, therefore, been a long felt need for setting up of zonal offices of the Directorate of Transport in 5 zones i.e. North, South, East and West and Central Zone keeping in view the increasing number of vehicles in Delhi.

West Zone office at Janakpuri has been set up in 1986 by getting built up accommodation from the DDA and posts also sanctioned for the office. Office Building for South Zone Office at Sheikh Sarai has also been purchased from the DDA and necessary posts for this office are likely to be created and filled up in 1988-89. During 1988-89, one more zonal office in North Delhi is proposed to be opened. Similarly one more Zonal Office for East Delhi is proposed to be set up in 1989-90, for which the following posts would be created in the year 1989-90 besides one vehicle (Jeep) which will be provided for each zonal office under the Plan scheme. The following staff strength is on the approved pattern already sanctioned for Janakpuri Zonal Office.

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts.	Pay scale
1.	Dy. Director (Tpt.)	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2.	Motor Licencing Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3200
3.	Tech. Officer (Motor Vehicles)	1	Rs. 2000-3200
4.	Research Officer (Statistics)	1	Rs. 1640-2900
5.	Motor Vehicle Inspector	3	Rs. 1660-2660
6.	SAS Accountant	1	Rs. 1640-2900
7.	Head Clerk	1	Rs. 1400-2300
8.	D.T. Inspector	2	Rs. 1320-2040
9.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500 (950-1400)
10.	Jr. Stenographer	1	Rs. 1200-2040
11.	St. Assistants	2	Rs. 1400-2300
12.	UDC	6	Rs. 1200-2040
13.	LDC	18	Rs. 950-1500
14.	Peon/Chowkidar/sweeper	8	Rs. 750-940
15.	Gestetner (Machine Operator)	1	Rs. 950-1500

Contd...747/-

II. Setting up of Record Room

For the annual plan 1987-88, 4 posts for setting up of Record Room were approved which are also likely to be sanctioned and filled up within this year. Provisions for filling up and continuation of these posts has been made for the year 1989-90.

III. Setting up of Technical Cell

Directorate of Transport is required to carry out inspection of vehicles under the statutory provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act. Moreover with technological developments in the automobile industry, quite a large number of new vehicles with improved fuel efficiency are coming in the market. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Technical Cell in the Directorate under the charge of a qualified and experienced automobile engineer. Latest equipment required for inspection of all kinds of vehicles will be purchased under this scheme. The engineer appointed will be responsible for use and maintenance of inspection equipment. He will, therefore, provide all technical advice with regard to registration of new vehicles and inspection of vehicles as required under statutory provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act. For this purpose, the following posts are proposed to be created:-

<u>Posts</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1. Automobile Engineer	Rs.3000-4500	1
2. Motor Mechanics	Rs.1200-2040	2
3. Jr. Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
4. LDC	Rs. 950-1500	1
5. Peon	Rs. 750-940	1
6. Technical officer	Rs.2000-3200	2
		<u>8</u>

An outlay of Rs.3.00 lacs has been proposed for setting up of this cell in 1989-90.

To implement the above programmes, an outlay of Rs.40.00 lacs has been proposed for the draft Annual Plan 1989-90 to meet revenue expenditure of four zonal offices including Rs.10 lacs for capital work under the scheme.

5. RATIONALISATION OF REGISTRATION AND LICENSING PROCEDURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES (Rs.15.00 lacs)

The scheme for Rationalisation of Registration and Licensing procedure is an approved scheme of the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1988-89. The scheme was considered necessary keeping in view the convenience of the public. As a result of certain amendment in the Motor Vehicles (amendment) Act, 1982 and which came into force w.e.f 1.10.1982, the following jobs are being carried out under this scheme:-

1. Registration of private vehicles, to implement the amendment in section. 24 of Motor vehicle Act.
2. Compounding of traffic offences as a result of insertion of Section 127-B. in M.V. (Amendment) Act 1982.

For the implementation of the above scheme, 42 posts have already been sanctioned in the Annual Plan 1985-86 and are being continued. Necessary financial provision for these posts has been included in this scheme for 1989-90.

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The issue of poloreid driving licences has become very popular. On an overage, about 18000 poloreid driving licences are being issued by the Directorate every month. At present the poloreid licences are being prepared by the Delhi Energy Development Agency for which the issuing authority is Directorate of Transport. The scheme was started by DEDA on experimental basis and this experiment is quite successful and there is much demand from the public to continue it. So it is proposed to take over this scheme alongwith all its equipment from the DEDA for the sake of efficiency and convenience to the public and better control and supervision. For this purpose, the following staff will be needed:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Posts</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Motor Licencing Officer	Rs.2000-3200	4
2.	LDC	Rs. 950-1500	20
3.	UDC	Rs.1200-2040	4
4.	Mechanic	Rs.1200-2040	1
5.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	6
6.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	2
			<u>37</u>

This scheme has two aspects (a) improvement in the issued of Drivinv Licence (b) issue of Registration Certificate alongwith maintenance of proper record and rationalisation of procedure. The Motor Vehicle Act also envisaves preparation of National Register of Driving Licence and National Register of Vehicle Registration. These two items cannot be handled without the sophisticated technology. The case for issue of digital laminated driving licence with simultaneous computerisation facilities and instant retrival on P.C. monitor is also being processed. This scheme will be suitably modified in the light of rules to be notified by the Government of India. C

For purchase of poloroid camera and other equipment for the South Zone and North Zone offices of the Directorate, Rs.10.00 lacs will be needed. As already indicated, on an average of each zonal office of the Directorate is issuing about 300 Poloroid Driving Licencing in very month i.e. over 3000 licences in a year.

Thus on the whole we need 80 posts including posts for 'Poloroid Drivinv Licences' units for the East and North Zones during 1989-90.

In order to meet the expenditure for the above 80 posts and also for the equipment for Poloroid Licences, an outlay of Rs.15 lacs (Rs.14 lacs under Revenue and Rs. 1 lac under Capital) has been proposed for this scheme in the draft Annual Plan 1989-90.

6. SETTING UP OF ROAD SAFETY TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING COMMITTEE AND SETTING UP OF MOBILE TEAM OF MAGISTRATES (Rs.20 lacs)

This is an approved scheme included in 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 as well as Annual Plan 1988-89. The scheme has also been approved by the Standing Finance Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration, Delhi. Delhi has the largest number of vehicles as compared with any other metropolis in India. The total number of registered vehicles in Delhi as on 31.3.1988 is 12,84,196/- which is higher than other metropolitan cities of India like Bombay and Madras.

The number of total road accidents in Delhi has increased from 663 in 1980 to 1186 in 1986.

Keeping the above position into consideration, a Road Safety and Traffic/Transportation Engineering Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration to explore the ways and means for ensuring effective coordination on road safety in Delhi. The following are the main functions of the Committee:-

- a). Scientific studies of accidents and accident prone areas;
- b). Location of dustbins, chalcas, garbage depots design of electric poles, street light etc.
- c). Location of hoardings, display boards at various places. To impose restriction on parking on road sites and street etc.
- d). To organise road safety lectures and to arrange conferences and seminars on road safety and to educate children in higher secondary schools in the field of road safety.
- e). To ensure proper functioning of traffic signals, blinkers, location of speed breakers.

Apart from the above, the Committee has also been empowered to give suggestions on short term and long term planning on different bus routes, problems of congestion near important public places like Cinema, Halls, offices, etc. and to check pollution. It is also proposed to teach the public by organising road safety camps/road safety clubs in each district which will help to reduce the accidents.

For the implementation of this scheme, the details of the staff included in the approved Annual Plan 1988-89 and sanctioned so far as under:-

	Posts proposed		Posts sanctioned in 1988
1. Secretary IAS)	3700-5000	1	-
2. Jt. Director (Tech.)	3000-4500	1	one
3. Traffic & Transportation Planner	2000-4000	1	-
4. Traffic Engineer	1000-1500	1	-
5. Research Officer	1640-2900	1	One
6. Asstt. Director (Stat.)	1200-4000	1	One
7. Statistical Asstt.	1400-2500	2	-
8. Dy. Commissioner of Police	3000-4500	1	-
9. Superintendent	1640-2900	1	-
10. Head Clerk	1400-2300	1	-
11. UDC	1200-2000	3	-
12. LDC	950-1500	6	One
13. Messenger	750-940	5	-
14. Steno	1200-2040	5	-
15. Frash	750-940	2	-
16. Peon	750-940	3	one
17. Chowkidar	750-940	1	-

The main objectives of this scheme are as under:-

- i). To create awareness among road users regarding Road Safety measures and
- ii). To set up a mobile team of Magistrates to punish the erring road users on the spot. The phenomenal increase in the number of vehicles has naturally led to a grave situation and consequently higher rate of accidents mainly because of the fact that road is the prima means of conveyance in the Union Territory of Delhi unlike in Bombay and Madras where the rail system carry the bulk passenger load.

Given the constraints of extension of the transport system, road safety has assumed the greatest importance in Delhi. A Committee of Secretaries constituted by the Govt. of India has recently suggested that awareness on the use of road should be aroused in the minds of general masses so that the accidents are minimised. The issuance of driving licences and fitness certificates has already been made stricter. A motor Driving Training School under Directorate of Transport has already started functioning with a view to produce better quality drivers.

However, a lot more remains to be done in this regard.

Besides quantitative measures, certain qualitative measures like seminars and holding of exhibitions in different parts of Union Territory of Delhi, screening of road safety films in different colonies is also proposed to be undertaken. It is also proposed to establish traffic booths with permanent lighting arrangements through non-conventional source of energy devices.

To implement this programme, the following infrastructure are also proposed to be created:-

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Public Relation cum Publicity Officer	2200-4000	1
2. Asstt. Field Publicity Officer	2000-3200	1
3. Publicity Asstt.	1400-2200	2
4. UDC	1200-2040	1
5. Stenographer	1200-2040	1
6. Messengers	750-940	2
7. Cine operator	1200-2040	1
8. Drivers	950-1500	1

Equipment and other expenditure :

1. Two Mobile Cine Vans	Rs. 5.00 lacs
2. One Jeep	Rs. 1.00 lacs
3. Organisation of camps and seminars	Rs. 5.00 lacs
4. Publicity through TV/Radio	Rs. 1.00 lacs
5. Press/Literature	
5. Misc. Expenditure	Rs. 2.00 lacs

Setting up of Mobile Units of Magistrates

The offenders in more than 80% cases are not punished as they do not give correct addresses. The decision in the trial court takes years. It is, therefore, proposed to set up six mobile Traffic Magistrate Units catenated with Motor Accident Claims Tribunals under the administrative charge of the Transport Department. By taking decisions on the spot relating to fines and prosecuting the traffic in Delhi will be more cautious and disciplined. The following points are proposed to be created:-

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Magistrate	Rs. 2200-4000	6
2. SI/Prosecutors	Rs. 1400-2300	6
3. Ahlamed-cum-steno	Rs. 1200-2040	7
4. Messengers	Rs. 750-940	8
5. Drivers	Rs. 950-1500	8

Equipment and other Expenditures

1. Six Jeeps	Rs.6 lacs
2. Rofars (3)	Rs.2 lacs
3. Other equipments (3 sets)	Rs.3 lacs
4. Misc. Expenses	Rs.21 lacs.

This scheme has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee under the chairmanship of L.G., Delhi. A few posts have also been sanctioned for the scheme in 1938-39. Upto 31.3.1938 a sum of Rs.13.53 lacs have been spent under this scheme. Publicity on road safety has been undertaken through advertisement of road safety has been undertaken through advertisement of road safety slogans on postal stationery sold in Delhi between April/July, 1937. Road safety publicity through banners was also undertaken in July, August, 1937. In the current year two and half minutes video film has been made on the need to adhere to traffic rules and to develop a safe driving conduct. A close circuit TV system has also been installed in the main hall of the Directorate of Transport at 5/9 under Hill Road through which important information on road safety and other relevant matters will be disseminated to the attending public most of which is the driving community in Delhi itself. It is estimated that on any working day atleast 1000 persons come to the main hall of the Dte. of Transport for some work and each person spends about 5.10 minutes. So while the public is standing in the hall, the close circuit TV will be operated and this will have a disinct advantage as follows:-

- (i) . The Public will be subject to effective dissemination of road safety publicity among others and;
- (ii) . The boredom/inconvenience to the public during the waiting period will be substantially reduced. This will create goodwill for the Administration in its publicity programmes.

For the implementation of the scheme during 1939-90 which will involve recruitment of staff/procurement of equipment/publicity on road safety, a sum of Rs.20.00 lacs is envisaged which included Rs.1.0 lac for capital work.

The 7th Five Year Plan outlay for the said scheme is Rs.72.00 lacs.

7. CREATION OF ANTI-TAX EVASION AND PROSECUTION CELL (Rs.12.01lacs)

The Directorate of Transport administers the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 and Delhi Vehicle Taxation Act, 1962 and Rules made there-under. It also carries out in general the duties and responsibilities cast on it under the provision of the above said act and rules.

The Directorate is headed by the Director of Transport who is also an ex-officio Chairman of the State Transport Authority, Delhi.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTORATE

Following are the main functions of the Directorate:-

1. To administer Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962 and to realise the road tax in respect of all types of Motor Vehicles.
2. To administer the various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 to register vehicles of all categories.
3. To issue authorisation to drive public service vehicles.
4. To issue and renew driving licences, conductor licences, badges etc.
5. To issue international driving permits under Geneva Convention.

6. To countersign and recommend for countersignature permits for the carriage of goods and passenger traffic and carry out functions under Chapter-IV of Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 dealing with control of transport vehicles.

7. To register the vehicles of Embassies/High Commission.

8. To inspect the transport vehicles and grant certificates of fitness in respect of public service vehicles.

Under Section 129-A of Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 a Police Inspector has already been authorised to check whether a motor vehicles has been or issued in contravention and for this work he is assisted by Sub-Inspector/Asstt. Sub-Inspector/Constables. The Directorate through this staff regularly carries out anti-tax evasion drives in the Union Territory of Delhi at different times.

Under Section 128-A of Motor Vehicle Act, a person aggrieved by the refusal of State/Regional Transport Authority to grant a permit or any condition attached to a permit granted to him or aggrieved by the suspension of the permit etc. has the right to make an appeal. These types of appeals are being heard by the Appellate Tribunal. The Enforcement Staff of the Directorate of Transport regularly checks the vehicles under the above mentioned Act/Rules and Challans the vehicles found operating in contravention of the provisions of Rules. Sometimes the case gets automatically lapsed due to inadequate legal follow-up. The cases of this Department are attended by the public prosecutor in the courts. However, it is not possible for the public prosecutor to pay required attention towards the case. Moreover some court cases require expert legal opinion for which the Department has to send the matter to the Law Department of Delhi Administration as a result of which unavoidable delay is caused.

This Scheme also stands approved by the Standing Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi on 10.2.1987 In accordance with the directions of the S.F.C., the Administration has since sanctioned the following categories of posts:-

Inspector	04
Sub-Inspector	10
Asstt. Sub-Inspector	09
Head Constables	20
UDC	01
Constable	19
LDC	03
	<u>66</u>

These posts are being filled up during the course of next 3-4 months and the entire manpower will be available to implement the scheme for the full year 1989-90.

For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.8 lacs is approved for 1988-89 out of which Rs.7.00 lacs will be spent under the revenue Head and Rs.1.00 lacs is provided under the Capital Head. The Capital provision is envisaged to provide the office accommodation for the staff. The present head-quarter 5/9 Under Hill Road is not in a position to accommodate further complement of staff.

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7th Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs.50.00 lacs. Rs.1.36 lacs has already been spent on this scheme upto 31.3.1987. In the current year, it is expected that Rs.3.00 lacs will be utilised for the expenditure on staff: (It is already sanctioned as well as on purchase of motor cycles for the additional posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. OUTLAY proposed for 1989-90 is Rs.12 lacs for this scheme.

8. MASS RAPID TRANSPORT SYSTEM (Rs.1.00 lacs)

The scheme for the Mass Rapid Transport System stands included in the Annual Plan 1988-89. The Delhi Administration considered the need for providing Multi-Modal Master Ring Services through the augmentation/upgradation of ring rail service by plying hired frequent EMU trains. For this purpose, it is felt that a Company can be set up by the Delhi Administration, which will authorise the Railways on a turnkey project basis to create the necessary dedicated tracks and make available adequate rolling stock for high frequency EMU operations. According to information collected, it is found that a dedicated set of tracks can be constructed along with the existing ring over a distance of 30.90 kilometers in the first instance. A very approximate estimate of the expenditure involved in bringing into operations the EMU train services would be around Rs.551 crores. Accordingly, this scheme has also been included in the Draft Annual Plan 1988-89 with a token provision of Rs.1 lac only.

9. Modernisation of infrastructure for certification of Roadworthiness of Vehicles (Inspection PIT) Rs.421.5 lacs

The inspection of vehicles for registration under Section 24 and 38 of the Motor Vehicles Act is being done by the Directorate of Transport ever since its establishment. Since the vehicles population at that time did not require a separate place for inspection of vehicles, it was being carried out on open road near Kudsia Garden near Tis Hazari Courts. Thereafter, in the last 15 years, the inspection pit moved from place to place and presently it is functioning near Mall Road. In Delhi we have now over one million vehicles, of which about 2 lacs are commercial vehicles. A large number of these vehicles come for inspection and fitness. On an average, about 10,000 vehicles are coming for inspection and fitness every month. Besides, registration of owner driven vehicles has also considerably increased with the coming of new vehicles in the market. The average number of private vehicles registered every month exceeds 12,000.

In the recent few years, the Department has seen that the inspection work load has increased considerably. There are 48,000 autorickshaws, 35,000 trucks and buses in addition to the large fleet of DTC buses which are regularly coming for inspection and fitness. The duration of this inspection frequency varies from six months to one year and two years, which forms a daily chain of 400-500 vehicles on an average.

To develop a proper Inspection Pit, the Transport Directorate has been giving serious attention. The Directorate has already set up the zonal office in Janakpuri, another is set up at Sheikh Sarai, South Delhi and one more will be opened in the

North district in 1988-89. Therefore, the Directorate will be required to develop 4 inspection Pits for the Headquarter as well, Zonal offices. For the inspection Pit approximately 5 acres of land would be required.

It hardly needs to be emphasised that inspection of vehicles forms a very important function of the Transport Department. To develop a proper inspection Pit where proper facilities for checking of vehicles, conducting of driving test would be provided land measuring 12 acres is being taken from MCD at Burari in West Delhi. The land is adjacent to the Motor driving Training School site and found suitable for the purpose. In fact the Inspection work has already been started since August, 1988 at this site.

For supervision and maintenance of Inspection Pit, it is proposed to create post of one officer incharge (Rs. 2000-3500), three security guards and two peons (Rs. 750-940) in 1989-90.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Detailed estimates are being worked to provide for all the actual layout/facilities to be developed at the Inspection Pit. However, on a very minimum estimate, the requirements for the

Inspection Pit are estimated as follows:	a). Cost of 12 acres of land @ Rs. 3 lacs per acre, for one Inspection Pit would be (Cost of land is under revision)	Rs. 96 lacs
	b). Cost of development of Inspection sheds and office building including parking bays etc.	Rs. 296.70 lacs
	c). Inspection Equipments	Rs. 27.00 lacs
	d). Security/maintenance staff	Rs. 1.80 lacs
	Total:-	<u>Rs. 421.50 lacs</u>

In view of the urgency and necessity outlined above, an outlay of Rs. 210.00 lacs has been approved for its implementation as a Plan project for 1988-89 out of which an expenditure of Rs. 150.00 lacs is likely to be incurred. For draft plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 421.50 lacs has been proposed.

10. Decongestion and rationalisation of Interstate Bus Station in Delhi (Rs. 300.00 lacs)

The present Inter State Bus Terminal at Kashmere Gate has been in operation for nearly fifteen years. It was designed and constructed to handle a daily capacity of 500 buses incoming and outgoing. Since then, the quantum of interstate traffic coming into Delhi and leaving Delhi has increased manifold. At present according to surveys conducted by the DDA the total number of incoming and outgoing trips from the ISBT, Kashmere Gate are more than 4000. This terminus handles today a passenger load of more than two lacs persons daily far beyond its envisaged capacity.

The Second Master Plan for Delhi proposes the setting up of Inter State Bus Terminals at the following locations:-

- i). Trans Yamuna area in the East.
- ii). Near Okhla in the South
- iii). Near Hurthal in South West in Urban Extension.
- iv). At Dhaula Kuan or at the junction of the Ring Road and National Highway by pass near Nizamuddin.
- v). In North Delhi in Urban Extension.

The congestion at the Kashmere Gate Terminal has to be released on a priority basis for the two reasons :-

1. It has been already saturated well beyond its capacity and the civic services available at this terminal will probably collapse in the near future.
2. The present road overbridge (3 lane flyover) being constructed at Kashmere Gate is likely to be completed by December 1989 resulting there upon a manifold increase in general traffic circulation.

It has been assessed that about 50% of the interstate traffic terminating at Kashmere Gate comes into Delhi from the South, South West and the West i.e. through National Highway No. 2, 3 and 10. These buses, in other words, have to travel into the city up to Kashmere Gate to unload passengers. In view of over increasing traffic in Delhi roads, the already manifest congestion at Kashmere Gate ISBT and the inconvenience suffered by passengers residing in New Delhi, South Delhi and South West Delhi, it is considered imperative to set up another Inter State Bus Terminal.

This matter has received the attention of the Road safety and Transportation Engineering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration in a number of sessions this year. As approved by the said committee this scheme has been taken up in U.T.'s plan to set up the second ISBT at Sarai Kalai Khan adjacent to Nizamuddin Rly Station to handle traffic coming from U.P. Haryana and Rajasthan.

It has been decided that an environment impact assessment study has to be undertaken before clearing for the site will be finally communicated by the Ministry of Environment. Accordingly this study has been entrusted to the IIT of Delhi, and is likely to be completed by the middle of February, 1989.

(2). PROJECT :

Site near Sarai Kale Khan has been ascertained for the ISBT which is proposed to be developed over an area of 10 Hectares with the following facilities:-

- (1) Boarding and alighting base.....60 Nos.
- (2) Idle parking for buses.....200 Nos.
- (3) ISBT Building providing 10,000 sq.mts. approximately of space to facilitate the following:-
 - a). Office accommodation
 - b). Booking counters/Reservation offices.
 - c). Waiting Halls
 - d). Toilets
 - e). Snack/Refreshment Counters
 - f). Information/Enquiry counters.
 - g). Public Call Booths
- (4). Local Transport facilities such as:-
 - a). DTC Bus stand.
 - b). Taxi/TSR Stand
 - c). Motor Car/Motor Cycle, etc. Parking stands.

(5). Provision of two signalised traffic junctions on Ring Road facilitating separate entry and exit by local transport as well as interstate traffic is envisaged.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

The detailed estimates have not been worked out at this stage as this would be based on the actual layout/building designed for the terminal. However, the very quick/minimum estimate for this project as indicated by DDA in its estimates are as under:-

- a) Cost of land @ Rs.8 lacs per acre Rs.200.00 lacs
- b) Cost of development including provision of infrastructure, i.e. roads, bus parking, development of signalised traffic junction etc. Rs.803.5 lacs
- c) Cost of construction of main building Rs.100.0 lacs
- d) Cost of construction of workshop Rs. 50.0 lacs

Total:- Rs.853.5 lacs

It has recently been intimated that the rates for allotment of land have been enhanced by the DDA in accordance with the orders communicated to it by the land and Development Officer of the Ministry of Urban Development. It is expected that the cost of land is likely to increase. The preliminary estimates prepared by the FWD for this project have also been received.

EXECUTING AGENCY:

This project will be executed by the FWD Delhi Administration alongwith the required consultancy assistance of NATPAC.

TIME FRAMED FOR THE PROJECT:

This terminal is proposed to be completed and brought into operation as early as possible before the commissioning of eight-lane-fly-over at Kashmir Gate.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS:

An outlay of Rs.250.00 lacs has been approved by the Planning Commission for this scheme in 1988-89 which will be fully utilised. For the draft annual plan 1989-90 and outlay of Rs.300 lacs has been proposed. The total cost of the project is likely to exceed Rs.10.00 crores.

VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The nation is poised to go into the 21st Century. This will be possible only through scientific & technological developments, which are taking place all over the world and in our country also. Delhi has also joined this march and as a mark of beginning. It established a separate Department known as Science & Technology Department in 1985-86. To harness the potential created by science & technology for making contribution to the objectives of modernisation and making development, a new sector known as Science & Technology Sector was incorporated in the Seventh Five Year Plan of U.T. of Delhi. For implementation of various programmes and also for getting the future programme formulation, Delhi Administration set up a State Council for Science & Technology under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Councillor. It has met many times and its deliberations have proved very useful and educative.

In summary form, the approved outlay and the expenditure incurred during the past years are given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sub-sector	Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay	1987-88 Actual Expen- diture	1988-89		1989-90	
			App- roved out- lay	Anti. Expd.	Pro- posed out- lay	Capi- tal
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Science & Technology including NDMC.	56.00	2.98	12.80	6.60	20.00	4.00
2. Environmental Programmes.	115.00	23.05	25.00	27.78	55.50	10.00
3. Water Pollution	7.00	-	3.20	8.35	20.50	12.00
<u>Total :-</u>	<u>178.00</u>	<u>26.03</u>	<u>41.00</u>	<u>42.73</u>	<u>96.00</u>	<u>26.00</u>

Details of the programmes included under different schemes of Science & Technology and Environmental Sector are given in the respective schemes:

A) Science & Technology Programme

(1) Nucleus Cell for Science & Technology and Future Research Centre (Rs.3.00 lakh).

The Nucleus Cell for Science & Technology is proposed to be set up under the Development Commissioner for the formulation and implementation of plan schemes under Science & Technology Sector. The outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh and Rs.3.00 lakh have been approved for the implementation of this scheme during the 7th plan (1985-90) and 1988-89 respectively. The various components of the scheme includes the creation of posts, office equipments, purchase of vehicle, organisation of seminars, publicity literature

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and TA/DA to non-official members of different committees constituted by Delhi Admn. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs.0.99 lakh was spent under the scheme. During the current year, the case for creation of the posts of a driver and purchase of a car has been moved to the Finance Deptt. A sum of Rs.1.15 lakh is expected to be utilised. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 for smooth implementation of various plan schemes in the Science & Technology sector :-

1. Director	1	Rs. 2000-2500 (old scale)
2. Deputy Director	1	Rs. 1500-2000 -do-
3. Sr. Scientific Officer	1	Rs. 1100-1600 -do-
4. Scientific Officer	1	Rs. 700-1300 -do-
5. Deputy Director (Stat.)	1	Rs. 3000-4500
6. Research Officer	2	Rs. 1640-2900
7. Stenographer	4	Rs. 1200-2040
8. Statistical Asstt.	2	Rs. 1400-2300
9. L.D.C.	4	Rs. 950-1500
10. Peon	4	Rs. 750-940
11. Driver	2	Rs. 950-1500

Accordingly provision of Rs.3.00 lakh has been made for 1989-90.

(2) Sponsored Research Scheme R. & D. Funding (Rs.0.50 lakh)

The object of the scheme is to finance projects which aims to undertake research of various fields for development or application of Science & Technology for increasing production and improving the quality of life.

The scheme was approved for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) with an approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh. No expenditure has been incurred under the specific scheme until now. During the current year, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been approved for implementation of this scheme. However no expenditure is expected to be incurred. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90.

1. Asstt. Director (S&T)	1	Rs.2700-4800
2. Statistical Asstt.	1	Rs.1400-2300
3. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
4. Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

The break-up of the proposed outlay during 1989-90 is as under :-

1. Pay & Allowance	Rs. 0.30 lakh
2. Office expenses	Rs. 0.20 lakh
	<u>Rs. 0.50 lakh</u>

(3) Remote sensing centre (RSC) Science & Technology Data Base (Rs.3.00 lakh).

This will be a three stage project with land use survey farming its core. In the first stage, relevent data with the help of computer will be completed. In the second stage, the centre will be connected to the satellite using remote sensing technologies. Apart from the land use capability survey the Centre will help to study phenomenon like urbansiation, traffic, net work of roads and natural disasters like floods cyclones, dust storms, haze, heat and cold waves etc. It

will assist other departments also like Agriculture (Afforestation), Police (Traffic Control) etc.

For the implementation of the scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), a token provision of Rs.5.00 lakh is kept. A scheme for remote sensing centre has been prepared which has been approved by the Department of Space, Govt. of India. Some officers of Delhi Administration were sent to ISRO Headquarters, Department of Space, Bangalore to study the remote sensing activities there and they have worked out requirements for qualified staff and other infrastructure required for implementation of the scheme. A tentative budget of Rs.3.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1989-90 which will be got suitably increased according to requirements of the scheme at the implementation stage.

The following minimum staff will be required immediately to initiate the scheme.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Senior Research Officer	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	(Remote Sensing)		
2.	Research Officer	2	Rs.2200-4000
3.	Research Assistant	1	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
5.	L.D.C./Typist	1	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940
7.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
8.	Draftman	1	Rs.1200-2040

(4) Pedal Operated Water Lifting Pump S&T Extension (Rs.0.10 lakh).

The scheme has been approved for implementation during 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh. The objectives of the scheme is to help a small farmer with a small holding to irrigate their fields with the help of water lifting pump. The water lifting pump is found to be effective if ponds, reservoir or open Nallah exist near the field, the cost of the pump is also within the reach of the small farmers. This has been developed by Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute Durgapur. The pump can lift water from shallow wells, open channels, reservoir and ponds etc. from a depth of 6th feet and can discharge 6000 litre water per hour.

As against the 7th plan target of installing 470 water lifting pump, 26 pumps have already been installed. During the current year 8 lift pumps is likely to be installed. The provision of Rs.0.10 lakh is likely to be utilised in full. An outlay of Rs.0.10 lakh is proposed for implementation of this scheme during 1989-90.

(5) 'NAPED' Compost Project S&T Extension.(Nil)

The scheme was approved for implementation during 7th Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh. The objective of the scheme was to construct NAPED Compost tank to prepare a non-pollutant cheap natural manure rich in nitrogen and soft in texture.

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The scheme has not made any progress uptill now. It is so because the construction cost of tank is estimated to be at a very high side and M.I.D. is not in a position to take up this work. It is, therefore, proposed to drop this scheme.

- (6) Setting up nurseries based on Tissue Culture Techniques for raising Hort. Plants through test tubes (Rs.1.50 lakh Under Revenue and Rs.1.00 lakh under Capital).

The scheme was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan with an approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh. This scheme has following objectives :-

- (a) Uniform and true to type plant population can be propagated without any alternation.
- (b) Plant propagation is very fast.
- (c) Plant propagation also makes it possible to perpetuate clones where viable seeds are not produced.
- (d) To produced plants for gown-up tips, anthersevals, paller root, potioles, hypocotyle and other organs from culture as explaint.

A sum of Rs.2.45 lakh is reported to have been utilised by the end of the year 1987-88. The Expenditure is mainly on the purchase laboratory equipments and tools etc. During the current year the approval of Rs.0.50 lakh is expected to be utilised in full. The scheme has not made much headway in the absence of staff and fulfilled laboratory. It is proposed to create the following posts during 1989-90.

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Pay scale
1.	Senior Scientist	1.	Rs.1500-2000 (old)
2.	Scientific Officer	1	Rs. 650-1200 "
3.	Technical Assistant	2	Rs. 425-700 "
4.	U.D.C.	1	Rs. 330-560 "
5.	Lab. Asstt.	1	Rs. 196-232 "

A sum of Rs.2.50 lakh with the following break-up is required for the implementation of this scheme during 1989-90 :-

1. Salary	Rs. 0.80 lakh
2. T.A.	Rs. 0.05 lakh
3. Office Expdr.	Rs. 0.65 lakh
4. Construction of lab. Building	<u>Rs. 1.00 lakh</u>
	<u>Rs. 2.50 lakh</u>

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(7) Consumer Oriented Science & Technology Inputs for Medical & General Surgical Instruments (Rs.0.50 lakh).

The scheme aims at undertaking investigation about the quality of surgical instruments/equipments being marketed in the Union Territory of Delhi. The scheme was introduced during the 7th Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh but this has not made any headway due to non-creation of posts. The scheme is to be implemented by the Directorate of Health Services, Delhi Admn. No expenditure is expected to be incurred as against the approved outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh during 1988-89. The following posts are proposed for creation during 1989-90 :-

1. Sr. Scientific Officer (Surgical)	1	Rs.1300-1700 (old scale)
2. Medical Officer (Surgical)	1	Rs.1100-1600 "
3. Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
4. U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
5. Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for implementation of this scheme during 1989-90.

(8) Consumer Oriented S&T Inputs for Pathological Test (Rs.0.50 lakh).

The scheme envisages proper studies of the quality of services being provided to the general people in different hospitals of U.T. of Delhi. MAM College has been entrusted with the tasks to evaluate the adequacy of "Patient case services being provided by different hospital. For this purpose a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh was sanctioned to the MAM College during 1987-88. The study could not be taken up last year. This year they have decided to go ahead with the study work. Two hospitals will be covered for studies. The report will be submitted by 30th June, 1989. The approved outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is expected to be utilised in full. An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed under the scheme for 1989-90.

(9) Industrial Worker Oriented S&T Inputs for Industrial Furnace (Rs. Nil)

The scheme is being implemented by the Department of Industries. The scheme aims at improving the quality of melting furnaces. A token provision of Rs.0.10 lakh has been kept under the scheme during the current year. The Commissioner of Industries, have now come up with the proposal that the scheme has no relevance in the present context and the same may be dropped and the amount available under the scheme be diverted to some other schemes where fund is required. As such no outlay is proposed for 1989-90.

(10) Science & Technology Entrepreneurs (STEP) Project (Rs.4.00 lakh)(Revenue Rs.1.00 lakh & Rs.3.00 capital).

A Science & Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP) is proposed to be formulated which will be registered as professional society. It will function under the administrative control of Industries Department, Delhi College of Engineering of Delhi Administration. Its working will

be overseen by Board of Governors comprising representatives of the sponsoring institutions, the Central and State Governments entrepreneurs and other concerned agencies An advisory committee, comprising representatives from Industry, the scientific community and other related fields will advise the board in planning and promoting this project An Executive Director will be responsible for the day to day administration of the project, who will be assisted by staff, interested in practical industrial research and development.

The STEP would draw upon facilities existing in the Delhi College of Engineering as well as establish new ones as and when required. Half of the "seed money will be borne by financial institutions and the rest by the Central Government and Delhi Administration. The STEP would be opened to entrepreneurs who intend to tap the skills and facilities available at the sponsoring institutions. While the development of all types of technologies ranging from low to high will be encouraged. Only limited production and that too without creating pollution will be allowed in the park.

The concept of STEP is in fact based on earmarking specific areas for the growth and development of entrepreneurs in sophisticated sector of Electronics, Telecommunications, Computer, Automobile components, oil gas and power etc. alongwith a centralised R & D Centre, Test laboratory, training instituted for providing training facilities to the personnel intended to be ultimately engaged by these entrepreneurs, information centre, software development wing and consultancy etc.

Justification :- A number of research and industrial institutions exist all over the country and also in Delhi each excelling in one particular branch of science & technology The pace of technological progress in our country is not with the progress made in other parts of the world . Need therefore, has arisen where a large number of segments of the youth of the country, who are trained in science and technology would participate in ushering new technologies in the industries.

Keeping this in view, Delhi Administration took a decision to set up a Science & Technology Entrepreneurs Park in the Union Territory of Delhi for the benefit of not only new entrants in the field of industries but also for the benefit of existing industrial units of Delhi.

For implementation of this scheme, following staff will be required .

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Deputy Director (Ind.)	1	Rs.2200-4000
2.	Asstt. Director (Ind.)	1	Rs.1640-2900
3.	U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

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Project Report has been got prepared. The project was discussed in the chamber of Chief Secretary at senior level and was approved. The matter of procurement of land from D.D.A. was discussed in Standing Committee meeting on 12.5.1988. It was agreed that 5 acres of land will be provided by D.D.A. contiguous to the land allotted to D.I.T. at Palam. The matter is being pursued at senior level.

The budgetary requirements of the project are as follows :

Under the Revenue head, there is a budget provision of Rs.5.00 lakh in the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.3.00 lakh is in the current financial year 1988-89. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

(11) Water Proofing of Small Irrigation channels
(Rs.0.50 lakh).

The scheme envisage to solve the problem of water logging in low lying areas by the Union Territory of Delhi and conserve the soil. The scheme has been approved for implementation during the 7th Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh. The outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh available under the scheme is likely to be utilised during 1988-89. The following posts are proposed to be created under the scheme during 1989-90 for successful implementation of this scheme.

1. Asstt. Engineer (Irrigation Channels)	1	Rs.2000-3500
2. Jr. Engineer	2	Rs.1400-2300
3. Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
4. Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

(12) Children Science Park by NDMC (Rs. nil)

This scheme has been dropped by N.D.M.C.

(13) New Scheme

Setting up of Electronic Educational Museum by N.D.M.C. (Rs.5.40 lakh Revenue).

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been approved for implementation of the scheme children science park during 1988-89. However N.D.M.C. has now proposed to do away with setting up of "Nagar Palika Vigyan Kendra" and proposed set up "Electronics Educational Museum" The details of the new scheme are as under :-

Electronics Educational Museum as planned by Nagar Palika is distinct from a Children's Science Park. A Science Park normally displays various exhibits based on physical laws of nature. Electronics Park on the other hand will bring before the students of all age groups

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an appreciation and the capabilities of an applied field of Science which has become an integral part of our lives. Who is not aware of the impact of T.V. on individuals, both adults and children, Radio has been with us for many decades now. Of latest interest are Video Cassette, Recorders and players, Audio Cassette Recorders, Computer, Automation in industry and offices, Navigation in Air and Sea, remote controlled devices and equipment, Telecommunications, Satellites Robot and Robotics. The Electronics Educational Museum envisages display of various objects based on the wonderful applications of electronics.

The Museum would be laid out in such a way that the students visiting it would be impressed by the harmony of the surroundings. They would immediately tend to develop an interest in various objects displayed. On some of the objects, they would be able to play and learn in the process. While Computers will educate them for future Remote Control devices will give them a sense of power. Automation through the wondership "Microprocessors" will open them up to new thinking in working of machines. Timing devices will be to give them a sense of order. In short, the Electronics Educational Museum would be a boon for the students community where they play and learn with futuristic devices and ideas. While some of the objects/exhibits will be in open air, others have to be indoors. Small proposed exhibits are given below :-

<u>Name of exhibit</u>	<u>Concept</u>	<u>Approx. cost</u>
1. Model of Atom with electrons in Orbits.	Nature of electrons protons etc.	Rs.20,000/-
2. Audio Cassttee Recorder (Connected) in conjunction with a statue.	The children will be able to record their voice and listen later.	Rs.20,000/-
3. A citizen band walkies/Talkies or an amateur, Radio.	Understanding EM-waves.	Rs.20,000/- Two sets
4. Closed circuit T.V. with Camera and other accessories.	Understanding T.V. besides providing fun to the children when they stand before the camera.	Rs.50,000/-
5. Projection T.V.+ V.C.R.	Projection T.V. gives a blow:up picture from small screen. This can be used for educational purposes. VCR could be used for educational Video Cassettes as also for Cartoon Films for children. A cassette made on the Park could also be screened as introduction.	Rs.2,00,000/- To Rs.3.50 lakh.

<u>Name of the exhibits</u>	<u>Concept</u>	<u>Approx. Cost</u>
6. Remote controlled objects.	This gives the children a sense of control over objects from a distance. A remote control aircraft model and a boat model in a pool, a toy train on rails etc. and ideal objects.	Rs.1,00,000 to Rs.2,00,000/-
7. Automation models based on wondership 'Microprocessor' Traffic lights, small machines with different operations.	To make children understand the usefulness of automation with the help of new electronic devices. The operations are programmed and the devices work automatically.	Rs.1,00,000 to Rs.2,00,000/-
8. Solar Panel, Photo-voltaic cells, street light controller etc.	Photovoltaic cells convert light to electricity which in turn is used to work threshold devices for controlling operations. The children will be fascinated with light controlled devices.	Rs.50000 to Rs.75000
9. Timers as inlet counter and a transducer.	To make the children aware of timing devices. A timer installed at the entry point will count the number of children entering the door.	Rs.10000
10. Telephones/Teleprinters. Memory digital telephone should be installed.	Communication through lines, children can operate the devices and enjoy.	Rs.20000 to Rs.50000....
11. Satellites model of INSAT-1B (or pictorial)(weather forecasting).	Education regarding geostationary satellites for communications, TV and Meteorology. The model will show the operations and principles.	Rs.20000 to Rs.50000 ..
12. Computer-Personal Computers with peripherals, Digital calculators as simpler version of the computers.	In recent years we have adopted the computer for coping with the complexity of tasks including in the Govt. & Private Sectors. It is imperative that we expose our children to computers and their utility in handling complex jobs. Diskettes with games are also available for the children to play and enjoy. Children can also play with calculators.	Rs.2,00,000 to Rs.3,00,000/-

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<u>Name of the exhibit</u>	<u>Concept</u>	<u>Approx. Cost</u>
13. Navigation Aids for Aircrafts and shipe-models.	To Educate the children how necessary it is to bring down, take off and control the flight of an aircraft safely. Special equipment, Raddar and Radio beams are used for the purpose.	Rs.1.00 lakh

As the new technology on electronics becomes available, like any museum or an entertainment park, more items could be added to the Electronics Educational Museum.

The above items and their prices are based on current prices of certain models. The figures could vary depending on the phase of development, land, location etc. while some of the objects have to be installed indoors, some others will be placed outdoors with proper palnning and aesthetics. Proper park has to be developed for the purpose. The exihibits could cost between Rs.10.00 lakh to Rs.15.00 lakh.

Land Development Covered Area etc. for some of the exhibits could be to the tune of Rs.40.00 lakh.

Following staff would be required to run the Museum :-

1. Director/An Electronics Engineer B.E./M.E. with 7 to 10 years experience in technical administ-rations, preferrably with educa-tional background.	1 No.	Rs.3000- 4500/-
2. Engineer (Electronics),BE with 3 to 5 years experience in maintenance of electronics equipments and understanding of the exhibits.	1 No.	Rs.2000- 3500/-
3. Technical Asstt.,Diploma in Electronics with 2 to 3 years experience in repair/maintenance of electronics gadgets relevant to the museum.	1 No.	Rs.1400- 2600
4. Museum Guides,Graduates with Science background (B.Sc.). They are to be trained to operate some of the gadgets and to explain to children and others who visit the Museum.	6 Nos.	Rs.1200- 2040/-
5. Helpers	2 Nos.	Usual scale
6. Watchman	2 Nos.	of pay. do-

Details of the running expenses can be ascertained taking into consideration various other factors apart from the salary of the staff. The electricity, water, garden for parks and peons would also be needed for some of the functions of the park/Museum.

Land/Building:- Expenses for building for various objects can be calculated on the basis of the land available and its development and the plan of the building. Details can be worked out if sufficient information is available.

To sum up, it may be pointed out that Electronics Educational Museum could be a great draw for the school children and even for the accompanying adults. They will as much learn as enjoy the visit. The educational aspect of the park will inculcate in the visitors an appreciation of the world of Science and more particularly the capabilities of electronic which touches almost all areas of our lives. A sum of Rs.5.40 lakh for the year 1989-90 will be required for setting up of the proposed Electronics Educational Museum.

Environmental Programme

(14) Environment Pollution through Agricultural Chemical and Weeds (Rs.3.00 lakh).

This is a continuing scheme included in the 7th Plan (1985-90). The approved outlay for 1985-90 is Rs.98.00 lakh. The main objective of the scheme is to minimise and control the environment pollution caused due to indiscriminate use of pesticide and growth of weeds. As against the 7th plan target of analysing 1850 samples of food stuff and pesticide, 150 sample have already been analysed upto the year 1987-88. During the same period, 2733 hect. area was brought under weeds control. A sum of Rs.24.41 lakh has been spent under the scheme upto 1987-88. During the current year, 120 samples are proposed to be analysed and an area of 2000 hect. is expected to be brought under weeds control. The following activities are taken-up :-

- (a) Analyse the food stuffs for detecting the pesticides residues and to check the quality of pesticides sold in the market.
- (b) Setting up of quality control laboratory.
- (c) Surveillance and forecasting for judicious and weed based use of pesticides.
- (d) Enforcement of insecticides Act,1968.
- (e) Control of parthonium weeds.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay(old)</u>
1.	Director (Surveillance)	1	Rs.1500-2000
2.	Administrative Officer	1	Rs. 650-1200
3.	Accounts Officer	1	Rs. 650-1200
4.	Superintendent	1	Rs. 550-900
5.	SAS Accountant	1	Rs. 550-900
6.	U.D.C.	8	Rs. 330-560
7.	J.D.C.	8	Rs. 260-400

8. Stenographer	2	Rs. 330-560
9. Steno. Typist	3	Rs. 330-560
10. Typist	2	Rs. 260-400
11. Peon	7	Rs. 196-232
12. Messenger	1	Rs. 196-232
13. Driver (H)	1	Rs. 330-560
14. Driver (L)	2	Rs. 260-400
15. Stat. Officer	1	Rs. 650-1200
16. Stat. Assistant	2	Rs. 425-700
17. Sr. Technical Asstt. (Surveillance)	5	Rs. 550-900
18. Fieldmen	15	Rs. 196-232
19. Dy. Director (Weed Control)	1	Rs.1100-1600
20. Weed Control Asstt.	3	Rs. 425-700
21. Dy. Director (Enforcement)	1	Rs.1100-1600
22. Insecticides Inspector	5	Rs. 550-900
23. Sr. Research Officer	1	Rs.1300-1700
24. Quality Control Officer	1	Rs. 650-1200
25. Chemical Asstt.	1	Rs. 650-1200
26. Sr. Chemist	1	Rs.1100-1600
27. Lab. Asstt.	3	Rs. 330-560
28. Research Asstt.	2	Rs. 425-700

A sum of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of this scheme during 1989-90. The break-up is as under :-

(a) Pay and allowances	Rs. 2.30 lakh
(b) Purchase of materials	Rs. 0.20 lakh
(c) Office Expenses	Rs. 0.30 lakh
(d) Wages	Rs. 0.20 lakh

(15) Mines area reclamation of land in Bhati mines (Rs.0.50 lakh).

The scheme was initiated during the 7th Five Year plan (1985-90) with the intention to preserve the natural ecology with an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh. The potentiality of the Kohi Region of Mehrauli Block was exploited to the extent that it was converted into a waste land and finally into huge pits. The scheme aims at reclaiming such waste land by levelling, filling up of these areas and spreading of top fertile soil to grow vegetation. The areas will be reclaimed by systematic plantation. No progress has so far been achieved for want of supporting staff. It is therefore, proposed to create the following posts during 1989-90 :-

S.No.	Name of the post	Pre-revised pay scale.	No. of post
1.	Dy. Director Reclamation	Rs. 1100-1600	1
2.	Asstt. Director -do-	Rs. 650-1200	2
3.	Research Officer	Rs. 550-900	1
4.	Tech. Asstt. (Environment)	Rs. 425-700	2
5.	Hort. Asstt.	Rs. 425-700	2
6.	U.D.C.	Rs. 330-560	2
7.	Typist	Rs. 260-400	1
8.	Steno.	Rs. 330-560	1
9.	Forest Guard	Rs. 196-232	2
10.	Driver	Rs. 260-400	1
11.	Peon	Rs. 196-232	1

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during 1989-90.

16. Conservation & development of Delhi Ridge scheme (Rs.2.00 lakh).

The scheme has been approved for implementation during 7th Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh. The Delhi Ridge is the extension of the Aravelli range and serves as the 'green lung' of Delhi. Encroachments into the ridges have, however, been reducing the area over the year. A high level committee constituted by the Govt. of India, Department of Environment has examined the related issue and recommended that the ridges should be properly demarcated and Action Plan be prepared to preserve and regenerate the ridges. Serious sources of polluting unit like stone crushers, stone quarries and other industrial units should be removed from the ridges to ensure compatible use of land. It is proposed to conserve and develop the Delhi Ridge under the supervision of the Govt. of India, Department of Environment as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. During current year fencing and filling of deep pits will be taken up. The entire amount available during the current year is expected to be utilised.

The following staff will be required for implementation of the scheme :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Dy. Director (Hort.)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Director (Hort.)	4	Rs.2000-3500
3.	Senior Tech. Asstt.	4	Rs.1540-2900
4.	Horticulture Asstt.	8	Rs.1400-2340
5.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Fieldmen	15	Rs. 750-940
7.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

(17) Noise abatement measures study and control of Noise Pollution (Rs.0.50 lakh).

The scheme has been approved for implementation during the 7th Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh. The objective of the scheme is to control noise pollution emitting through different sources.

A study on noise pollution in Delhi was conducted by Prof. Padmanabhamurthy of J.N.U. The recommendations of the study report has been forwarded to all the concerned departments/agencies. A proper action plan will be mooted on the basis of positive comments to be offered by various departments. The current year outlay is unlikely to be utilised.

An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(18) Pilot studies of 'Haze or Dust' clouds (Rs.0.50 lakh).

The dust and haze clouds have been causing serious road accidents as a result of poor visibility. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been approved for implementation of this scheme during the 7th Plan (1985-90).

No study on the phenomenon of Haze and dust clouds has so far been conducted for want of technical staff. A.R. Department of Delhi Administration have agreed to create the post of a Scientific Officer and a Stenographer but the staff inspection unit is yet to clear the proposal. These two posts are likely to be created during the current year. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Senior Scientific Officer	1	Rs.2000-4500
2.	Scientific Officer	1	Rs.2200-3500
3.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed under the scheme for the year 1989-90.

(19) Nucleur cell for Environmental conservation (Rs.2.00 lakh).

The scheme is meant to provide requisite scientific and technical personnel to the secretariate of the newly created Department of Environment. The scheme was approved for implementation during the 7th Plan (1985-90) with a token provision of Rs.5.00 lakh. No expenditure, however, has been incurred under the scheme mainly due to non-creation of posts.

The other activities involved are organisation of seminar, purchase of literature, T.A./D.A. to non-official members of different committees. The outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs approved under this scheme is proposed to be utilised for the study on the effect of Air Pollution on health of Delhi's people. The Research work is to be taken up by Dr. (Mrs.) Saroj Pande, Prof. of Psysiology in M.A.M. College Delhi. The Project is of 4 years duration and the total estimated cost of the project is Rs.7.00 lakh. During the current year itself, the estimated cost of the Project is around Rs.2.92 lakh. Rs.1.50 lakh is for the purchase of Medical Instruments and remaining amount is for the creation posts. The Project is likely to be sanctioned in Consultation with the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi. The additional amount of Rs.0.92 lakh over and above Rs.2.00 lakh available under this scheme will be arranged by diversion from other schemes where there is no possibility of expenditure.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Dy. Director (Plg.)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Research Officer	2	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940
6.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme for 1989-90.

(20) Control of air pollution from the exhaust of motor vehicles (Rs.47.00 lakh).

The scheme was introduced in the later part of Sixth Five Year Plan and continued as a plan scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan period.

The atmospheric pollution is caused by different sources and through the exhaust of motor vehicle being one. The growing population of automobiles in Delhi has already crossed the million mark and by the term of century the total population vehicles in Delhi would be around 3 million. It has been estimated that approximately 40 to 50% of air pollution is caused by emission from vehicular exhaust. The effect of these harmful pollutants emitted by automobiles has different effect on health of the people apart from causing damage to vegetation, industrial product and historical monuments.

Pollution is caused by both petrol and diesel engine powered vehicles. The petrol engine powered vehicles emits harmful pollutants like carbon monoxide and lead. Diesel engine powered vehicles emits the smoke standards have been laid down for safe level of carbon monoxides from petrol vehicles exhaust by Standard Institution & recently by the Ministry of Environment, Govt. of India has been insisting the Administration to make necessary amendment in Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules and also to enforce the standard laid down. Thus controlling the pollution due to exhaust of motor vehicles. To formulate strategy and also to have data about various levels of concentration of harmful pollution in the atmosphere of Delhi, a study was sponsored by the Directorate of Transport and got conducted in two phases covering 50 traffic junctions through the Mechanical Department of IIT, Delhi, study was conducted during April & May 1985 and during June - Nov. 1986. The report consisting of recommendations was received and presented before the Environmental Consultative Committee of Delhi Administration. The objective of the scheme being :-

- (a) To control pollution caused by motorised vehicles plying in Delhi.
- (b) To monitor, educate and create awareness amongst the motorists in particular and public in large on the ill-effects of various pollutants emitted by automobiles.
- (c) To provide clean environment to Delhi citizens.
- (d) Act and enforce safe levels of various pollutants emitted by the vehicles.

Keeping these objectives in view the Admn. decided to first create awareness amongst the motorists, particularly the petrol driven vehicles users, by conducting an education campaign for a period of at least one year with the help of sophisticated exhaust gas analysers and technical experts exclusively recruited for this purpose. The Department for creating necessary infrastructure launched an education & awareness campaign in Dec. 1987, by deploying equipment and manpower. More than

60,000 motorists two-wheelers and cars have benefitted through this free service at 12 locations during this campaign.

Towards publicity and dissemination of information the campaign would require publication in mass media, printed hand bills, brochures, stickers, banners displays boards, hoardings etc.

The following posts have been created by Admn. for the scheme :-

1. Pollution Level Test Inspectors	50 Nos.
2. Instrument Mechanic	1 No.
3. Statistical Assistant	1 No.
4. Driver	2 Nos.

The staff as under have been recruited :-

1. Pollution Level Test Inspectors	36 Nos.
2. Statistical Assistant	1 No.
3. Instrument Mechanic	1 No.

The Department proposed to take up the aspects of smoke emitted by diesel powered vehicles in the 2nd phase, considering the population of the vehicles and also to remain vigilant towards containing pollution menace caused by these vehicles, it would be necessary to check the level of pollutants at the exhaust pipes of vehicles periodically, the Department proposes the following additional staff structure and equipment back up for the scheme .

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Scale of pay (Rs.)</u>
<u>Technical Staff</u>			
1.	Senior Pollution Level Test Inspectors	15	2200-4000
<u>Establishment staff</u>			
2.	Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
3.	Driver for 2 buses	2	1200-2040
4.	Store Keeper	1	1400-2300
5.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
6.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
7.	Chowkidar	3	750-940
8.	Sweeper	2	750-940
9.	Peon	8	750-940
<u>Enforcement Staff</u>			
10.	Head Constable	5	950-1500
11.	Constable	15	825-1500

Equipments

1.	Smoke Meters	5 Nos.	Rs.6.00 lakh
2.	Buses	2 Nos.	Rs.9.00 lakh
3.	Other contingencies.		<u>Rs.3.00 lakh</u>

Total requirements in the revenue head during 1989-90 would be :-

Salary of staff	Rs. 19.50 lakh
Equipment, Machine & others	Rs. 18.00 lakh
	<u>Rs. 37.50 lakh</u>

The staff and equipments recruited & procured respectively require a suitable building to function therefore, it is proposed to construct a temporary shed to accommodate the staff at a site available with the Directorate of Transport and it is proposed to have a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakh under capital head.

In the original write up of 7th plan documents, an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh was proposed during 1985-90. However, only Rs.2.00 lakhs was reflected in the statement.

An amount of Rs.18.50 lakh was approved for the year 1988-89, and amount of Rs.47.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 1989-90 out of which Rs.10.00 lakhs would be under capital head.

Water Pollution Control

21. Study of Pollution of river Yamuna (Rs.0.50 lakh).

Study of ecological changes due to addition of pollution in some of aquatic habitats is due around Delhi and to select some indicator species and kind of pollution has been made by Dr. K.M.T. Bakhni, Dr. S.K.Gupta, Dr. J.K.Soni of Department of Botany, University of Delhi Ecological study of physico-chemical and phytoplankton characteristics of water of the two river i.e. Yamuna and Hindon and three lakes namely Damdama, Badhkal, and peacock have been reported. It has been found that down stream of Wazirabad upto Boat Club 6 drains discharge the effluent within a distance of 3.5 kms. in the river Yamuna. These drains contribute more than 60% of total effluent added to the entire stretch of the river around Delhi. This results in sharp increase in the concentration of chloride, sodium, ammonia, phosphate, BDC, BOD and heavy metals and decrease in ph. Though a number of drains discharge their effluents into the river system, their effluents are relatively smaller to deterioration in the water quality reflected by decrease of number of plankton species in the river system.

On the other hand, the Hindon has no comparable pollution problem, a comparison of the quality and quantity of the river Yamuna during 1988-89 indicates serious ecological deterioration of the river. A clear relationship between the quality of the sewage and social set up of the locality has been established. Such an observation would be of great help in future planning of the newly colonies and overall development activities within the Union Territory of Delhi.

In the circumstances, it is proposed to make up study of pollution of up-stream river Yamuna. This will enable us to identify the nature and extent of pollution and prescribe remedial measures. This is all the more necessary as water is taken for supply from Wazirabad Barrage.

It is proposed to establish two small laboratories first near Wazirabad and second at Okhla to study pollution in river Yamuna, independent of Central board for pollution control.

The following minimum staff will be required to initiate the scheme.

S.No.	Name of posts	No. of posts	scale of pay
1.	Executive Engineer (Yamuna Ecology)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Engineer	2	Rs.2000-3500
3.	Junior Engineer	2	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
5.	L.D.C./Typist	1	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

For the above scheme an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is approved for BE-1988-89 and the same amount has been retained RE-1988-89. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh has been sought BE-1989-90.

(22) Short term measures for clearing water near Nigam Bodh Ghat of river Yamuna (Rs.8.00 lakh under Revenue and Rs.12.00 lakh under capital).

Anti-pollution programme in Delhi comprises of diverting the flow of main stream near bathing ghats towards left bank, installation of 10 Nos. shallow cavity tubewells under anti-pollution programme in U.T. of Delhi. This is a short term measure and the main objectives of the scheme is to minimise the pollution in river Yamuna specially near bathing ghats and Nigam Bogh Ghats.

The water flowing near the ghats of river Yamuna gets polluted as a result of flow of effluents of Najafgarh drain in the river just of Wazirabad barrage. The water flowing near the ghats becomes so polluted that it is absolutely unfit for bathing. In spite of this fact because of religious sentiments, lakh of people take bath in this water at the ghats and near Nigam Bodh Ghat. The dead bodies are given bath in the river before their cremation. It has, therefore, been very essential to minimise the pollution near ghats so as to avoid the public from health-hazard. The total cost of the project is Rs.20.02 lakh.

It has been proposed to take up this short terms measure just current flood season is over. The Planning Commission has accepted the scheme and funds to be tune of Rs.2.70 lakh have been provided under the Head "Science Technology and Environment for 1988-89 for this scheme. The civil work of the project is proposed to be completed by March,1989. However, the recurring expenditure for its running and maintenance of tubewells etc. shall continue on year to year basis.

Against an approved outlay of Rs.2.70 lakh, Rs.12.00 lakh is proposed for RE-1988-89 and Rs.20.00 lakh for 1989-90. The work is proposed to be taken up in the Ist week of Nov.,1988.

VIII. I GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES
I. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

The Plan Schemes included under this Sector aim at strengthening of Planning machinery of Delhi Administration as well as Planning & Monitoring Units in M.C.D. & D.D.A. (Slum). As per directions of the Planning Commission to strengthen the Planning machinery in all States and Union Territories, Delhi Administration has also decided to equip its Planning Department suitably so as to get success in formulation of appropriate Plan programmes for long term, medium term and operational plans. It also includes to streamline the Planning procedure in this Territory which is peculiar in its following characteristics :-

- a) The planning procedure is basically Metropolitan City Planning.
- b) It involves a number of developmental agencies like departments of Delhi Administration, local bodies, Undertakings of Delhi Administration, various central Ministries and their Undertakings etc.
- c) The Plan priorities of this Territory are different from the national priorities keeping in view its Urban character and capital city.

The Planning set up of Delhi Administration is headed by Secretary (Planning) who is assisted by Joint Secretary (Planning). Planning Department is a nodal department for formulation of draft and approved Five Years/Annual Plans, implementation of the Plan programmes, monitoring and review of the Plan progress and other related aspects like estimation of resources, estimation of employment, generation, evaluation studies of the Plan schemes etc. Planning Department maintains a liason with the Planning Commission on all Plan matters of the Union Territory and follow up action in respect of guidelines and instructions issued by the Government of India on the subject from time to time.

For the Seventh Five Year Plan an Outlay of Rs. 129.00 Lakhs is approved for this Sector. For 1988-89 approved Outlay is Rs. 26.00 Lakhs which is likely to be utilised in full. For Annual Plan 1989-90 an Outlay of Rs. 39.00 Lakhs is proposed. The schemewise details are given below :-

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1. Strengthening of Planning Machinery in Delhi Administration:

A. Strengthening of Planning Department: At the time of finalisation of the 5th Five Year Plan of the Union Territory of Delhi, Planning Commission made it clear to Delhi Administration that the Five Years and Annual Plans of this Union Territory should be formulated keeping in view the requirements and set up of the Territory and it should not be a prototype of the Plans of other States and Union Territories. Some specific guidelines were also formulated by the Planning Commission for this Union Territory indicating various parameters and points to be kept in view while formulating different Plan programmes for different Sectors of this Territory. Since then Planning Department is making efforts to prepare the Plans of this Territory on these guidelines.

During the working group discussions for Annual Plan 1986-87, the Chairman of the working group for the Secretariat Economic Services Sector had suggested that Planning Department should be strengthened in the direction of :

- a) Strengthening the knowledge base;
- b) Calibre for research analysis;
- c) Estimation of emerging trends;
- d) Enable the department to intervene effectively by means of advise to the Plan Implementing Agencies.

The idea of the working group was basically that the role of the Planning Department should be enlarged so that comprehensive Plan programmes may be formulated under different Sectors by the implementing departments/Agencies after a deep thought and discussion on the subject taking into account the entire perspective and not merely to restrict their ideas to the activities of the Administration only since the number of Agencies involved in the development process of this Territory is increasing. Planning Department should have the capacity to estimate the level of development expected by the end of the Five Year Plan vis-a-vis the requirement of different services keeping in view the estimated level of population by that period particularly keeping in view the alarming rate of migration. This

working group had indicated that areas of concern of the Planning Department should be as follows :-

- i) Built up necessary data base
- ii) Scrutiny of the Plan proposals received from implementing departments/Agencies and to provide them suitable advice.
- iii) Preparation of Five Year/Annual Plan documents.
- iv) Review and Monitoring of the progress of Plan schemes
- v) Evaluation studies of the Plan schemes.

To carry out the above responsibilities in the requisite manner, working group suggested to have following three divisions in the Planning Department:-

- i) Project appraisal and Plan formulation division.
- ii) Survey and Statistics Division.
- iii) Monitoring and evaluation Division.

Keeping in view recommendations of the Working group, the Plan scheme to strengthen the Planning Department in 1987-88 and 1988-89 was formulated. The programme for 1989-90 is basically the implementation of this very scheme formulated in 1987-88. The functions of each division/Units are given below:-

- i) Project appraisal and Plan formulation Division:

This division will consist of two Units:

- a) Project Appraisal Unit : On the advice of the Government of India, Delhi Administration has set up a Standing Finance Committee under the Chairmanship of L.G. This Committee has been empowered to approve the Plan Schemes/Projects costing up to Rs. 5.00 Crores. The Projects/Schemes costing more than Rs. 5.00 Crores are being referred to EFC/PIB for approval before implementation. The Standing Finance Committee has already started functioning and a number of Projects have been examined by this Committee. This Committee requires in-depth examination of the Projects/Schemes to be placed before it so that it may give its decision. This Project Appraisal Unit is being set up in the Planning Department to examine all such projects/schemes which will be placed before the SFC or will be referred to EFC and PIB for approval. This unit will also

be responsible for scrutiny of major projects before inclusion in the Plan. It will also prepare necessary Policy papers on different subjects like Industrial Development, Housing, Urban Development, Migration, National Capital Region and other related issues which requires special attention of the Planning Department in relation to the Plan Formulation Process.

b) Plan Formulation Unit: - This Unit is already functioning in the department and basically this is the core Unit of the department at present since other Units are yet to be set up fully. The draft Five Years and Annual Plans are being prepared by this Unit. The Plan Implementation and Plan Review is also being looked after by this Unit at present. On setting up of separate Monitoring and Review Unit, this Unit will be engaged in the plan formulation process throughout the year.

ii) Survey & Statistics Division: The working group of the Planning Commission felt that in the absence of the suitable data-base which requires to be up dated in a continuous manner, the Planning Department will not be able to function in the requisite manner so as to take up all aspects of the Plan Formulation and Implementation. Accordingly, it was suggested by the Planning Commission that a data bank should be created in the Planning Department with the setting up of Survey and Statistics Division. It is also suggested that our Resources Unit will be a part of this Division. It will also take up the studies in relation to institutional finance, the activity which is yet to be touched upon by the Administration in more detailed and scientific manner. The Division will collect and compile Plan Statistics directly from the Plan Implementing Departments/ Agencies. It will also have to undertake some special surveys for collecting statistical information on various subjects like persons living below the poverty line, housing shortage, difference in different localities and regions in the field of various social services like health care and education, the migration trend, Trades, etc.

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iii) Monitoring & Evaluation Division :

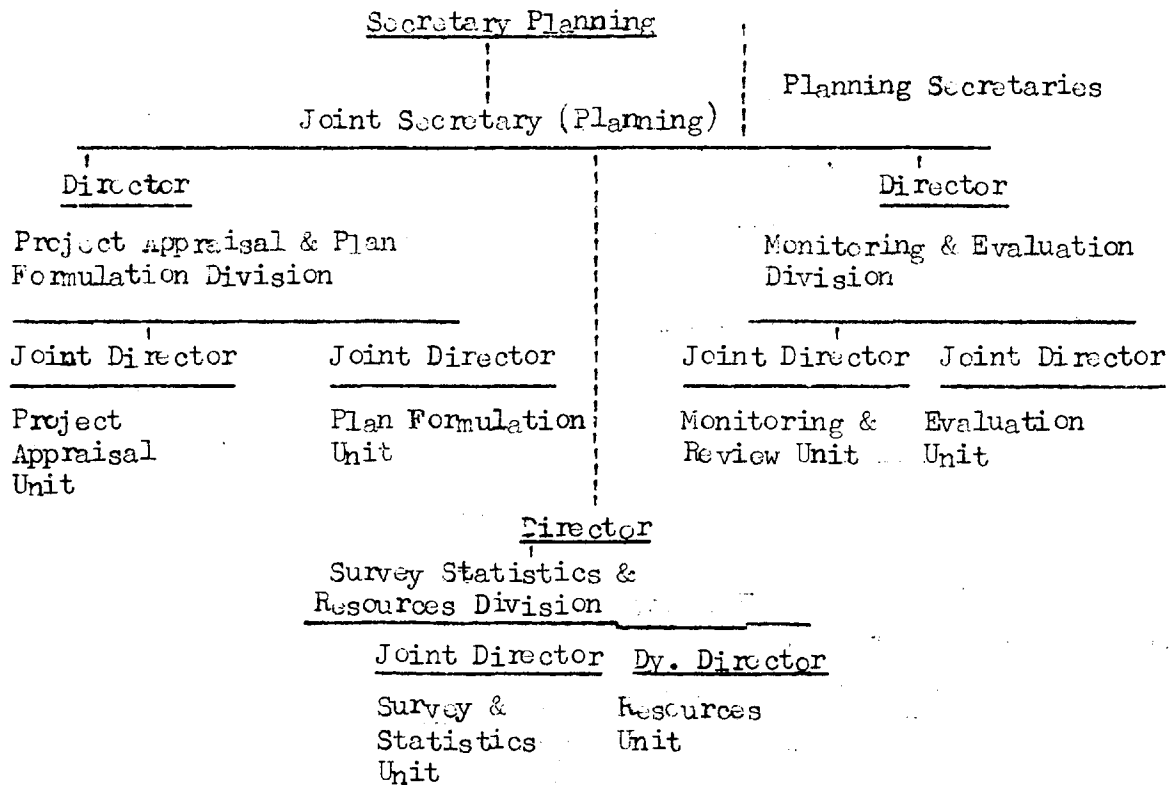
This Division will also have two units.

a) Monitoring & Review Unit : For the targetted achievements it is necessary to monitor the progress of important projects/ Schemes so that corrective measures, wherever required, may be taken up in time to avoid the delay and resulting cost escalation in completion of Projects. The constant monitoring of the selected projects will be done by this Unit by conducting timely field visits, discussions with the implementing Agencies and suggesting course of action for corrective measures in time to the competent authorities. The present work of preparation of monthly and quarterly progress report of the plan schemes, centrally sponsored schemes, etc. will also be given to this unit. It will also arrange review meetings and discussions for the Monitoring Committee, recently constituted under the Chairmanship of C.E.C.. On the basis of the review of the plan progress, this unit will also work out the modified outlays for approval of the Planning Commission.

b) Evaluation Unit : This unit is already functioning in the Planning Department and requires suitable strengthening keeping in view the fact that the number of plan projects and schemes is increasing year by year and requirement of the evaluation studies is also consequently increasing. Further, only to conduct the evaluation studies will not be of much use if the recommendations of the evaluation studies are not taken into account by the implementing agencies. As such this Unit not only undertake more evaluation studies but will also ensure that recommendations made by them for each study are also opted by the implementing department within the targetted period.

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This in brief the Planning Department is proposed to be restructured in the following manner :-



The details of the posts already sanctioned for each unit/ Division, post included in the Annual Plan 1988-89 and additional posts proposed to be created during 1989-90 are given in Annexure 'A'. For Annual Plan 1988-89 approved outlay for this scheme is Rs. 13.00 lakh which is likely to be utilized in full. For Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed.

Statement indicating sanctioned posts, posts proposed in 1988-89 and additional posts proposed for 1989-90 for the Planning Department, Delhi Administration.

S.No.	Name of the posts	Posts sanctioned upto 1987-88	Posts proposed during 1988-89	Additio- nal posts proposed to be created during 1989-90	Total posts	Re- marks
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Project Appraisal & Plan Formulation Division.						
1.	Director/Eco. Adviser (Rs.4100-5300)	<u>1</u>	-	-	<u>1</u>	
I 'A' Project Appraisal Unit						
1.	Joint Director (Rs.3700-5000)	-	-	1	1	
2.	Deputy Director (Rs.3000-4500)	-	1	1	2	
3.	Asstt., Director (Rs.2200-4000)	-	1	1	2	
4.	S.O. (Rs.2000-3500)	-	-	2	2	
5.	Analyst/R.O. (Rs.1640-2900)	2	-	2	4	
6.	Sr. Stenographer (Rs.1400-2300)	1	-	-	1	
7.	Jr. Steno (Rs.1200-2040)	-	2	5	7	
8.	I.D.C. (Rs.950-1500)	-	1	5	6	
9.	Driver (Rs.950-1500)	1	-	-	1	
10.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	2	1	2	5	
11.	Statistical Asstt., (Rs.1400-2300)	2	-	2	4	
	Sub-Total I 'A'	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>35</u>	
I 'B' Plan Formulation Unit						
1.	Joint Director	-	1	-	1	
2.	Deputy Director	1	-	-	1	
3.	Asstt., Director	3	-	-	3	
4.	Statistical Officer	2	-	-	2	
5.	Research Officer	6	2	-	8	
6.	S.A.	8	-	-	8	
7.	S.I.	3	-	-	3	
8.	Jr. Steno	8	1	-	9	
9.	L.D.C	9	-	-	9	
10.	Artist	1	-	-	1	
11.	Librarian	1	-	-	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Despatch Rider	2	-	-	2	
13.	Machine Operator	1	-	-	1	
14.	Driver	1	-	1	2	
15.	Daftri	1	-	-	1	
16.	Peon	7	1	-	8	
17.	Gestetnor operator	1	-	-	1	
	<u>Sub-Total I 'B'</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>61</u>	
	Total I, A & B	<u>64</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>97</u>	
<u>II. Survey & Statistics Division</u>						
1.	Director	-	-	1	1	
<u>A. Survey & Statistic Unit</u>						
1.	Joint Director	-	1	-	1	
2.	Deputy Director	-	1	-	1	
3.	Statistical Officer	-	2	2	4	
4.	R.O./Analyst	-	4	-	4	
5.	S.A.	-	4	-	4	
6.	Sr.Stenographer	-	-	1	1	
7.	Jr.Stenographer	-	4	-	4	
8.	L.D.C.	-	2	2	4	
9.	Driver	-	-	1	1	
10.	Peon	-	4	2	6	
	<u>Sub-Total II A.</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>30</u>	
<u>IIB. Institutional Finance & Resources Unit</u>						
1.	Dy.Director	-	1	-	1	
2.	Asstt.Director	1	-	1	2	
3.	R.O.	1	-	1	2	
4.	St.Asstt.,	1	-	3	4	
5.	Stenographer	1	1	1	3	
6.	St.Investigator	-	-	2	2	
7.	I.D.C.	1	1	1	3	
8.	Peon	-	1	1	2	
	<u>Sub-Total II.B</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>19</u>	
	<u>Total II (A&B)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>49</u>	
<u>III. Monitoring & Evaluation Division.</u>						
1.	Director	-	-	1	1	
<u>III.A. Monitoring & Review Unit.</u>						
1.	Joint Director	-	1	-	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Deputy Director	-	2	-	2
3.	Assistant Director	-	4	-	4
4.	Analy.st	2	4	-	6
5.	Senior Steno	-	-	1	1
6.	Junior Steno	-	7	-	7
7.	L.D.C.	2	1	1	4
8.	Driver	-	-	1	1
9.	Peon	1	2	2	5
	SUB-TOTAL III.A	<u>5</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>32</u>
III. B. Evaluation Unit					
1.	Joint Director	-	1	-	1
2.	Deputy Director	2	-	-	2
3.	Assistant Director	2	-	2	4
4.	R.O/Analy st	2	2	-	4
5.	Stat. Assistant	6	-	-	6
6.	Stat. Investigator	2	-	-	2
7.	Junior Steno	4	1	-	5
8.	L.D.C.	2	-	1	3
9.	Driver	1	-	-	1
10.	Peon	3	1	2	6
	Sub-Total III B	23	5	5	34
	TOTAL III	<u>28</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>65</u>
IV. Administration Branch					
1.	Administrative Officer (650-1200)	1	-	-	1
2.	J.A.O. (550-900)	1	-	-	1
3.	Assistant (425-700)	3	-	-	3
4.	U.D.C. (330-560)	2	-	-	2
5.	L.D.C/Typists(260-400)	4	-	1	5
6.	Stenographer (330-560)	-	-	1	1
7.	Mali (196-232)	1	-	-	1
8.	Chokidar/Frash/Sweeper (196-232)	9	-	1	10
9.	Driver	1	-	-	1
10.	Tech. Assistant	1	-	-	1
11.	Machine Operator	-	-	1	1
	TOTAL IV.	<u>23</u>	-	<u>4</u>	<u>27</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>239</u>

Strengthening of Manpower Planning and Employment Unit
(Rs. 5.00 Lakhs)

The Manpower Planning and Employment Unit was set up in the Planning Department in the year 1980-81, on the recommendations of the Planning Commission. It started functioning as an independent Unit in September, 1981 and was made an independent office in the year 1982. The office has been carrying out following functions as per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission.

1. To participate in the Planning Process at every stage i.e. Plan formulation, co-ordination, implementation, review and evaluation.
2. To project Man Power and Employment i.e. Research and Analysis and
3. To carry out studies in the field of Manpower and Employment as being useful to the policy issues in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The office has brought out the following Manpower Reports:-

1. Vocationalisation of Education in the Union Territory of Delhi-1984.
2. Health Professional in Delhi-an appraisal-1984.
3. Employment situation in Delhi-1986.
4. Fact Book on Manpower-Volume I - of the Union Territory of Delhi- 1986.
5. Manpower profile for Seventh Plan- 1987.
6. Study on House Sites to Landless Labourers- 1987.
7. Situation of Educated Unemployed.

Besides, the estimation of employment contents of Plan Schemes under various sectors, the latest position of studies being conducted by the office is given below:-

1. Manpower Planning for Matriculates-Fifty percent Questionnaires have been received from the candidates registered with Pusa Employment Exchange and rest of the information is being collected. Other Employment Exchanges will also be studied.
2. Fact Book volume-II-Fifty percent information has been received in prescribed formats from Colleges/Institutions and rest of the information from Colleges/Institutions is being collected.
3. Pattern of Employment and Unemployment among Doctors-Report is being drafted.
4. Employment potential in automobile industry in Union Territory of Delhi. The Questionnaire is being finalised.
5. Occupational Educational Pattern (Public Sector):- Report is awaited from Dte. of Employment.
6. Occupational Educational Pattern (Private Sector).

An amount of Rs.3.25 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1988-89, when is likely to be spent in full. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Proposal for the Year 1989-90

The following additional posts are proposed for the year 1989-90:-

<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>
1. Joint Director	1	Rs.3700-5000
2. Dy. Director	1	Rs.3000-4500
3. Research Officer	2	Rs.1640-2900
4. Statistical Ass tt.	2	Rs.1400-2300
5. Statistical Investi- gator	1	Rs.1200-2040
6. L.D.C	1	Rs .950-1500
7. Driver	1	Rs .950-1500
8. Gest. Operator	1	Rs. 800-1150
9. Peom.	2	Rs. 750-940

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be required for the Annual Plan 1989-90, for incurring expenditure on the posts already in existence, office expenses and additional posts proposed to be created during 1989-90

STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT IN LAND & BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Need for setting up of a "Planning and Monitoring unit" was felt for a long time with a view to co-ordinate, review and conduct monitoring of the Plan Schemes pertaining to PWD, MCD, DESU, WS & SDU, DDA & NDMC agencies for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. An outlay of Rs.2000/- crores has been approved for the UT of Delhi, out of which an outlay of Rs.1312.53 crore was earmarked for these agencies which shared 65.60 % of the total allocation of the 7th Plan. As such, this unit has been set up with a purposeful objective during the year 1987-88 and the following posts were approved/created during the year 1987-88.

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>	<u>Scale (Rs)</u>
1.	Dy. Controller of Acctts	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Director (Plg.)	1	Rs.2200-4000
3.	Research Officer	2	Rs.1640-2900
4.	Statistica l Asstt.	2	Rs.1400-2300
5.	Stenographer	2	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Peon	2	Rs .750 -940

The unit started functioning in this Deptt. in the month of Feb./March, 88.

The main function of the unit covers monitoring of the selected plan projects. The progress of the plan scheme is reviewed by this unit also. The unit also undertakes detailed scrutiny of the plan schemes being implemented through these agencies. The action, such as site inspection, observations in respect of beneficiaries and related departments, review of present circumstances, alternative schemes, are taken for successful execution of result oriented schemes. This unit advises the local bodies and autonomous bodies for formulation of suitable schemes satisfying the present need. The unit also keeps a regular watch over implementation of the selected projects, observe bottlenecks/short comings & issue timely signals for corrective actions, focus attention on time & cost over-runs of all important projects involving much investment.

Before the execution of the plan schemes by the Plan implementing agencies the Administrative approval, expenditure sanction are accorded by the Secretary (L & B, LSG, PWD) being the Administrative head for all these local bodies.

There is an approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs under the scheme for the current financial year 1988-89 with the said strength of Staff/officer. This amount is likely to be spent during the current financial year. The present strength of the staff/officers is inadequate. In order to have more effective controls over the Plan implementations, it would be desirable if the P & M Cell in L & B Deptt. is strengthened by providing the following Addl. Posts.

S. No	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Scale
1.	Dy. Director (Plg./Stat)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	St. Assistant	2	Rs.1400-2300
3.	Jr. Steno	1	Rs.1200 -2040
4.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
5.	LDC/Typist	1	Rs.950-1500
6.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

The said posts are proposed to be added for smooth running of the P & M unit and to have the plan projects implemented timely.

An outlay of Rs .6.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90 to meet the expenditure on salary, TE & OE on (Vehicle & its maintenance, stationery furniture, photostate-machine, typewriters etc.) as these items are absolutely necessary to meet day to day requirements of the unit.

4. Strengthening of Plan & Monitoring Cell, MCD (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

Municipal Corporation of Delhi is one of the major agencies for implementation of various development programme under Plan in the Union Territory of Delhi. The major sectors covered by the MCD are:-

- i. Transport
- ii. Primary Education
- iii. Medical and Public Health
- iv. Housing
- v. Urban Development

2. The scope of schemes as well as outlays approved for these programmes has been continuously increasing over the last two decades. The Govt. of India/Planning Commission/Delhi Admn. have been emphasising for proper formulation, timely implementation and regular monitoring of various Plan programmes repeatedly. A small P & M Cell was established in MCD during the 6th Five Year Plan to coordinate the activities of various departments and a scheme for strengthening of this cell has been approved in the 7th Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 15 lacs. The allocation for the current year 1988-89 is Rs. 1.50 lacs, which is likely to be spent in full.

3. In view of the increase in the scope of the scheme as well as transfer of several important projects such as those of Development Works in Urban Villages and, Regularised Unauthorised colonies etc. the need of regular monitoring is being felt even more. Moreover, the 8th Five Year Plan is going to commence w.e.f. April 1990 and a lot of preparatory work would have to be done by the P & M Department in finalising the policy-frame and guidelines for various implementing departments of MCD. It would, therefore, be essential to further strengthen the staff during the year 1988-89 and also install personal computers. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is accordingly proposed for the year 1989-90 to meet the expenditure on the additional staff and for purchase of equipments/machinery and contingencies etc.

5. PLANNING SURVEY & MONITORING DIVISION (Rs. 4.00 LAKHS) IN SIUM DEPTT. OF DDA

The basic objective of the scheme was to equip the slum Department of DDA with adequate machinery for project formulation, policy framing and monitoring the progress of implementation of projects/programme in a systematic way for timely completion of projects/ programmes. For smooth functioning of the Department in achieving the plan goals, the posts of Joint Director, Assistant Directors, Statistical Officers and Research Officers

alongwith the necessary subordinate staff are already in existence. For on the post monitoring purpose one job was already been purchased under this scheme. For strengthening the necessary infrastructural facilities, arrangements are being made for purchase of four electronic desk calculators, three type-writers, stationery, furniture, photo-copier etc. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is approved in the 7th Plan, 1985-90. In 1985-88 Delhi Administration released an amount of Rs. 8.50 lakhs for this scheme. It meet the financial liabilities during the operative Annual Plan, 1988-89 Plan outlay of Rs. 2.75 lakhs is approved, which is likely to be spent in full. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90.

6. Strengthening of Administrative Reforms Deptt. (Rs. 4.00 Lakhs)

Point No. 20 of the Restructured 20 Point programme relates to "Responsive Administration". It lays emphasis on

- Simplification of procedures
- delegation of authorities
- enforcement of accountability
- evolving of suitable monitoring system from block to nation level
- attending to public grievances -promptly and sympathetically.

The responsibility for the implementation of this programme primarily rests with the Administrative Reforms Department of Delhi Administration. It is required to conduct various types of studies such as work measurement, method, procedural etc. These studies are done with a view to simplify the systems, make them foolproof and pragmatic. The work measurement studies help in assessing need based, staffing requirement for a particular unit/job and also provide an opportunity in avoiding unnecessary expenditure/recurring economy. These activities involve a lot of spade work viz.a.viz. field work. Each study needs a thorough critical analysis of the existing system, the available alternatives so as to find out the one most viable and practicable.

For redressal of grievances, there is need for chasing up each representation received in the Grievances Cell set-up for the purpose. The cell also deals with the complaints received through the President Sectt., Prime Minister's Office and other government offices. The complaints so received are sent to the concerned departments for appropriate action and their disposal needs to be constantly monitored and watched. About 4100 such complaints have been received in the Grievances cell so far out.

of which 2280 stands disposed of. The entire exercise needs the wholetime attention of a Senior Officer of the rank of Deputy Director to look after the work of the study teams viz-a-viz the Grievances Redressal work. The workload of the Department is continuing to increase day-by day.

With the delegation of power for creation of new posts, under various plan Schemes to the Administrator almost every proposal is being referred by the Finance Department for study by this department. During the past 3 year, the number of studies conducted in this area are reflected below.

Year	No. of studies conducted	Manpower covered		
		Demand	Assessed	saving
1986	28	869	600	269 (30.9%)
1987	79	2560	720	1840 (71.9%)
1988 (upto Sept)	20	533	76	457 (85.7%)

The table shows that we achieved 30.9% economy in the sanction of posts during 1986 which went upto 71.9% during 1987. In 1988 also 85.7% saving has been achieved till Sept.

For carrying out above activities, the department has got a sanctioned strength of 18 posts on non-plan side and 12 posts on Plan side as under:-

S.No.	Post	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts	
			Non-plan	Plan
1.	Jt. Director	3000-4500	1	-
2.	Deputy Director	3000-4500	-	2
3.	Asstt. Director	2000-3500	4	2
4.	ILO	1640-2900	1	-
5.	Research Asstt.	1640-2900	2	4
6.	Research Investigator	1400-2300	2	-
7.	Stenographer	1200-2040	2	2
8.	UDC/Statistical Investigator	1200-2040	1	-
9.	LDC	950-1500	3	-
10.	Peon	750-950	2	1
11.	Driver	950-1400	-	1
Total			18	12

The work of this department is of continuing nature and has to be conducted in a phased manner on regular basis. This calls for the continuance of the existing sanctioned staff of Plan side during the year 1989-90 and thereafter.

The present system of pursuing the complaints needs to be changed by personal chase so as to get feedback and assess the difficulties in the non-redressal of the complaints. This needs the service of a whole-time Secretary who could handle the cases at his own level and get them decided by taking up such cases at the appropriate level. In fact the Deptt. of Public Grievances and A.R. has recommended the setting up of a Directorate of Public Grievances and A.R. of Delhi Administration which should be headed by a Senior Officer of the rank of Secretary in Delhi Administration. Accordingly, the department proposes to create one post of Secretary-cum Director (Public Grievances and A.R.) in Delhi Administration and set-up a Directorate on the lines of Govt. of India. The Directorate would need the assistance of a few field functionaries, a senior stenographer & a peon in addition to the existing sanctioned strength. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90, for salary of existing staff, installation of Micro-Computer & also for salary of staff proposed during 1989-90.

VIII. 2. TOURISM

Under this sector, schemes for the development and promotion of Tourism in Delhi are included. The main activity under this sector is to promote tourism by constructing low budget Hotels, Tourist Lodges, Rural Tourist Complex and dissemination of tourist information by setting up of tourist information centres.

The agency-wise approved outlay for the 7th plan 1985-90, actual expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 and the proposed outlay for the Annual plan 1989-90 is indicated in the following table :-

S.No.	Agency	7th Plan	Actual Expdt.			1988-89		1989-90	
			App. 85-86	86-87	87-88	App. Ant outlay	Pro. Of	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Dte. of Tourism	100.00	1.13	1.25	10.30	18.00	6.17	78.00	69.00
2.	Food Craft Institute	157.00	-	15.75	14.66	21.00	15.05	30.00	14.00
3.	DTDC.	298.00	100.00	37.00	18.50	56.00	56.00	91.00	82.00
4.	NDMC.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00
TOTAL:		555.00	100.13	54.00	43.46	95.00	77.22	200.00	166.00

Annual Plan 1989-90

An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for implementation of tourism schemes. Apart from ongoing schemes, provision is sought for the following new schemes :-

- (i) Dev. of Cultural-cum-Tourist Complex around T.V. Tower Pitam pura -- Rs.42 lakhs.
- (ii) Construction of Sarai complex in DIZ area (N.D.M.C.). -- 1 lakhs.

The agency-wise details of the schemes are as follows.

1. Dte. of Tourism.

I. On-going schemes.

1. Dev. of Rural Tourist Complex. (Rs. 30.00 lakhs).

The scheme "Development of Rural Tourist Complex" envisages to provide accommodation, picnic/Tourists huts to the tourists who are interested in witnessing the Indian culture and traditions of rural India. For this purpose 10 acres of land was obtained from the Gaon-Sabha in village Said-ul-Ajaib in Mehrauli block, for development of Tourist Complex, which was considered inadequate. Therefore, Pradhan, Gaon Sabha Said-ul-Ajaib was requested to provide additional 10 acres of land adjacent to the land already in possession of the Directorate of Tourism. A resolution to this effect has already been passed by the Gaon Sabha, Said-ul-Ajaib. Efforts are being made to acquire additional 10 acres of land. This entire piece of 20 acres of land is under green belt. Efforts are being made for change of land use from green to the institutional area. D.D.A. has been approached for change of land use. As soon as change of land use is allowed, the work of development of the tourist complex will be started. The construction of the boundary wall has been completed. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been incurred on this project so far.

An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been approved for the entire 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). Out of this, an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs (Rs. 27 lakhs under capital & Rs. 3.00 lakhs under revenue) is proposed for the Annual plan 1989-90 for the development of Rural Tourist Complex. The provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs as revenue proposed is required for payment of Ground Rent of the land to Gaon Sabha and purchase of Jeep and creation of a post of Driver. The jeep is essential for the implementation and execution of the scheme.

2. Licensing of Tour Operators, Travel Agents/
Excursion Agents etc. (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

A large number of unlicensed persons are operating in Delhi as Tour Operators and Travel Agents, who are engaged in illegal activities. Therefore a scheme viz. "Licensing of Tour Operators, Travel Agents/Excursion Agents etc." has been included in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 to bring all such persons dealing with the Tourist Trade under the central and supervision of the Administration. The notification of the scheme had already been issued in July, 1985. It is a staff scheme. Rules & Regulations under the scheme has already been drafted and submitted to Law Deptt., Delhi Admn., for approval. The work of issue of licences to Tour Operators, Travel Agents/Excursion Agents will be started after approval.

The following posts were proposed for the implementation of the scheme :-

1. Dy. Director (Stat.)	(Rs.3000-4500)	1
2. Asstt. Director (Stat.)	(Rs.2200-4000)	1
3. Research Officer	1640-2600	1
4. Stat. Inspector	1400-2300	5
5. L.D.C.	950-1500	1
6. Stenographer	1200-2040	1
7. Driver	950-1500	1
8. Process server	750- 940	2

The posts under Group B, C & D have already been filled-up. But the post under Group 'A' have not been created so far. The file regarding creation of posts under Group 'A' is under active consideration with A.R. Deptt..

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been approved to the scheme in the 7th Five Year plan 1985-90. Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual plan 1988-89. An amount of Rs.2.30 lakhs has already been utilised upto 1987-88. Against approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1988-89, the likely expenditure is Rs. 2.25 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

3. Registration/Licensing of Hotels etc. (Rs.1.00 lakhs)

The scheme "Registration/Licensing of Hotels has been included in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 for registration/issue of licences to the hotels/guest houses etc. as a large number of unlicensed hotels/houses are being operated in Delhi. The registration/Licensing of Hotels/Licensing of hotels/Guest Houses etc. at present is not being done by the Directorate of Tourism, Delhi Admn., While in other states like Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Madya Pradash, this work is being done by Tourism Deptt. of the respective states.

The former Lt. Governor, Sh. M.M.K. Wali had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secy. (L & J), Delhi Admn. about three years ago to study the licensing and registration of hotels in Delhi and to recommend the streamlining of the system. Secretary (Home) had prepared and submitted a draft report on this subject which were sent to him on 3.10.86 summing up the different aspects of the question contained therein. Secy. (Home) had sought the comments of this Directorate on the draft note which were sent to him on 17.10.86. A final report has not been received so far.

An amount of Rs. 15,00 Lakhs has been approved for the entire 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. No expenditure has been incurred during the first three years of the 7th plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1988-89 the anticipated expenditure is only Rs. 0.50 lakh. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed.

New Schemes.

4. Development of Cultural-cum-Tourist Complex around the T.V. Tower, Pitampura, Delhi. --
(Rs. 42.00 lakhs)

In north Delhi a T.V. Tower has been set up at Pitampura. While a tall T.V. Tower is primarily meant for installation of T.V. antenna and other necessary T.V. equipments, this could also be provided with additional facility such as a viewing gallery and restaurant etc. at some height. Such a Tower becomes an important feature in the landscape of Delhi for attraction of tourists. A meeting of the Committee of Secretaries of the Govt. of India was held on 20th July 1987 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, Govt. of India. As decided in this meeting Delhi Admn. has been asked to give a scheme for the preparation of plan and thereafter a Group could be set up for considering the plan. It was suggested that group may associate the Departments of Culture, Science and Technology, Information & Broad Casting Communications etc..

Ministry of Information and Broad Casting has also set up a National Group of renowned Architects, Engineers, Town Planners, Scientists and Sculptors, who besides designing the profile of the tower also recommended a comprehensive design for the total environment around the tower. This includes setting up of a social and cultural and science museum etc. to attract the tourists.

The total area around T.V. Tower is 31 acres. The T.V. Tower is constructed over 4 acres of land. The remaining 27 acres of land is to be provided by D.D.A. for the development of cultural-cum-Tourist Complex around the T.V. Tower.

The Project of the Cultural-cum-Tourist Complex, will be developed by the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation. The funding of the project has not been decided so far. The D.T.D.C. will get prepared a feasibility-cum-project report from the Architects of experience in the field and then total cost of the project will be known.

Besides this, it is proposed to set up an amusement park also for children and adults at Pitampura in the land adjoining High Power T.V. Transmitter Tower. The amusement park will be on the lines of Disney land of U.S. and may be set up in collaboration with Appu Ghar of Pragati Maidan or some other suitable agency at a total cost of Rs. 245.00 lakhs.

The project is proposed to be implemented in phases. In phase I, it is proposed to develop the site and providing of rides and equipment for the amusement area, arrangements of animals like horse, camel etc. for ride and for setting up administrative office-cum-snack bars etc.. In phase-II, it is proposed to add a Fish/Water animals aquarium, Butterfly/Birds park, Children space, Educational Centre and addition of more sophisticated rides for children and visitors at a expenditure of Rs. 60.00 lakhs. In Phase-III, it is proposed to add watersports and swimming pools in the park at an additional cost of Rs. 120.00 lakhs. Phase-II & III will be taken up in the 7th Five Year Plan.

In the Phase-I, an amount of Rs. 42.00 lakhs will be required for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

II. Food Craft Institute. (Rs.30.00 lakhs).

A Food Craft Institute to impart training of 18 months duration at certificate level with an intake capacity of 100 students for Food Craft like Cookery, Bakery, Confectionery, Restaurant and counter services, House Keeping etc. has been set up in Delhi in collaboration with the Govt. of India. Ministry of Tourism and Delhi Admn. under the auspices of Food Craft Institute (Delhi) Society, an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 with the memorandum of Association and rules and regulations. Chief Secretary of the Delhi Administration is the Chairman of this Society. The salient features of the society is that the Govt. of India will provide 100% grant-in-aid for meeting the recurring and non-recurring expenditure including the cost of installation of the machinery for the first five years from the date of commencement. Institute started functioning w.e.f. 1st Jan., 83. After five years of the commencement of the Institute, all liabilities/responsibilities (recurring and non-recurring) has been devolved upon the Delhi Admn.. A piece of 5.06 acres of land was allotted to this Institute at Lajpat Nagar (behind Lady Sri Ram College) during 1984-85. An amount of Rs. 30.36 lakhs has already been paid to D.D.A. as cost of land.

An amount of Rs. 157.00 lakhs stands approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the construction of building of the Food Craft Institute. An amount of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual plan 1988-89. It includes Rs. 15.00 lakhs under revenue head to meet the financial liabilities of Food Craft Institute during the Annual Plan 1988-89. Against this the anticipated expenditure is Rs.15.05 lakhs during 1988-89. Rs. 30.00 lakhs (Rs. 14.00 lakhs under capital and Rs. 16.00 lakhs under revenue) is proposed for the Annual plan 1989-90.

III. Delhi Tourism Development Corporation.

1. Tourists Lodge/Budget Hotel/Catering Shops at Historical Monuments. 70.00 (Lakhs)

The Scheme for construction of Tourists Lodges and Budget Hotels is to be implemented on priority basis and directions have been received from Govt. of India, Deptt. of Tourism to make available an additional accommodation of 5000 beds in Delhi by 1990. This has become necessary as about 5.5 million domestic and foreign tourists visited the capital in 1987 and the number is further likely to go up. The existing strength of accommodation in Delhi is of 7000 beds and it is not sufficient to meet the requirement of budget tourists. The scheme is also one of the prime planned scheme of the Corporation. In order to implement the two schemes for opening of Tourist Lodges/Budget Hotels and catering Shops at Historical Monuments, the Corporation would be incurring heavy expenditure on account of purchase of land, preparation of project report. In the 7th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs only was made for these two schemes. During the first two years of the Plan, Rs. 5.00 lakhs only was released for implementation of the Scheme. Keeping in mind that the cost of land in Delhi is very high, the amount is very meagre. The Corporation has recently met with some success in procuring land from various land owning agencies. The DDA has made an offer for 2 sites at Saket and Truck Terminal, Rohtak Road for implementating the scheme of Tourist Lodges/Budget Hotels. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is proposed.

2. Grant-in-Aid for tourist information Counters.
(Rs. 9 lakhs)

The corporation has been providing useful services to a large number of visitors to the capital during the past decade through its information counters located strategically in the capital. These counters have been providing assistance to the visitors by disseminating information to the places of Tourist importance.

It is estimated that approx. 5.5, million domestic and foreign tourists visited Delhi during the Calender Year 1987. There has been an increased demand for making available the service of DTDC at the point of origin of the Journey specially in respect of domestic tourists. The DTDC therefore, proposes to open atleast three information counters at Banbalore, Calcutta and Madras.

In addition to the above the Corporation would be required to produce literature for free distribution from these information office as well as the already existing counters. The Corporation will be bringing out the following items for free distribution and also for further supplementing its efforts to promote tourist :-

1. Delhi Guide
2. Tourist Maps of Delhi
3. Pamphlets/folders on Delhi
4. Posters etc..

An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed for this scheme as grant-in-aid for the Annual plan 1989-90.

3. Development of Camping Sites/Woodland Huts/ providing of Caravans for Tourists. (Rs. 8 lakhs).

The Corporation, for quite sometime, has been making efforts to procure land/built up huts from various land owning agencies for the development of Camping Sites/Woodland Huts. Since, 1987-88 the Corporation has been negotiating with DDA to take over its Woodland huts at Mehrauli and District park, Kalkaji. The Corporation would be taking over the above from DDA on nominal lease basis. The need to develop camping Sites and Woodland Huts is felt in order to supplement the existing accommodation for tourists in Delhi. Accommodation in these units would be available at reasonable prices to cater to the budget class tourist. The Camping Sites and Woodland huts will have the landscaped surrounding and levelled grounds for pitching up tents etc.. The total provision for the 7th Five Year plan

for this scheme is Rs. 28 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs only is proposed for the annual plan 1989-90. Provision for providing Caravans to tourists is also included under this scheme.

4. Share-Capital Scheme (Rs. 4 Lakhs).

The following programmes are proposed to be taken up under this Scheme. Apart from the ongoing programme certain new programmes, projects are proposed to be taken up during 1989-90 as per details given below:

(a) Augmentation of Tourist Vehicles

Over the past few years there has been an increase in demand for DLY Cars. The Corporation plans to purchase DLY Cars during 1989-90, costing Rs. 1.10 lakhs. each.

(b) Paying Guest Accommodation (Rs. 2 lakhs)

At the instance of the Ministry of Tourism, Delhi Administration, has been directed to revive the Paying Guest Accommodation Scheme in Delhi, in view of the shortage of beds for tourists visiting Delhi. The DTDC has been given the responsibility of implementing the scheme. The scheme of Paying Guest Accommodation would be required to be included in the 7th Five Year Plan as the scheme is to be taken up by the DTDC on the directions received from Delhi Administration, Govt. of India. As per the details of the scheme, the Corporation is expected to register about 3000 housing units. The Corporation requires the funds for survey to be conducted, registering these units, printing & administrative expenses. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for this programme for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

IV. New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Construction of Sarai Complex in
DIZ area. (Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to construct a Sarai Complex in DIZ area which will provide accommodation for persons visiting religious place at Mandir Marg. Also there is no cheap accommodation available for the attendants of patients who are admitted in Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and other hospitals in this area.

A piece of land measuring approximately an acre opposite Birla Mandir is under active consideration for allotment to NDMC. The cost of the project is likely to be Rs. 100 lakhs. The project is proposed to be taken in hand during 1989-90. A total provision of Rs. 1 lakh. is prepared for 1989-90.

VIII.3. SURVEY AND STATISTICS

Accurate and up-to-date statistics is the basic requirement for formulation of long, medium and short term plans. The experience as well as the reviews undertaken from time to time have indicated certain gaps and deficiencies in the existing statistical system of Delhi Administration. Although, Delhi Administration is making continuous and strenuous efforts to fill up the gap in the statistical system but still there is need to make efforts in the coming years to improve the coverage and reliability of data in some sectors with a view to provide useful assistance in the process of policy and decision making at the time of formulation and implementation of developmental programmes. Statistical system has been considered as the back bone of the whole planning process.

An outlay of Rs.234 lakhs stands approved for the schemes under this sector in the 7th Five Year Plan.

The agency-wise approved outlay of Seventh Plan 1985-90, actual expenditure for 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 are reflected in the following table:-

S. Agency/Deptt. No.	7th Plan 1985-90 Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure			<u>Rs. in lakhs</u> 1988-89	
		85-86	86-87	87-88	Appd. Outlay	Antici- pated Expdtr.
I. Bureau of Eco. & Statistics.	100.00	12.65	3.60	2.93	33.00	18.00
II. Setting up of Computer Centre	70.00	-	9.62	12.65	2.00	1.25
Sub-Total (I & II)	170.00	12.65	13.22	15.58	35.00	19.25
III. Sales Tax Department	64.00	3.76	10.12	4.52	21.00	12.90
GRAND TOTAL (Sur. & Stat.)	234.00	16.41	23.34	20.10	56.00	32.15

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

In addition to the continuing schemes of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Setting up of Computer Centre and Sales Tax Department, one new scheme viz. setting up of Statistical Cell by Deputy Commissioner's Office is being proposed for 1989-90. The scheme regarding "Setting up of Statistical Cell of D.C. Office was proposed in the draft for 1988-89 but it was not discussed/approved by the Planning Commission. Again it is being proposed for 1989-90.

The agency wise outlay proposed for 1989-90 is given below:-

			<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
S.No.	Agency/Department	Outlay proposed 1989-90	Of which Capital Content
I.	Bureau of Economics & Statistics	48.00	4.00
II.	Setting up of Computer Centre	3.50	0.50
III.	Sales Tax Department	35.00	-
IV.	D.C. Office	3.50	-
	TOTAL	<u>90.00</u>	<u>4.50</u>

Thus a total outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1989-90 under this sector, out of which Rs.4.50 lakhs is the capital content.

The scheme wise details of each department are reflected below :-

1. BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
- A. ON GOING Schemes
1. STRENGTHENING OF VITAL STATISTICS UNIT
(Rs.4.00 Lakhs)

Bureau of Economics & Statistics also functions as the office of the Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Delhi and is responsible for the enforcement of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969. Registration work is being done by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment.

Keeping in view the increase in the work load of the Vital Statistics Unit manned by one Assistant Director and one Statistical Assistant sanctioned during the Fourth Five Year Plan, a scheme was included in the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) for strengthening of Vital Statistics Unit. The objective of the scheme is to compile statistics relating to Births & Deaths, preparation of Annual Reports, Inspection of Registration Centres, Training of Registration Staff, Arrangement for Printing of Forms, Distribution of Stationery, Preparation of Directory of Officials engaged in the Registration Work, Publicity, Translation of Births & Deaths Certificates for the persons going abroad, Attending to public grievances relating to registration of Births &

Deaths, liaison with the office of the Registrar General, India and local bodies and evaluation studies of the Civil Registration System in Delhi.

Due to economy ban on creation of posts, no posts could be created during 1985-86. During 1986-87, the following posts were sanctioned out of 12 posts envisaged to be created.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Reseachr Officer (Rs.1640-2900)	1
2.	Statistical Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	4
3.	Lower Division Clerk (Rs.950-1500)	1
4.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
	TOTAL	7

Out of the above posts, some are yet to be filled. By the end of 1988-89, the proposal is likely to be materialised for creation of the following balance posts:-

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Statistical Investigator (Rs.1200-2040)	4
2.	Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
	TOTAL	5

In case the above posts are not created or filled during 1988-89, efforts will be made for their creation/filling in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs in 1988-89 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.1.25 lakhs.

To meet the salary and contingency expenditure during 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

2. STRENGTHENING OF EDP CELL(Rs.8.00 lakhs)

The Electronic Data Processing Cell was established in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics during the 4th Five Year Plan with the objective of processing of Socio-Economic Surveys data for the Union Territory of Delhi with the purpose for making available various types of statistical reports at short notice. Moreover, its activities were augmented on account of installation of P.C./X.T. The augmented activities cater to the requirement of reports of Planning Department for management and planning purposes. In this respect applications for retrieval of information for

management purposes are also introduced. Standard packages on P.Cs like Data Base III plus and Lotus 1,2,3 have brought about radical changes for management purposes.

The EDP Cell was further strengthened during the year 1980-81 with the creation of one post of Key Punch Supervisor (Rs.1400-2300), Five posts of Key Punch Operator (Rs.1200-2040), and one post of Machine Attendant (Rs.750-940). During 1986-87, the following additional posts were sanctioned to augment the activities of the EDP Cell:-

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Programmer (Rs.2000-3500)	1
2.	Assistant Programmer (Rs.1640-2900)	2
3.	Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
4.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
	TOTAL	5

The EDP Cell of the Bureau of Economics & Statistics mainly processes the data of Socio Economic Surveys conducted by the Bureau on matching basis with the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) of the Govt. of India. The Sample Surveys of the Socio Economic has recently been enhanced. Besides, some other departments of the Administration such as G.B. Pant Hospital, Planning Department, Health Department are also utilising the services of the system for processing of their data.

In order to undertake the sophisticated computer activities and making optimum use of micro-computer and personal computer at our disposal, a proposal for the creation of one post of System Analyst (Rs.3000-4500) is under process during the Annual Plan 1988-89. In case the same is not materialised under Annual Plan 1988-89, efforts will be made to create the same during 1989-90. When all the posts are filled in, the present accommodation is not sufficient. Additional rooms duly renovated according to the needs and standards of the EDP Cell are required involving capital expenditure.

The anticipated expenditure under Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.5.00 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs.

To meet the salary expenditure and contingency expenditure for the purchase of Ribbons, Floppies, Continuous Stationery, Laser Printer and other Software for Pagemaker mouse, Annual maintenance charges of Micro-computer, Data Entry Machines and P.Cs/X.Ts, an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 19889-90, including Rs.3.00 lakhs for Capital Works.

3. LOCAL BODIES STATISTICAL CELL(Rs.2.00 lakh)

The scheme approved by the Planning Commission in the 6th Five Year Plan could not take off so far owing to non-creation of posts.

The urban area of Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been divided in 10 zones, and New Delhi Municipal Committee Delhi, Cantonment Board and the rural area of Municipal Corporation of Delhi may also be categorised as one zone each for the planning purposes. Thus for collection and compilation of local bodies statistics as stated above, the following posts are required:-

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Deputy Director(Rs.3000-4500)	1
2.	Asstt. Director(Rs.2200-4000)	1
3.	Statistical Officer(Rs.2000-3500)	2
4.	Statistical Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	2
5.	Stenographer(Rs.1200-2040)	2
6.	L.D.C. (Rs.950-1500)	2
7.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	2
	TOTAL	<u>12</u>

The data involved are of the sectors like education, medical, transport, water-supply, sewerage, roads, parks, gardens, terminal tax, monuments etc.

A proposal for the creation of the above said posts will be mooted during 1988-89 and if the same are created, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics will be able to perform its duties efficiently as recommended by the Fifth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations. In case the proposal is not materialised in 1988-89, the same will be taken up during 1989-90.

To meet the salary & contingency expenditure during 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. HOUSING STATISTICS (HQ)CELL(Rs.2.50 lakh)

The National Building Organisation and Central Statistical Organisation had stressed upon the need to collect Housing Statistics on a Three Tier Pattern. The first tier was suggested for the specific cell in Public Works Department, second tier was suggested for local Self Government Department to collect the housing statistics of MCD, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment. The third tier was suggested for the HQ Cell in all the State/Union Territories Bureaux.

At present, a small statistical cell is functioning in the Land and Building Department. This cell collects and compiles the housing statistics of the Union Territory of Delhi and supplies to the National Buildings Organisation and other agencies. However, the statistics being compiled by this Unit is not upto the required level. Moreover, statistics of unauthorised construction and Central Departments are not being collected and compiled by this Unit.

To have a comprehensive programme for the housing statistics as per Three Tier Pattern recommended by the National Buildings Organisation and various conferences of Central and State Statistical Organisations, the following posts are required to be created for the Housing Statistic (HQ) Cell in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Deputy Director (Rs. 3000-4500)	1
2.	Statistical Officer (Rs. 2000-3500)	1
3.	Research Officer (Rs. 1640-2900)	2
4.	Statistical Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	4
5.	Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	2
6.	Lower Division Clerk (Rs. 950-1500)	3
7.	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	4
	TOTAL	17

The National Buildings Organisation, Government of India is likely to convene a seminar on housing statistics in the near future. The seminar will be attended to by State/U.T. Directorates of Economics and Statistics and the concept of Three-Tier Arrangement for collection, compilation and dissemination of housing statistics will be discussed in the said seminar. The proposal for the creation of the posts will be mooted on having the outcome of the seminar.

To meet the salary and contingency expenditure during 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed.

5. TRAINING OF STATISTICAL PERSONNEL (Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

Keeping in view the growing requirements of statistics for several operational purposes, the responsibilities for dissemination of statistical information for policy makers and planners, the Committee to Review the National Statistical System had observed that among the other functionary Units, there should also be a

Training Unit in all the Directorates of Economics and Statistics/Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Time and again, it has been stressed in the various Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organisations about the need for suitable Training for Statistical Personnel.

Accordingly, a scheme "Training of Statistical Personnel" was introduced and technically approved by Department of Statistics, Govt. of India during 5th Plan. One post of Assistant Director (Rs.2200-4000) one post of Research Officer (Rs.1640-2900), two posts of Statistical Assistants (Rs.1400-2300) and one post of Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040) were created at the time of setting up this unit. Due to lack of accommodation in organising the desired number of training courses by this unit not much progress could be made. However, to sort out this bottleneck temporarily, some in-service training courses are being organised in collaboration with the Directorate of Training, Union Territory Civil Services. As this arrangement did not prove very successful, it was desired that at least one medium size room in the Old Secretariat Compound be obtained from Public Works Department and equipped for conducting the training courses. This involve expenditure on capital works.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to organise training courses for all statistical units not only for Bureau of Economics & Statistics but also for all departments like Agriculture, Education, Planning, Employment, Transport, Industries, Co-operative Societies etc. In addition to these, in-service certificate courses, it is proposed to organise some part time courses in the field of demographic, Computer (Application), Key Punching, Labour Statistics, Vital Statistics etc. for the statistical and para statistical staff of Delhi Administration so that the addition of such academic qualification may improve the technical and professional efficiency of the staff. Public Works Department is being contacted to provide a room in the Old Secretariat Compound at the earliest in order to enable to launch the training programmes. One Projector, Television including accessories like speakers, VCR and other compact sound system is proposed to be purchased for the training purposes. Proposal has already been initiated for the purchase of above equipment and is under examination of the Department.

By the end of 1988-89, the proposal for the creation of the following posts for the training unit is likely to be materialised:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Operator (Rs.950-1500)	1
2.	Feon (Rs.750-940)	2
	TOTAL	<u>3</u>

In case the above posts are not created or filled during 1988-89, efforts will be made for their creation/filling in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

During 1988-89, Rs.1.00 lakh is likely to be spent against the approved outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs.

To meet the salary, contingency expenditure as cited above, an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90, including Rs.1.00 lakh for Capital Works.

6. SETTING UP OF CARTOGRAPHIC CELL (Rs.1.50 lakh)

The statistical work of the different functionary units of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics require necessary provision of graphic presentation in its various publications and display boards. With the implementation of the scheme for local bodies statistics, the cartographic work will increase manifold. Zonal area maps will have to be prepared to indicate the provision of civic amenities. Further a number of new publications are proposed to be started during 7th plan period. As such work for preparation of charts/title cover etc. will increase substantially.

Prior to 7th Five Year Plan, two posts of artists in the scale of Rs.1400-2600 and Rs.1350-2200 were sanctioned in Bureau of Economics & Statistics. The post of artist (Rs.1400-2600) has been converted to the post of Decorator-cum-Painter in the pay scale of (Rs.1200-2040). It was also felt that there should be a Gazetted Officer having cartographic background to supervise the work of the cartographic cell. Keeping in view the fact cited above and to cope up with increased work load, a detailed proposal for the creation of additional posts was submitted. After recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Department, one post each of Technical Officer (Gazetted) (Rs.1640-2900), and Art Room Attendant (Rs.750-940) have been created. The post of Decorator-cum-Painter and Art Room Attendant have been filled up. Efforts are being made to fill up the post of Technical Officer. The abovesaid posts were sanctioned under Annual Plan 1986-87.

To meet the salary and contingency expenditure during 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakh is proposed.

7. RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS CELL (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

Accurate and up-to-date statistics is the first requirement for the formulation of long, medium and short term plans. The experience and reviews from time to time have indicated certain gaps and deficiencies in the existing statistical system. With the increasing demand of statistics in the day to day working system it is necessary that the concepts and techniques being used by various units of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and other departments are reviewed, studied and analysed. Keeping in view the above, it was felt that Research and Analysis Cell

may be set up in Bureau of Economics & Statistics during 7th Five Year Plan to carry out the following functions :-

1. The concepts and techniques being used by all units of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in its day to day working system will be studied and analysed by this Unit. Necessary improvements will be suggested by this unit to all other units to increase their technical efficiency and coverage of their work/output.
2. The unit will study the statistical techniques being applied in similar fields by other State and Central Statistical Agencies and wherever it will be observed necessary to amend the working system of other units, it will be advised.
3. This unit will study all statistical reports and working system of different statistical units of all the departments of Delhi Administration, and will advice necessary changes in their proforma, work coverage, working system and reporting methods, wherever found necessary.
4. A number of specific jobs are assigned to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics by the Planning Department, other departments of the Administration and some times by Chief Secretary and the Lt. Governor. Such works require indepth investigation and analysis at short notice. All such jobs will be attended by this unit.
5. A number of recommendations are made to improve the statistical system as well as statistical techniques by the National Advisory Board on statistics, Conferences of Central and State Statistical organisations and other Committees and Working Groups constituted from time to time for different purposes. This Unit will deal with all such matters and recommend to the Administration for implementation of all such recommendations alongwith the amendments suggested particularly in relation to the requirements of the Delhi Administration.

To start with the functioning of this Unit, the following posts are required to be created/filled-in:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Joint Director(Rs. 3700-5000)	1
2.	Statistical Officer(Rs. 2000-3500)	2
3.	Research Officer(Rs. 1640-2900)	2
4.	Statistical Assistant(Rs. 1400-2300)	4
5.	Stenographer(Rs. 1200-2040)	3
6.	Lower Division Clerk(Rs. 950-1500)	2
7.	Peon(Rs. 750-940)	3
	TOTAL	<u>17</u>

If the proposal for the creation of the posts is not materialised during 1988-89, the same will be taken up during Annual Plan 1989-90.

No expenditure is incurred so far as the scheme is yet to start.

To meet the salary and contingency expenditure during 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed.

8. ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES CELL(Rs. 3.50 lakhs)

In the economic development of the Union Territory of Delhi, the role of Agriculture is limited while that of Industrial sector is vital especially from the point of view of production and employment.

The availability of industrial statistics is essential for the planners, administrators and Research workers interested in the industrial development of the Territory based on analysis of important industrial characteristics like Capital structure, Capital Formation, Employment, value added and State Domestic Product.

Under the Collection of statistics(Central) Rules 1959 framed under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 data from industrial units registered under section 2m (i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 are being collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO), Department of Statistics, Govt. of India and such a provision was also made for the supply of a copy of Annual Survey of Industries returns submitted by the factories to the NSSO(FOD) to the State Governments. Accordingly, a copy of each of the ASI returns pertaining to the industrial units functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi is being received by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics from the National Sample Survey Organisation, Govt. of India.

With the increase in the number of industrial units as well as the number of filled-in columns, the compilation work has increased manifold. Keeping in view, it was decided to set up a full fledged unit for this work during the 7th Five Year Plan(1985-90). During 1986-87, the following posts were sanctioned:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Statistical Officer(Rs.2000-3500)	1
2.	Statistical Assistant(Rs.1400-2500)	3
3.	Statistical Investigator(Rs.1200-2040)	1
	TOTAL	5

The abovesaid staff strength will be continued during 1989-90. The likely expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.2.00 lakh under this scheme.

To meet the salary and contingency expenditure during Annual Plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs is proposed.

9. **STRENGTHENING OF SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY UNIT**
(Rs.9.00 lakh)

The National Sample Survey Organisation, Govt. of India is conducting on continuing basis multi-subject integrated survey by the Central and State staff in the form of successive rounds, each round covering topics of current interest like employment and unemployment, house-hold consumer expenditure, domestic tourism, unorganised enterprises, land holding and live-stock, capital formation and various demographic characteristics etc. The subject coverage, sampling design and tabulation programme for each round are being chalked out by the Governing Council of National Sample Survey Organisation.

The responsibilities of the Socio-Economic Survey Unit of Bureau of Economics and Statistics in the participation of the Socio-Economic Survey are :-
(i) Collection of data of different rounds of one year duration generally from July to June on the guidelines, time schedule issued by the Govt. of India and (ii) Processing of data collected, tabulation, analysis and releasing of data in the form of reports.

Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration started participating in the nation-wide Socio-Economic, multi-subject, integrated household survey being conducted by Central and State staff, in the form of successive rounds from 25th round survey on a single matching basis of the central sample size and double matching basis since 27th round. Considering the increased population of the Union Territory of Delhi as also the importance of precise and reliable estimates at the U.T. level, being single district State, the sample size of

the State sample was enhanced to three times the size of the central sample from 33rd round of the NSS(1978-79) on the basis of Population Census 1971.

The population of Delhi has increased manifold since then and has increased to 62.20 lakhs as per Census 1981. With the annual growth rate of 38.6 per thousand, the population of Delhi as estimated by the Expert Committee set up by the Office of the Registrar General, India at 86 lakhs in the year 1988. Taking the fact of increased population and other facts like multiplicity of socio economic characteristics of population of Delhi into consideration, the State Sample Size is proposed to be increased to four times the size of the central sample to have more reliable and precise estimates.

The above aspects of work presently is being looked after by two different sections in Bureau viz. (i) Field Section for collection of data and its supervision and (ii) Data Processing and Analysis Section for data processing, analysis and releasing data and reports. Both these sections of socio economic units are being headed by a Deputy Director.

Under Annual Plan 1986-87, the following posts were sanctioned :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Research Officer (Rs.1640-2900)	2
2.	Statistical Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	3
3.	Statistical Investigator (Rs.1200-2040)	5
4.	Lower Division Clerk (Rs.950-1500)	1
	TOTAL	<u>11</u>

Some of the posts have been filled in while the rest are likely to be filled up very soon.

As mentioned earlier and also agreed in the plan scheme for precise estimates of population of various parameters to be estimated under the scheme "Socio-Economic Survey" where four times the size of Central Sample are required. The following additional posts for Field as well

as Data Processing and Analysis Section are required:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	
		Field Section	Data Processing & Analysis Section
1.	Joint Director(Rs.3700-5000)	1	-
2.	Deputy Director(Rs.3000-4500)	-	1
3.	Research Officer(Rs.1640-2900)	1	-
4.	Statistical Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	4	3
5.	Stat. Investigator(Rs.1200-2040)	9	6
6.	Stenographer(Rs.1200-2040)	-	1
7.	Upper Division Clerk(Rs.1200-2040)	1	-
8.	Daftri(Rs.775-1025)	1	1
9.	Peon(Rs.750-940)	2	2
	TOTAL	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>

In case these posts are not created/filled up under Annual Plan 1988-89, efforts will be made for their creation in the Annual Plan 1989-90. The abovesaid staff both supervisory and supplementary for field section and for the Data Processing and Analysis section has been worked out on the basis of the norms evolved by NSSO, Govt. of India.

During 1988-89, Rs.5.00 lakhs is likely to be spent against the approved outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs under this scheme.

To meet the salary and contingency expenditure during 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed.

10. CAPITAL FORMATION & REGIONAL ACCOUNTS CELL
(Rs.2.00 lakh)

The objective of the scheme to estimate the rate of capital formation, is very vital for developmental planning. The capital formation rates referred to the rate of growth in the State Domestic Products as it indicates aggregates of addition to the fixed assets and increase in the stock during the period of account. This type of information is very essential for the planning and policy formulation.

The Sixth Conference of the Central and State Statistical Organisations had suggested that for proper

appraisal of the structure of the economic system as suggested by United Nations for the National Accounts should be adopted at the State Level also. The economy of the Union Territory of Delhi is developing at a faster rate and the information on Capital Formation as well as Capital output ratio is to be studied systematically and in a comprehensive way.

Keeping in view, the plan scheme for Capital Formation and Regional Accounts was envisaged in the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90).

After indepth study by the Administrative Reforms Department, the following posts have been created under Annual Plan 1988-89:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Deputy Director(Rs. 3000-4500)	1
2.	Research Officer(Rs. 1640-2900)	1
	TOTAL	2

The abovesaid posts will be continued during 1989-90 also. The Deputy Director sanctioned under this scheme will also look after the work of Annual Survey of Industries Cell.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.1.50 lakh in 1988-89, the likely expenditure is Rs.1.00 lakh.

To meet the salary and contingency expenditure during 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

11. STRENGTHENING OF BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS (RS. 8.50 LAKHS)

The Committee to review the National Statistical System and Fifth and Sixth Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organisations have recommended that :-

1. State/Union Territories Bureaux should be declared "Nodal Agency" for the statistics in the respective State/Union Territory.

2. To keep a uniform pattern, all State/Union Territories Bureaux of Economics and Statistics should be named as Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

3. All State/Union Territories Directorates of Economics and Statistics should have all functionary statistical units headed by a senior grade officer and Director should be a person of a senior status equivalent to other Head of Department.

4. The State Statistical Bureaux should be made responsible for all technical aspects of the statistical

activities of the State level.

With the passage of time, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi has grown-up as a big organisation to share more responsibilities in Delhi Administration. With the expansion of an organisation, qualitative improvement becomes essential requirement which needs better supervision, guidance and performance. In the fields of Economics and Statistics, proper technical guidance has a vital role in the quality of output.

It is proposed to set up some new units in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and strengthen the existing units suitably during 7th Five Year Plan period. In addition to these in-house activities and requirements, there are some other compelling grounds which make it necessary to strengthen the Bureau of Economics and Statistics at higher level.

Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics is associated with number of working groups, Committees, Task Force, etc. being set up from time to time both by the Administration as well as by Central Ministries/Departments. Further, different functionary units of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics are also needed to be supervised by the competent and suitable rank officers. Keeping in view the proposed functions of the different units of Bureau of Economics & Statistics during the 7th Plan, it is proposed to reorganise various units and to segregate the entire work of the Bureau in three major Divisions namely (i) Economic Division (ii) Statistical Division and (iii) Research and Training Division. Besides above, this scheme also involve strengthening of (a) Administration and Accounts Branch (b) Library (c) Publication, Price and Co-ordination Unit. To strengthen these units, the following posts were sanctioned under Annual Plan 1986-87:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Junior Accounts Officer (Rs.1840-2800)	1
2.	Librarian (Rs.1400-2600)	1
3.	Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	1
4.	Stat. Investigator (Rs.1200-2040)	1
5.	Lower Division Clerk (Rs.950-1500)	1
6.	Driver (Rs.950-1500)	4
7.	Gestetner Operator (Rs.775-1025)	1

	TOTAL	10

Of the above mentioned posts, some posts have been filled-in. Efforts are being made to fill up the remaining posts.

Activities of Bureau of Economics and Statistics have increased due to increase in the number of plan schemes, coverage of price collection work etc. Moreover, Bureau of Economics and Statistics also intends to start some new publications such as (i) Socio-Economic Review of

the U.T. of Delhi and (ii) Statistical Abstract of the U.T. of Delh. In addition to the above new publications, the coverage of the existing publications is proposed to be expanded and improved. Central Statistical Organisation is also pressing hard for the implementation of the recommendations of the 33rd Estimates Committees of the 7th Lok Sabha. This Estimates Committee has recommended for the preparation of retail price index separately both for urban and rural areas, which will be very useful for economic analysis, studying price situation, cost estimates etc. Moreover, with the installation of Micro-Computer, Personal Computers etc. in the Bureau of Economics & Statistics accounting matters have become more financially involved. With the expansion of plan schemes etc., Administrative work of the Bureau has also increased manifold. To cope up with the increasing trend of the activities of the Bureau as mentioned above, (a) Administration Branch and Accounts Branch and (b) Publication, Prices and Coordination Unit require some additional posts as under:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Joint Director (Rs.3700-5000)	1
2.	Statistical Officer (Rs.2000-3500)	1
3.	Senior Stenographer (Rs.1400-2300)	1
4.	Lower Division Clerk (Rs.950-1500)	1
5.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	2
	TOTAL	6

If these posts are not created during 1988-89, efforts will be made for their creation under Annual Plan 1989-90. In addition one post of 'Mali' is also proposed to be created during 1989-90.

To meet the salary and contingency expenditure including Hard-Top for Maruti Gypsies, residential telephone links for officers during 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.8.50 lakhs is proposed.

II. SETTING UP OF COMPUTER CENTRE (Rs. 3.50 lakhs)

This scheme could not make any progress during the 6th Plan period. Owing to the importance of computerisation programme a Steering Committee headed by Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration had suggested configuration of the proposed Computer Centre and recommended creation of various posts. The main users identified are BES, Sales Tax Department, Dte. of Transport, Industries Deptt., Dte. of Health Services, L.N.J.P. Hospital, G.B. Pant Hospital, Dte. of Education, Dte. of Employment, Cooperative Department, Pay and Accounts Office, Local Bodies and other public sector undertakings of Delhi Administration.

With the coming-up of the National Informatics Centre (Planning Commission), Govt. of India in 1986-87, the shape of the scheme was changed. A State Level Computer Centre has been set up by NIC at 1, Kirpa Narsin Marg, Delhi-54. ND-550 has been installed in the NIC State Level Computer Centre. Under the Memorandum of Understanding with the NIC (Govt. of India) and Delhi Administration, NIC will bear the entire expenditure in the establishment of the Computer Centre and the centre will be totally under their technical control. All the departments of the Delhi Administration will be free to use the centre.

Delhi Administration had purchased Personal Computer (Keltron make)-3 PC/ATs with 4 terminals each and 4 PC/XT in 1986-87 for training and creation of computer culture in the units/cells located in the office of the Chief Secretary, Finance Department, Planning Department and Bureau of Economics and Statistics. These PCs would be used as system terminals to ND-550 System and "stand alone" position for local day to day activities.

The approved outlay for the scheme during 1988-89 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs (Rs. 1.00 lakh each under Revenue & Capital Head). The anticipated expenditure under Revenue head during 1988-89 is Rs. 1.25 lakhs which will be utilised for purchase of one Desk Top Publishing System-DTP (Rs. 1.00 lakh) and Rs. 0.25 lakh will be for Running expenses of the computer centre like electricity, water and telephone charges. The capital provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised for the c/o Toilets and Portico for the computer centre.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs (Rs. 3.00 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 0.50 lakh under Capital) is proposed under this scheme. The following posts are required for liaison work with the already established State Level Computer Centre and to follow up with the computerisation programme of all the departments/agencies of the Delhi Administration:-

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Statistical Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	2
2.	Statistical Investigator (Rs. 1200-2040)	2
	TOTAL	4

As per the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Delhi Administration and NIC (Govt. of India) the running expenses towards electrical power, water supply, maintenance of Computer Centre and the expenditure for consumable items used in the computer centre are to be borne by the Delhi Administration. As such provision for consumable items like paper, ribbons, floppies, magnetic tapes etc. and running expenses (electricity, water charges, telephone charges etc.) is made in the proposal for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Under Capital Head an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is required for the maintenance of the Computer Centre building during 1989-90.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1989-90 including Rs. 0.50 lakh for capital works.

III. SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

Sales Tax Department is presently running two Plan Schemes viz. 'Strengthening of EDP Cell and Strengthening of Statistical System of Net work in Sales Tax Wards'. Both the schemes were started in the Sixth Five Year Plan and were later included as continuing schemes under Plan Sector 'B' Seventh Five Year Plan. Scheme-Wise write up is given below:-

1. Strengthening of EDP Cell

The scheme was taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan on the recommendations of Staff Inspection Unit, Government of India for computerisation of Sales Tax Data. The Scheme was technically approved by C.S.O., Planning Commission, Government of India during the year 1978-79. To implement the scheme the Department engaged Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) to conduct the feasibility study to identify areas and suggest staffing pattern/equipment which may be essential to implement the scheme. The CMC suggested the following nine-applications:

1. Return and Treasury Challan Handling System.
2. Dealer to dealer cross checking of exemption claims.
3. Sales and purchase analysis.
4. Assessment scheduling and monitoring system.
5. Inspection scheduling and monitoring system.
6. Accounting and follow-up system.
7. Application Handling system.
8. Forms Control System.
9. Statistics.

The implementation of the above applications will benefit the Department in the following ways:

1. Timely detection of offences.
2. Control on bogus transactions.
3. Accurate overdues.
4. Objective assessment and tighter control on suspect dealers.
5. Planned and Systematic ward working.
6. Objective Monitoring of ward performance by Top Management.
7. Improved Tax Planning.
8. Performance evaluation of officers guided by factual Analysis.

The whole programme of implementing the nine applications recommended by the CMC have been grouped in three Phases in order of their importance to the Department and technical feasibility. The three phases are:

Phase-I

1. Return and Treasury challan handling System.
2. Dealer to dealer cross checking of exemption claims
3. Sales & purchase Analysis.

Phase-II

1. Assessment scheduling and monitoring system.
2. Inspection scheduling and monitoring system.
3. Accounting and follow-up system.

Phase-III

1. Application Handling System.
2. Forms Control System.
3. Statistics.

The action programme for the 7th Five Year Plan includes complete implementation of the applications grouped in Phase-I and initiation of the spade-work involved in Phase-II and Phase-III.

PROGRESS DURING VIITH PLAN:

The first step towards implementation of live applications was the preparation of the dealers directory containing basic particulars of all the registered dealers. The work involved collection, entry/verification and validation of about one lakh dealers. Besides, unique identification number to all the dealers was also required to be issued to serve as a 'key' in all data processing. The work relating to preparation of Dealer Master Directory have been finalised and is being constantly updated. All the dealers have been issued a new 14-digit Registration Numbers. Besides about 6-7 lakh tax challans received from R.B.I. annually are being processed monthly for reconciliation of tax collection and monitoring of wardwise revenue collection/short fall on an inhouse micro-processors (S-850). Besides, ward-wise report on tax or payments made is also being prepared for verification of receipts.

In the Annual Plan 1989-90 the Deptt. proposes to implement the first phase applications for which the spade-work has almost been completed. The implementation of the first phase applications involve handling of Data preparation/Processing work of the following magnitude:

(i)	Number of challans received per annum	7-8 lakhs
(ii)	Number of returns received per annum	7-8 lakhs
(iii)	Exemption claims (ST/E-2/ETC)	20 lakhs

To cope with such a large volume of data preparation work, the Deptt. is in the process of setting up zonal EDP Cells to decentralise data preparation work. For this purpose the Deptt. have been sanctioned the following posts during the year 1986-87. Some posts have already been filled while the others are likely to be filled shortly.

The budget provision for all these posts has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

1.	Data Processing Supervisor	(Rs. 1640-2900)	6
2.	Console Operator	(Rs. 1400-2300)	2
3.	Data Entry Operator	(Rs. 1200-2040)	12
4.	Jr. Stenographers	(Rs. 1200-2040)	4
5.	L.D.C.	(Rs. 950-1500)	2
6.	Driver	(Rs. 950-1500)	1
7.	Manual Attendant	(Rs. 750-940)	10

The processing of the first phase applications will involve scrutiny/coding/entry/verification/processing and production of many monthly/quarterly and annual reports. In view of the large volumes of data and complexity of the applications the proposed systems has to be minutely designed, developed and organised to yield the desired results. The present set up of EDP Cell in the Deptt. is headed by a very low level technical officer. It is now felt necessary that a team of senior level technical staff is provided to cope up with the stupendous work involved in organising the entire work. Thus budget provision for the creation of the following posts has been proposed in the annual plan 1989-90.

1.	EDP Manager	(Rs. 3700-5000)	1
2.	System Analyst	(Rs. 3000-4500)	1
3.	Programmer	(Rs. 2200-4000)	2

In order to look after the scrutiny and codification work of the input data the provision of 6 posts of Coders, one for each zone, had been made in the Annual Plan 1988-89. As such, the budget provision for these posts also has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The processing of the first phase applications involve large volume of data which can not be handled on the existing 8 Bit-Micro Processor. The present system is also obsolete and needs replacement with a Mini Disc-based multi-terminal System. Therefore a provision has been made for the replacement of the existing system in the Annual Plan 1989-90. Besides, the zonal EDP Cells which are expected to become operational will be further strengthened with the addition of more Data Entry Machine and PCs so that all preliminary reports and data validation could be generated immediately at the zonal level. A total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the purchase of computer/machines etc has been made in the Annual Plan 1989-90. The following additional staff will also be required to look after the

enhanced work during the Annual Plan 1989-90.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------------|----|
| 1. | Console Operator | (Rs. 1400-2300) | 2 |
| 2. | Key Punch Operators | (Rs. 950-1500+40 S.P.) | 12 |
| 3. | Driver | (Rs. 950-1400) | 1 |

The budget provision for these posts also exists in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The Deptt. also proposes to engage either C.M.C. or NIC to help the Deptt. in the initial stages for undertaking system designing and software development. A budget provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs have been kept for this purpose. The Deptt. is hiring computer time from NIC on its main frame computer to meet its requirements. Accordingly a budget provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for hiring computer time in the year 1989-90. The maintenance contract with the Uptron for the maintenance of machines is renewed annually. A budget provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

2. Strengthening of Statistical System of Net work in Sales Tax Wards

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 10 posts of St. Asstts. were created for collection/scrutiny of Sales Tax Data and to maintain liaison between wards and EDP Cell. At present the St. Asstts. working in the Deptt. are collecting/scrutinising data of all the 50 wards. Besides, rectifications of computerised error lists is also being attended to by them.

The implementation of the first priority applications will involve coding/scrutiny of about 7 lakhs Sales Tax returns/challans and about 20 lakhs statutory ST-2 forms for cross-verification of exemption claims. The Deptt. thus, proposes to set up nodal EDP Units at the zonal level so as to attend to the wide variety of work, etc. for computer processing. To cope up with the massive scrutiny/validation coding work it is proposed to add 15 Data-processing Asstt. during 1989-90 so that each DPA looks after work of two wards. A post of Statistical Officer is also proposed to be created at the Head-quarter to supervise and coordinate data flow and scrutiny work. Besides to maintain proper cleanliness in the zonal EDP Cells 7 posts of sweepers have also been proposed in 1989-90. The budget provision for all these posts also exists in the Annual Plan 1988-89.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----------------|----|
| 1. | Statistical officer | (Rs. 2000-3500) | 1 |
| 2. | Data Processing Asstt. | (Rs. 1400-2300) | 15 |
| 3. | Sweepers | (Rs. 750-940) | 7 |

An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed for both the plan schemes for the year 1989-90 as detailed below :

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Salary	14.50
2. T.E.	0.05
3. Purchase of machines/computer	10.00
4. Hiring of computer time	1.00
5. Maintenance of machines	2.00
6. Maintenance of Air conditioners	0.50
7. Contract with CMC	3.00
8. Misc. expenses like installation of telephones, training of staff, electric typewriter, computer, stationery, furniture etc.	3.95
TOTAL	<u>35.00</u>

IV. D.C. OFFICESETTING UP OF A STATISTICAL CELL AND
COMPUTERISATION OF LAND RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF
THE DY. COMMISSIONER (Rs. 3.50 LAKHS)

Statistics available in records and reports has got immense importance in every fields of activities. Statistics facilitates establishment of knowledge, comparison and estimation of data for a period through inter/extra pollation. The data from a record are used and presented in the shape of reports. Some of the reports are monthly, quarterly, half yearly, annually for gearing up the line of action to achieve the goal of a scheme. As preparation of these reports involve collection, compilation and report writing works and so many other works, the works involves heavy work load.

The office of the Dy. Commissioner deals with the works relating to Revenue, land acquisition, SC/ST matters Physically handicapped persons, wild life rehabilitation, Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, migrants, Registration of documents, issue of stamps, Agril. Census and Live Stock Census etc.

Hither to there is no independent statistical cell to coordinate the Statistical/Planning/Research type of works. Even though the present statistical branch has been misunderstood as the coordinating branch for statistical/Plan/Research works, in fact the present statistical branch is only an Agril. Census/Live stock census branch staffed by the Govt. of India and it has got nothing to do with coordination works. But due to misunderstanding, all letters relating to statistics/plan are marked to the present statistical branch which causes lot of undue problem for the branch.

Almost every important Deptt. of Delhi Administration are having their own statistical cell to coordinate the Statistical/Planning/Research works. It is therefore, highly justified to establish a Statistical Cell in an important Deptt. like office of the Dy. Commissioner which is a Revenue as well as relief head-quarters headed by the Dy. Commissioner/Secretary(Rev).

The statistical cell, on establishment, will do the following functions:

- i) Rendering services in planning of various proposals/schemes.
- ii) To Co-ordinate the information relating to various Branches, compilation, classification, scrutiny evaluation, monitoring and analysis of the data.

- iii) Issue and maintenance of programme/branch-wise progress reports (monthly/quarterly/half yearly/annually) and reports on figures and facts of this office yearly.
- iv) Designing relevant formats/proformas suitable to the requirements for filling up information and drawing graphs depicting the information.
- v) To maintain record of the Parliament and Matropolitan questions/VIP letters.

An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Annual Plan 1989-90. This will include provision for the following posts proposed to be created during 1989-90 and contingency expenses etc.

<u>S.NO.</u> <u>(1)</u>	<u>Name of the posts</u> <u>(2)</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u> <u>(3)</u>	<u>No of posts</u> <u>(4)</u>
1.	Research Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	1
2.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	1
3.	Stat. Investigator/ English Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
5.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	1

It also includes provision of PCs to all offices dealing with land records and revenue work for better management of the Land Record Statistics and revenue receipt. Provision for minimum essential staff for computer operation and land record management is included. It also includes outlay for purchase of field vehicles, telephones, copying-machines, airconditioners for computer room and renovation etc.

VIII. 4 - CIVIL SUPPLIES

Food & Supplies Department is playing vital role in the maintainance of regular supply of essential commodities of daily use and in ensuring equitable distribution through its network of P.D.S. outlets and Nominated Agencies of the Administration. The Public Distribution System caters to the need of about 20.00 lakhs Food card holders of the

Union Territory of Delhi. Essential commodities viz. Wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, controlled cloth, Kerosene oil, soft coke and candles are distributed to the consumers against the food cards through the widespred network of 3406 Fair Price Shops, 1853 Kerosene Depots and 976 Coal Depots. The number of public distribution system outlets are being constantly increased every day to cater the needs of the increasing population and newly emerging colonies.

The Department also regulates and ensures equitable distribution of other essential commodities through 25 Control Orders issued by the Department from time to time. The trades of essential articles like pulses, edible oils, wheat, sugar, cement etc., has been regulated through the different control orders.

Enforcement of the control orders passed under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and checking of P.D.S. outlets is another important function of the Department. Regular inspections are done and special drives are also launched to detect the cases of violation of control orders and to check hoarding, profiteering and unauthorise disposal of specified articles. Strict action is taken against the offenders by forfeiting the security amount, suspension/cancellation of licences and launching prosecution in the Special Court. The following information will reveal the action taken against the erring licencess.

	<u>1.1.87 to 31.12.87</u>	<u>1.1.88 to 31.8.88</u>
Checking done	5580	2264
Departmental action	1614	558
Sten. Deptt. action	98	88
FIR Lodged.	111	30
Amount Forfeited (Rs.)	966162	129855

Public Distribution System has gained great importance on account of its emphasis on the point No. 18 of the revised 20 Point Programme. Department has been assigned the job of opening more P.D.S. outlets. The Seventh Plan target

.....2/-

of the Department is opening of 450 Fair Price Shops against which 738 F.P.S. have already been opened. Year-wise achievements against the target of 100 F.P.S. are as under:-

Annual Plan	1985-86	204
	1986-87	247
	1987-88	174
	1988-89	113
	(upto Aug, 88)	

This is a regular feature of the Department & no financial implications are involved, under plan side.

An outlay of Rs. 15.40 lacs is proposed under 'Civil Supplies' Sector for the Annual Plan 1989-90. A part from the two ongoing scheme one new scheme viz 'State Youth award for consumer protection' are proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90. The scheme -wise details are as follows :-

1. DIRECTORATE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS: - (Rs. 4.10 lakhs)

The Directorate of Consumer Affairs was set up in October 1985 in the Food & Supplies Department with the following objectives :

1. To create consumer awareness.
2. To redress consumer grivances.
3. To foster a consumer movement in Delhi.

Under this plan scheme, the Directorate is organising consumer education programmes in all parts of Delhi with a view to educate consumers, about the provisions of the various laws on the subject of consumer protection, consumer rights and other related matters. It is also involving a number of voluntary organisations in its activities and grant-in-aid is given to them for promoting consumer protection in Delhi. Members of 20 voluntary organisations have also been given statutory powers to inspect P.D.S. outlets. Efforts will be made to identify some more voluntary organisations.

The Directorate is also giving wide publicity to make consumers aware of their rights and especially on the Consumer Protection Act through newspapers, Radio and Television. The Directorate also organises exhibitions on consumer protection/education and grants-in-aid to voluntary organisation.

At present seven posts have been sanctioned for the Directorate, Sanction for creation of two more posts of class Iv and two drivers has also been obtained which are likely to be filled up shortly.

.....3/-

The approved outlay for the scheme 'Dte. of Consumer Consumer Affairs' in the 7th plan is Rs. 10 lakhs. However an expenditure of Rs. 15.35 lakhs has already been incurred till the end of 1987-88. The approved outlay of Rs. 4 lacs during 1988-89 is likely to be utilised fully.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 4.10 lakhs is proposed as per the break -up indicated below:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Salaries	2.60
2.	Exhibiton and Publicity on Consumer Protection.	0.20
3.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organistions.	0.40
4.	Stationery & Office equipments.	0.20
5.	Rental charges of telephones.	0.20
6.	Maintenace of two vehicles.	0.40
7.	Expence on Meeting of Delhi, Consumer Protection Council.	0.10

TOTAL: 4.10

2. SETTING UP OF THE DISTRICT FORUM & STATE COMMISSION
:(Rs. 11.20 lakhs)

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies were to be set up in Delhi at the District and State Level to be known as District Forum and State Commission respectively. The objective is to provide speedy and inespensive redressal of consumer grievances.

Consequently, the scheme was formulated and included under the Seventh Five Year Plan in 1987-88 at the Revised Estimated stage. Under this scheme, it was proposed to set up one District Forum and one State Commission in Delhi during 1988-89. For each of these Redressal Forums, the following staff component was approved by the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.:-

President	-	1
Members.	-	2
Assistant	-	1
U.D.C.	-	1
Stenographer	-	1
L.D.C.	-	2
Chowkidar	-	1
Peon.	-	2
		<u>11</u>

Total sanctioned staff strength of the scheme is 33 posts.

.....4/-

An expenditure of Rs. 1.45 lakhs was incurred during 1987-88 . For the Annual Plan 1988-89 Rs. 3 lakhs is approved Against this the anticipated exp. is Rs. 6.60 lakhs.

The Department has already set up one District Forum and State Commission likely to become functional very soon. During the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is proposed to set up another District Forum for which the approval of the Government of India as required under the Act, has already been obtained and so also for the posts required for the same.

The financial implications during 1988-89 (revised) and the Annual Plan 1989-90 are as under :-

		(Rs, in lakhs]	
		<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>
1.	Salaries.	3.00	7.10
2.	Purchase of an inspection vehicle for the District Forum.(Approval for the purchase of vehicles already obtained).	1.10	1.10
3.	Installation of two telephones at the office of the District Forum & at the residence of the president, District forum.	0.08	0.16
4.	Office equipment (including photocopiers for the District Forum).	1.00	1.20
5.	Furniture & Fixture for the District Forum.	-	0.75
6.	Stationery.	-	0.29
7.	Rental Charges for telephones.	-	0.30
8.	Maintance of vehicles.	-	0.30
9.	Purchase of staff car for the President, State Commission.	1.25	-
10.	Publicity	0.17	-
		<u>6.60</u>	<u>11.20</u>

3. NEW SCHEME STATE YOUTH AWARD FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION: (Rs.0.10 lacs)

Government accords high priority to the programmes of consumer protection and is keen to promote a strong and broad based consumer movement in the country particularly at grass root level. Concern for the consumer is also included in the Twenty Point Programme, 1986 of the Government. Cognizant of the manifold problems of the consumers, the

Government has enacted a comprehensive consumer protection legislation namely the 'Consumer Protection Act, 1986' which aims at providing simple, inexpensive and speedy redressal to the consumer grievanses. However, to promote a strong consumer movements in the Union Territory of Delhi, each section of the society particularly the youths and the women have to contribute to that cause. To recognise the efforts made by the youths and women in this field in Delhi and to provide them incentive, the Delhi Administration is proposed to institute a scheme of 'State Youth Awards for consumer protection in 1989 -90. This Award will be given every years.

Under the scheme, 3 awards will be given in the shape of prize money of Rs. 5,000/-, Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 2,000. The recipients of the award will also be given certificate of Merit. The award is proposed to be instituted on the pattern of National Youth Award being given by the GOI. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lacs proposed to implement the scheme during the Annual Plan 1989-90 .

ELIGIBILITY OF THE AWARD

All the youths including women in the age group of 18 -35 years who have done outstanding work for consumer protection are eligible for this award. The performance of the youths who will apply for this award will be judged from their work in one or more of the following fields :-

- (1) Taking up important consumer cause.
- (2) Putting in special efforts for redressal of consumer grievamces.
- (3) Brining out new ideas for consumer protection and safety from health hazards.
- (4) Promoting consumer movement, particularly in smaller towns and rural areas through exhibitions, seminars demonstrations.
- (5) Undertaking consumer research of investigation into specific consumer problems.
- (6) Taking up any other activity which directly or indirectly contributes towards consumer protection and spreading the message of voluntary consumer, movement.

HOW TO APPLY FOR THE AWARD

1. The award will relate to each calender year.
2. The aspirant youth will submit two copies of the report of his/her activity to the Directorate of Consumer Affairs Delhi Administration. The report will indicate the activities of the youth under clear words and will also include brief biodata of the aspirant youth.

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3. The report should be written in legible handwriting preferably typed in double space.
4. The aspirant youth will give an undertaking that he/she will abide by the rules and regulations of the scheme.
5. He/She will clearly indicate that he/she will not have any copyright claim over the report submitted by him/her for the purpose of the award and the Admn., will have right to publish the material forwarded by the awardee youth.
6. The application/request along with the report should reach the Directorate of Consumer Affairs., Delhi Administration latest by the 28 th of Feb, of the next calender year to which award relates.

PROCEDURE FOR SELECTION

1. The Dte. of Consumer Affairs, Delhi Administration verify the activities of aspirant youths. In case the department finds the work commendable, it will forward the copy of the report submitted by the youth to the selection committee along with its recommendations and comments.
2. While assessing the performance of the aspirant youth, the Directorate will particularly see the impact of the performance on welfare of the consumers.
3. The recommendations and comments of the Directorate along with the report of the activities should reach the selection committee latest by 30th April.
4. The selection will be made by a committee comprising of C.E.C. and E.C. (H), Director, Consumer Affairs/Secretary-in-Charges of consumer protection in Delhi Administration and an eminent person who has done outstanding work in the field on consumer protection to be nominated by the Department of Food & Supplies of Delhi Administration. The recommendations of the Committee will be approved by the Lt. Governor of Delhi.
5. Delhi Administration reserves the right not to give any award in the year in which no youth is found eligible for this purpose.
6. Delhi Administration reserves the right to change the date for receiving the request/report and submitting to Selection Committee.

VIII.5 WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

1. Strengthening of Weights & Measures department.

The main objective of the scheme is the protection of consumers interest by enforcement of legal provisions under Rajasthan Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act-1958 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi and Standards of Weights & Measures Act-76 (Packaged Commodity Rules-1977). The objective of the scheme is also to maintain fair trade and price discipline in different markets of the Union Territory of Delhi.

/Consumers

2. The implementation of the scheme is needed and justified in the interest of the large numbers of consumers. There are large number of traders and industrial establishment in the U.T. of Delhi and the trade activity is increasing enormously in different parts of the city and it's suburbs/resettlement colonies. The Weights and Measures Department is responsible and engaged in regard to the following duties:-

- (i) Verification/re-verification, stamping/res-tamping of Weights & Measures and Weighing and Measuring instruments used by traders, industrial establishment at regular intervals.
- (ii) Caliberation and re-caliberation of Auto-Rickshaws/Taxi Fare meters.
- (iii) Grant of various licences to manufacturers, Repairers and Dealers in the trade.
- (iv) Regular inspections and special drives for checking of Weights & Measures and Weighing and Measuring equipments used during the course of trade/commerce transactions and also industrial establishments by the inspectorate staff.
- (v) Training of it's own staff and those sponsored by by the Govt. of India from other developing countries from time to time.
- (vi) Checking of Auto-Rickshaws/Taxi Fare Meters on the road alongwith the Traffic Police.
- (vii) Publicity and consumer education through various media.
- (viii) Compounding of the offences under standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodity Rules-1977) and launching of prosecution in the court of law.
- (ix) The department is also maintaining a Standard Lab in Wazirpur Industrial Area for maintenance of Secondary and Reference Standards and verification of working Standards.

3. It is also proposed to take verification and stamping of all Domestic Water-meters and Clinical Thermometer for human safety. This additional activity would need additional staff and further strengthening of the organisation. It is also envisaged to enforce the new standards of Weights and Measures (Enf.) Act-1985 and the rules made there under. It is also provided for compounding of offences. The new provisions will increase the work load enormously and would need additional staff.

4. For proper function of the organisation and additional activities to be undertaken, following additional staff would be needed :-

For Hq. & Lab.

1. Mechanic for a Std. Lab. at Wazirpur (950-1500)... 1
2. Peon-cum-Chowkidar for Zones. (Rs.750-940)...10
3. Helper for Mobile Van (Rs.750-940)...1

For one Zonal Office in South Delhi.

1. Inspector (Rs.1640-2900).....1
2. Asstt. Inspector (Rs.1400-2300).....1
3. Manual Asstt. (Rs.850-1150)1
4. Chowkidar (Rs.750-940)1
5. Peon-cum-Chowkidar (Rs.750-940)1

Details indicating New Projects to be proposed for the Annual Plan 1989 - 90.

1. Setting of Enforcement Cell.

During the Annual Plan 89-90, it is proposed to set up a Enforcement cell with a view to tighten the Enforcement work and to ensure that the various laws and acts are observed strictly by the traders/dealers/distributors/manufacturers in the interest of the protection of the consumers interest. In the past it has been noticed that the various acts and rules framed and notified are not observed by traders community and the consumer is suffering badly. At present the work of Enforcement is being looked after by the staff posted in the various Zonal offices in addition to their own duties of the Zone. There are 2/3 Asstt. Inspectors posted in the Zonal offices and for Enforcement purpose this strength is not enough to check the widely spreaded markets of the Union Territory of Delhi. Further the unauthorised markets are coming up in the Union Territory of Delhi which also require regular checkings. Therefore, in the consumer interest and Enforcement of various legal provisions of Acts and Rules notified on the subject, the need for the setting of Enforcement cell is fully justified. By way of strict Enforcement of the rules the defaulters shall be booked and prosecuted or otherwise the case shall be compounded on payment of amounts as prescribed by the Controller of Weights & Measures. Thus in further it is hoped that the scheme will bring much more revenue to the exchequer of the Government.

- i) Asstt. Inspector One post for each Zone (Rs.1400-2300)....9
except for T.M. Unit.
- ii) Driver (Rs. 950-1500)....1

2). Staff for Standard Lab.

a) There is one Standard Lab. at Wazirpur, where references/ Secondary Standards are being maintained. In addition there are eight Zonal Offices where Working Standards are being maintained. The correctness of the Zonal working standards are verified at the Standard Lab. at Wazirpur. In addition to the above duties the verification and the stamping of the Domestic water meters and the clinical thermometers shall also be done at the Std. Lab, Wazirpur. For this purpose, the various equipments for testing the correctness of the above meters have already been installed at the premises of the Standard Lab at Wazirpur. The need for the strengthening of staff is fully justified. The scheme of verification of these meters when

implemented shall earn extra revenue for the exchequer. Thus the scheme will be revenue earnings and expected to be self sustaining.

(i)	Sr. Met. Asstt.	(Rs. 1640-2900).....	2
(ii)	Jr. Met. Asstt.	(Rs. 1400-2300).....	4
(iii)	Lab. Asstt.	(Rs. 950-1500)	6
(iv)	U.D. C.	(Rs. 1200-2040).....	1
(v)	Gate Keeper	(Rs. 750-940)	2
(vi)	Sweeper	(Rs. 750-940)	1

B. Standards of Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985 is to be enforced w.e.f. 1.10.88 throughout the Union Territory of Delhi. When the said act is implemented, the work load in the Zonal offices shall increase tremendously and the various fees prescribed shall be received in cash at the zonal level.

In view of the position stated above, it is fully justified that the following personnel of the accounts side be appointed :-

(i)	Accounts Officer ...	(Rs.2000-3500)....	1
(ii)	U.D.Cs	(Rs.1200-2040)....	10

One for each zonal office.

III. Purchase of Weights/Equipments for zonal offices.

At present there are not sufficient number of test weights in different zonal offices which are necessary for testing of Weigh-bridges. At present we have been getting test weights from different zones to be used at the time of testing of Weigh-bridges in a particular zonal office which creates hinderance in the working of other zones and is time consuming as well as expensive. Thus the need for purchase of additional 10 Tons of C.I. Weights for zonal offices is fully justified. Further, 1 Typewriter is required for each zonal office for smooth functioning of the office correspondence. During 1989-90, we have proposed to purchase 10 New Typewriters. Thus there is an estimate of Rs. 1,00,000 for the purchases indicated above.

Further, at present there are only 2 Rigs in the Standards Lab. for calibration of Domestic Water-Meters which are sufficient only for testing of 75 Domestic Water-Meters. The information as gathered from M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. indicate that 175 Domestic Water Meters are required to be calibrated daily. As such we shall be requiring in six more Rigs for the proper calibration of Domestic Water Meters. In Addition to it we shall be requiring 1 Hydrostatic Machine for Hydrostatic test of Domestic Water-Meters. The total expenditure on these purchases shall be amounting to Rs. 1,50,000/-.

In addition to the above Revenue expenditure, an outlay of Rs. 5,00,000/- for construction of the building for testing the Meters of Auto-Rickshaws and Taxis is also proposed. A token amount of Rs.1,00,000/- in the budget for 1988-89 is provided for the purchase of the land for the said building.

In all an outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 including the capital content of Rs. 5,00 lakhs.

SOCIAL SERVICES
EDUCATION, SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURES
IX.1. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education holds the key to economic growth so cial transformation, modernisation and national integration. Plan proposals of Delhi have been formulated keeping in view the broad objectives laid down in the national policy on General Education. Earnest efforts are being made by the Delhi Administration to provide educational facilities to every child who opts for it. While improving the educational facilities - quantitatively, adequate attention is also paid in improving the quality of education.

The educational facilities are developed in stages i.e., pre-primary, primary, Middle, secondary/ senior secondary and university level. Pre-primary and primary education is mainly the responsibility of local bodies. Middle and secondary education is primarily looked after, by the Delhi Administration, NDMC though mainly concerned with primary education, is running 10 Middle schools and 4 higher secondary schools in its area at present. Apart from this, some autonomous bodies and private organisations are also engaged in imparting education at elementary and secondary level. These organisation are given grant-in-aid by the Delhi Administration to meet the expenditure on education. As a result of investment in the implementation of various educational programmes under various Five Year Plans the number of schools and enrolment has increased considerably and consequently the literacy rate in Delhi has increased from 38% in 1961 to 61.5% in 1981 compared to the All India Literacy rate of 36.23% in 1981.

The following table indicates the growth of number of schools in the U.T. of Delhi since the beginning of the Plan:-

Stage	1950-51	1979-80	83-84	84-85	87-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.Primary	530	1677	1819	1839	1905
2.Middle	74	325	377	397	461
3.Sec./Sr.Sec. Schools	69	678	796	843	994
	673	2680	2992	3079	3360

The enrolment of Children in different age groups has also increased considerably as is evident from the following table:-

(Figures in Lakhs)

Age Group	1971-72	75-76	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
06-11	4.65	5.71	6.44	6.63	6.96	7.15	7.41	7.67	7.86	8.33	8.64	8.95
11-14	2.25	2.59	3.03	3.23	3.40	3.55	3.80	3.94	4.18	4.24	4.70	4.99
14-18	1.62	1.91	2.40	2.53	2.65	2.70	2.82	2.94	3.14	3.30	3.49	3.69

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7th FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND THE
ANNUAL PLANS 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 AND 1988-89

The agency-wise details of the approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan, expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and the approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is given below:-

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Agency	7th Plan	Actual Expenditure			1988-89 Anti.	
	1985-90 App.Out- lay	85-86	86-87	87-88	App. Outlay	Exp.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dt. of Edn.	20240.00	1260.77	1954.22	2388.38	2798.00	3497.65
M.C Deptt.	58.00	1.33	1.56	54.44	13.00	9.30
M.C D	3075.00	614.26	834.94	1050.00	1092.00	1092.00
NDMC	572.00	118.10	147.00	165.00	177.00	177.00
TOTAL	23945.00	1994.91	2937.72	3657.82	4080.00	4775.95

In physical terms during 1985-86 the Dte of Education opened/bifurcated/up-graded a total number of 63 new schools. Similarly MCD opened 19 new primary schools.

During 1986-87 the major achievements were:-

- 1- The Directorate of Education opened/bifurcated/up-graded a total number, of 72 new Schools.
- 2- The MCD opened 20 new primary schools.

During the Annual Plan 1987-88, the Directorate of Education opened/bifurcated/upgraded a total of 80 new schools. Three new Colleges viz., College of Physical Education, College of Business Studies and Delhi College of Arts & Commerce were opened. The Delhi College of Arts & Commerce is the replacement of G.D. Salwan College which would be wound up in phases in two years by June 1989. Similarly MCD opened 26 new Primary Schools.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.4080 lakhs in 1988-89 an amount of Rs.4775.95 lakhs is likely to be utilised under this sector. The Directorate of Education has already opened 45 new schools. Similarly MCD opened 30 new primary schools in its area. NDMC also upgraded 4 Primary schools to middle standard during 1988-89. The likely enrolment in the current year is 8.95 lakhs, 4.99 lakhs, 2.30 lakhs and 1.31 lakhs respectively for classes I to V, VI to VIII, IX to X and XI to XII respectively. Under Adult literacy programmes about 1.40 lakhs persons are likely to be benefitted.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90:

An outlay of Rs.5600.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for this sector. It is proposed to open 50 new Primary Schools by MCD and one new Primary School by NDMC. The Directorate of Education has proposed to open 28 new middle schools, bifurcate 5 middle schools, 18 secondary schools, and 8 senior secondary schools and upgrade 20 middle schools to secondary and 30 secondary schools to senior secondary schools totalling to 109 schools during 1989-90.

During 1989-90 the enrolment of children is likely to increase from 8.95 lakhs to 9.20 lakhs, from 4.99 lakhs to 5.11 lakhs, from 2.39 lakhs to 2.43 lakhs and from 1.31 lakhs to 1.35 lakhs in primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary classes respectively. Under Adult literacy programme 1.40 lakhs beneficiaries are targetted to be covered by opening 3500 centres.

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Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.5600 lakhs the Minimum Need Programmes account for Rs.3333.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

The agency-wise break-up of the proposed outlay and the MNP component is indicated below:-

S.No.	Agency.	1989-90 (Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Proposed outlay	Of which MNP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1-	Dte. of Education	3850.00	1743.00
2-	NCC Department	150.00	-
3-	MCD	1350.00	1350.00
4-	NDMC	250.00	240.00
	TOTAL:	5600.00	3333.00

The agency-wise details of the schemes proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 are as follows:

I Dte. of Education

1. STRENGTHENING OF BOOK BANKS (Rs.12.00 LAKHS):

Under this continuing scheme, books are provided to the needy students to the class VI to XII whose parental income is less than Rs.500/- p.m. It is proposed to increase this limit from Rs.500/- p.m., to Rs.1500/- p.m. A similar proposal is under active consideration of Government of India. Once this proposal is approved, it will be a mere formality to obtain the approval of the Government of India under the instant scheme. During 1986-87 and 87-88, a sum of Rs.6.28 and 10.81 lakhs was spent benefitting nearly 17,000 and 29,000 students. During 1988-89, Rs.10.00 Lakhs is likely to be spent benefitting about 27,000 students.

An outlay of Rs.12.00 Lakhs (Rs.7.00 Lakhs for MNP and Rs.5.00 Lakhs for non-MNP) is proposed for the year 89-90. This will benefit nearly 40,000 students of Government and Aided schools.

2. FREE TRANSPORT FACILITIES TO GIRLS STUDENTS IN RURAL AREAS (Rs.10.00 Lakhs)

This scheme is an on going scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to encourage girl students from rural areas to pursue their studies by way of providing them to and fro transport facilities. At present nearly 4100 girl students studying in 12 schools of Urban areas from about 120 villages are availing this facility. The transport facility is provided through the private contractors.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 Lakhs (Rs.6.00 Lakhs under MNP and Rs.4.00 Lakhs in non-MNP) is proposed for the year 1989-90. This will benefit nearly 4600 girl students of rural areas.

3. IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES (Rs.1600 Lakhs)

Under this continuing scheme, special grant is sanctioned to all the Government and Government Aided schools for the purchase of books on new topics to strengthen the schools libraries. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs.5.98 Lakhs was utilised benefitting nearly 8.06 Lakhs students of 1000 Government and Government-Aided schools.

An outlay of Rs.14.00 Lakhs is approved for the year 1988-89. Sanction for the entire amount has been issued to all the Government and Government-Aided Schools.

An outlay of Rs.1600 Lakhs (Rs.10.00 lakhs under MNP and Rs.6.00 lakhs under Non-MNP) is proposed during 1989-90.

4. FREE SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS (Rs.40.00 Lakhs):

This is a continuing scheme introduced with the following objectives:-

1. To help children belonging to weaker section including SC/ST.
2. To remove inferiority complex from their mind.
3. To make them regular in attendance.

A pair of uniform consting of Rs.70/- is given to the students of Government and Government aided schools whose parent's income is less than Rs.500/- per month and who have 75% attendance during the previous academic year with satisfactory performace. It is porposed to increase this limit from Rs.500/- per month to Rs.1500/- per month. The matter is under the active consideration of Government of India. During 1986-87 only a sum of Rs.21.02 Lakhs was spent out of an approved outlay of Rs.40.00 Lakhs due to inadequate existing income ceiling of Rs.500/- per month benefitting nearly 3000 students.

An outlay of Rs.45.00 Lakhs (Rs.25 Lakhs in MNP and Rs.15.00 Lakhs in Non-MNP) is proposed for the year 1989-90.

5. FREE SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS (Rs.2.00 Lakhs):

Under this continuing scheme, free text books are supplied to the children studying in the primary sections attached with Government and Government aided composite schools subject to the condition that their parental income does not exceed Rs.500/- per month. Books are supplied to the schools by the Bureau of Text Books or through retail book-sellers. A sum of Rs.0.34 Lakhs was utilised during 1986-87 benefitting nearly 3400 students of 40 primary schools under the control of Directorate of Education. A proposal to increase the present income ceiling of Rs.500/- per month to Rs.1500/- per month is under the active consideration of Government of India.

An outlay of Rs.1.00 Lakh was approved under this scheme during 1988-89 and Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. This will benefit nearly 12,000 students.

6. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION (Rs.4.00 Lakhs):

The drop-outs from the schools, who could not complete their education for one reason or other have also got a right to education. Non-formal-education is complementary to formal system of education. The main function of this continuing scheme is to provide education to those children in the age group of 6-14 who could not complete their education for one reason or other. At present 67 Non-formal-education centres are running. Each centre has got an enrolment of approximately 20 students. The centre incharge is paid a monthly remuneration of Rs.100/- p.m. At present 941 beneficiaries are drawing benefits from this scheme.

During 1989-90 it is proposed to open 200 more centres and nearly 8220 will be benefitted from these centres.

For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.4.00 Lakhs is proposed for the implementation of this scheme. The details is as under:-

1) Honorarium to Teachers/ Instructors:		
200 Teachers @ Rs.100/- p.m.	=	Rs.2.40 Lakhs
2) Miscellaneous Expenditure including teaching materials	=	<u>Rs.1.60 Lakhs</u>
	TOTAL=	<u>Rs.4.00 Lakhs</u>

7. ADDITIONAL SCHOOLING FACILITIES IN THE AGE GROUP 11-14 and 14-17 YEARS Rs.1363.44 LAKHS
(Rs.636.00 Lakhs in MNP & Rs.727.44 Lakhs in Non-MNP)

The main objective of the scheme is to provide additional educational facilities to accommodate the additional school going children in the age group (11-14 years and 14-17 years). Every year the additionality in enrolment in the group 11-14 years., and 14-17 yrs is to the extent of 15,000 to 20,000/- students. The programme contents are as under:-

1. Opening of New Middle schools.
2. Bifurcation of Middle, Secondary and Senior Secondary over crowded schools.
3. Up-gradation of Middle Schools to Secondary and Secondary to Senior Secondary depending on enrolment.
4. Addition of new sections.
5. Introduction of new subjects.
6. Creation of new posts for newly opened/bifurcated/upgraded schools as per post-fixation norms.
7. Hiring of tents for new schools.
8. Purchase of furniture.
9. Printing of admission form for all the five Districts.
10. Providing facilities of books; stationery, A.V. Aids and Misc. contingencies for the new schools.

11. Printing of post-fixation proforma.
12. Providing grant-in-aid to aided schools.
13. Providing grant-in-aid to academies i.e.,
Punjabi, Urdu, Sanskrit & Shatikala & Hindi.

As against the 7th Plan 1985-90 allocation of Rs.6935/- lakhs, a sum of Rs.144.92 lakhs, 448.00 lakhs and Rs.882.29 lakhs was spent during 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88 respectively. As against the approved outlay of Rs.1137 lakhs during 1987-88, a sum of Rs.1390 lakhs is expected to be utilised. The table below given the details of new schools opened/bifurcated/upgraded during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 & 1988-89.

S. no	Name of the items	Target 85-90	Ach. 85-86	Ach. 86-87	Ach. 87-88	Target 1988-89	Ach. 88-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1)	Opening of new Middle Schools	119	11	21	26	25	9
2)	<u>Bifurcation of</u>						
	1) Middle Schools	25	5	-	1	6	3
	2) Sec. Schools	74	1	3	3	20	2
	3) Sr.Sec.Schools	33	2	7	7	6	4
3)	<u>Upgradation from:</u>						
	1) Middle to Sec. schools	83	26	21	20	18	8
	2) Sec. to Sr.Sec.	105	18	20	23	25	17
		<u>439</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>43</u>

The enrolment position is as under(in thousand)

1)	Class-VI to VIII	524	418	442	470	499	498
2)	Class IX to X	237	199	211	224	238	237
3)	Class XI to XII	137	115	119	125	131	138

Accordingly target of enrolment for 1989-90 is fixed as under:-

Class VI to VII	-	511
Class IX to X	-	243
Class XI to XII	-	134

The following table gives the details of the number of schools proposed to be opened/upgraded/bifurcated during the year 1989-90:-

S.No.	Item	No. of schools
1-	New Middle Schools	28
2-	<u>Bifurcation of:</u>	
	i) Middle Schools	5
	ii) Secondary Schools	18
	iii) Sr. Sec. Schools	08
3-	<u>Upgradation from:</u>	
	i) Middle to Secondary	20
	ii) Sec. to Sr.Sec.Schools	30
		<u>109</u>

Contd ...

During the financial year 1988-89, 1080 posts of teachers/ministerial staff has been created. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90:-

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
Principal.....	30
Vice Principal	50
PGTs.....	250
TGTs.....	900
Language Trs..	250
Dr. Teachers..	45
PETs.....	50
Dom.Sc.Trs....	65
WET.....	60
Head Clerks...	70
UDC.....	60
Librarian PGT.	20
TGT.	50
Superintendent	500
Lab. Asstts...	60
Class-IV(Full-Time)	120
Class-IV(Part-Time)	100
Music.....	30
LDC.....	60
HM(M).....	15
Library Attendant	190
Asstt. Trs....	10
TOTAL	2985

Efforts will be made to open the new schools in Resettlement colonies, new colonies and the areas dominated by Scheduled Castes.

An outlay of Rs.1363.44 lakhs is proposed for the implementation of this scheme during the year 1989-90.

8. INTRODUCTION OF YOGA IN SCHOOLS (Rs.2 Lakhs)

The objectives of the ongoing scheme are:

1. To expose the students to the old efficacy of the system of Harmonious development of the body suited to every individual.
2. To help in developing nouro-muscular co-ordination.
3. To help in strengthening psycosomatic system.
4. To help in acquiring self-discipline.
5. To help in cultivating rational & psychological adjustments towards day to day life situations.
6. To help in educating moral values in life like honesty uprightness humility altruism.

7. To help in developing pride towards cultural heritage.
8. To help in developing feelings of universal brotherhood and fraternity.

Need justification:- The Yoga system had its origin in India which can be practised in home and outside. It has a unique effect on harmonising mentally and physically.

The programme contents are:

- (a) Purchase of Yoga teaching articles for schools.
- (b) Refresher course for in-service yoga teachers.
- (c) Yoga Competition.

Physical targets approved for 7th Plan.

1. To provide yoga instruction to all the students.
2. To provide required equipment to all schools where yoga has been instructed.
3. To organise yoga competitions at zonal and inter-zonal level.
4. Re-orientation course of the inservice teachers.

During 1988-89 the following programmes are being taken up:-

1. Supply of equipment for yoga to all schools.
2. Yoga competition for zonal and inter-zonal level.
3. Refresher course in service teachers.

All the programmes are proposed to be continued during the A.P. 1989-90.

Achievement till date.

1. All schools have been given grants for purchases of equipment for yoga.
2. Yoga competitions at zonal and inter-zonal level were organised.
3. Interviews of the teachers have been held and appointments are pending.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs (Rs. 1 lakh each under MNP and Non-MNP) is proposed as per the break-up given below:-

	<u>Rs. in Lakhs</u>
1. Purchase of Yoga Teaching articles for schools	1.00
2. Stationery & furniture	0.55
3. Maintenance of Jeep	---
4. Refresher Course for in-service yoga teachers	0.35
5. Yoga Competitions	<u>0.10</u>
TOTAL	<u>2.00</u>

During 89-90 it is proposed to purchase a Jeep also under the scheme if funds are available.

9. CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME (Rs.1700.00 Lakhs)
(INCLUDING MNP & NON-MNP)

NEW CONSTRUCTION:

A minimum amount of Rs.800 lakhs would be required for the construction works during 1989-90. Out of this, an amount of Rs.350 lakhs would be spent on carried over works from the last year. An amount of Rs.250 lakhs would be required for execution of works, which were sanctioned during 1988-89 and before, but could not be started. An amount of Rs.200 lakhs would be required for the new works which are likely to be sanctioned during 1989-90.

PRE-FAB CONSTRUCTION:

In order to replace the teneted accommodation in Govt. schools, the semi-pucca structures are being constructed all over the U.T. of Delhi. An amount of Rs.450 lakhs would be required during 1989-90 and out of this Rs.250 lakhs would be spent on carried over works, Rs.100 lakhs on the works sanctioned last year but could not be started and Rs.100 lakhs on the works which are likely to be sanctioned.

HORTICULTURE:

An amount of Rs.50 lakhs would be required for improving the environment and to cope with the increasing population in Delhi. Out of this Rs.20 lakhs are likely to be spent on carried over works and Rs.30 lakhs on the works likely to be sanctioned during 1989-90.

RENOVATION:

For maintaining the Government school buildings in the U.T. of Delhi an amount of Rs.250 lakhs would be required. Out of this Rs.75 lakhs would be spent on carried over works, 75 lakhs on the works which were sanctioned in previous year but could not be started and Rs.100 lakhs for carrying out new sanctions during 1989-90.

COST OF LAND:

For opening new Government schools in the U.T. of Delhi, sites have to be purchased from DDA, L & D O and Gram Panchayats. For this, an amount of Rs.150 lakhs would be required for purchasing nearly 15 sites.

SUMMARY:

Construction	800 Lakhs
Pre-fab	450 lakhs
Horticulture	50 lakhs
Renovation	250 lakhs
Cost of Land	150 lakhs
<u>G. Total</u>	<u>1700 lakhs</u>

10. ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME (Rs. 64.00 lakhs)

This scheme is in operation since 1979-80. The objectives are as under:

1. To impart literacy and numeracy skills to the illiterates in the age group of 15 to 35 years.
2. To improve their functional skills.
3. To increase their awareness towards social problems.

Twenty Adult Literacy Project were in operation during the year 87-88. A sum of Rs. 9.76 lakhs was spent. Two thousands centres were opened benefiting 90,000 peoples. During the year 1988-89, 3164 centres are functioning and it is targetted to benefit one lakh people. This includes 300 centres run by Rural Functional Literacy Scheme and Centres run by Voluntary Organisations.

It is proposed to open 3500 centres including those of Voluntary Agencies covering 1,40 lakh beneficiaries during the year 89-90. The school students will also be involved under 'each one teach one' campaign. An outlay of Rs. 64.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 as per break up given below:

A-	Salary component	20.00 lakhs
	Office Expenses	06.00 lakhs
	Material & Supplies	07.00 lakhs
	Other Charges	<u>03.00 lakhs</u>
	TOTAL	<u>36.00 lakhs</u>

- B- To prevent neo-literate from relapsing into illiteracy 200 Jan Shikshan Nilyam are being opened within the current financial year as per scheme of the Govt of India. These centres (JSNs) will be continued during the next financial year and 100 more JSN will be opened during 89-90. The expenditure on these JSNs will be/under:

	In the Year
	<u>89-90</u>
i) - Expenditure on 200 JSNs @ Rs. 7000/- per JSN as per norms of the Govt of India	14 lakhs
ii) - Expenditure on 100 JSNs to be opened in 89-90 @ Rs. 14000/- per annum as per year's stick of the Ministry	14 Lakhs
TOTAL	<u>28 Lakhs</u>

11. GRANT IN AID TO PUNJABI ACADEMY FOR PUNJABI LANGUAGE TEACHING PROGRAMME (Rs.80 lakhs)

The Punjabi Academy was established in the year 1981-82 by Delhi Administration. The academy has since assumed status of premier organisation for the promotion of Punjabi Language, Literature and culture. Among other schemes, the Academy has also been implementing an important and vital scheme of development of Punjabi Language Teaching Programme in schools. Under this scheme, part-time punjabi language teachers are provided by the Punjabi Academy to Government/MCD/NDM/Aided/Recognised schools till regular Punjabi Language Teachers are made available as per norms of the Department. The expenditure on this scheme was being met from the normal grant released by Delhi Administration under sector "Art & Culture".

The Administration proposed a separate scheme under the "Education Sector" for providing such part-time Punjabi Language Teachers in the Schools. The Planning Commission approved the scheme and a separate provision of Rs.65.00 lakhs was agreed to in the Plan Outlay for the year 1988-89 as follows:-

a) For providing part-time Punjabi Language Teachers in Primary and Middle Schools	Rs.56.00 Lakhs
b) For providing Part-time Punjabi Language Teachers in Secondary/Sr.Secondary Schools	Rs.09.00 Lakhs
TOTAL	<u>Rs.65.00 Lakhs</u>

The physical target was fixed at 1500 Part-Time Punjabi Language Teachers. The break-up of these teachers is as follows:-

Primary Teachers	: 1200
Middle class	: 200
Secondary/Sr.Secondary	: 100
TOTAL	<u>1500</u>

These teachers are paid a lumpsum remuneration as follows:-

Primary Teachers	: Rs.500/-
Middle class	: Rs.600/-
Secondary/Sr.Secondary	: Rs.700/-

During 1986-87 and 1987-88 when the expenditure was met out of the normal budget of the Academy, the Academy provided 450 teachers and 1159 teachers respectively. During the current year, the academy already provided 1101 against the target of 1500 part-time teachers.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 the target of 1600 teachers is proposed.

The pattern of Assistance governing release of grant to the Academy has already been approved by the Central Government.

PROVISION OF PUNJABI BOOKS FREE OF COST TO THE STUDENTS OF PRIMARY CLASS

'The Punjabi Primers' to beginners is supplied free of cost. It is proposed to supply the same to 50,000 & 60,000 students during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. In addition, the Punjabi books are also supplied free of cost to the students of 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th i.e., upto Primary level. The estimated expenditure on the same is Rs.5.00 lakhs during the year 1988-89 and Rs.7.00 lakhs during the year 1989-90.

PROVISION OF PUNJABI LANGUAGE MEDIUM BOOKS TO CHILDREN OF PRIMARY CLASSES IN PUNJABI MEDIUM SCHOOLS

It is proposed to establish 4 Punjabi Medium Schools in collaboration with the MCD in the Union Territory of Delhi. One such school has already been opened by the MCD in Tilak Vihar. There are about 750 students on roll in that school. The Corporation has agreed to open 3 more such Punjabi Medium Schools in Chauhandi (West), Geeta Colony (East) and Govind Puri (South) during the current year. Pending provision of regular teachers by the MCD Part-Time Punjabi Language Teachers are provided by the Academy in these Punjabi Medium Schools. Similarly the Punjabi books are also supplied by the Academy. The estimated expenditure on the same during the current year is Rs.3.00 lakhs while during the year 1989-90 is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

TRAINING/ORIENTAL COURSE FOR PART-TIME PUNJABI LANGUAGE TEACHERS:

Since most of the part-time Punjabi Language Teachers provided by the Academy did not possess teaching qualifications it is necessary to organise training/orientation course for such parttime punjabi language teachers. 10 such courses have already been organised by the Academy and during these course training was imparted to about 800 teachers. Similar course are proposed to be organised for the teachers being appointed from the new Academic Session starting from 15.7.88 and similarly in the next year. There will be an estimated expenditure of Rs.2.00 lakhs during the current year and Rs.3.00 lakhs during the year 1989-90. A decision has already been taken by the Academy to pay remuneration in such courses/training programme at the rates approved by the Delhi Administration Directorate of Education.

REMUNERATION TO FIELD SUPERVISORS

There is a need to appoint field supervisors for supervision of work of Punjabi Language Teaching programme in the schools where Part-Time Teachers are provided by the Academy. Presently it is proposed to pay a token amount of Rs.500/- per month to each such supervisors. The estimated expenditure on the same is Rs.1.50 lakhs during the year 1988-89 and Rs.1.50 lakhs in 1989-90.

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An outlay of Rs.95 lakhs (Rs.80 lakhs under MNP and Rs.15 lakhs under Non-MNP) is proposed for the scheme for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

12. GRANT IN AID TO URDU ACADEMY FOR URDU LANGUAGE TEACHING PROGRAMME (Rs.8 lakhs)

Government of India and Delhi Administration has recognised Urdu as an official language, in the Union Territory of Delhi in addition to Hindi and Punjabi. For the promotion and development of Urdu language and composite lingual culture three academies viz., Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi, have been established by Delhi Administration.

For the achievement of its objectives, various programmes have been formulated and being implemented by the Academy. One of the approved programmes is providing of Urdu teachers in Urdu Medium Primary/Middle/Secondary/Sr. Secondary Schools in Delhi. During the current financial year 10 under graduate teachers, 45 trained graduate teachers and 48 trained post graduate teachers have been provided so far. 24 Urdu teachers are being appointed from the month of October, 1988. The teachers are being paid at the following rate on part-time basis:-

	<u>Present rate</u>	<u>Proposed rate</u>
Trained under Graduate Teachers	Rs.500/-	Rs.600/-
Trained Graduate Teacher	Rs.600/-	Rs.700/-
Trained Post Graduate Teachers	Rs.700/-	Rs.800/-

It has been decided to enhance their remuneration as noted against each above.

The total expenditure for 125 teachers on an average of Rs.700/- p.m. comes to Rs.8.00 lakhs per year. Against this the planning commission in the meeting held on 19.11.88 has made a provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs. Additional funds to the tune of Rs.2 lakhs have been proposed in the R.E. 1988-89.

In the basis of survey conducted by the Academy there is anticipated demand of 50 more teachers during the next financial year requiring additional funds to the tune of Rs.4.00 lakhs. Hence a provision of 8 lakhs have been made for the year 1989-90 for this purpose.

from 1003 in the 6th Plan to 1357 and the number of teachers have gone up to 39000 approximately from 16336 during the 5th Plan period. But due to one reason or the other, the number of staff at Head Quarters has remained stagnant. To cope with the increased work load, staff has been withdrawn from the districts or schools as a temporary measure. This internal arrangement has adversely effected the working in schools and districts. At present 67 officials drawn from districts and schools are working in some of the main branches namely GOC, Post fixation cell, all the five Establishment branches and accounts branch on intrnal arrangement basis.

It is therefore, proposed to create the following new posts in various categories to strengtmen the staff at the headquarters for the efficient and effective control as per details given below:-

1. Purchase Branch: At present, the purchase branch has not store-keeper. With the increase in the number of schools the stores requirements have also multiplied to a great extent. It has become necessary to maintain the records of the stores in the proper manner. It is, therefore, proposed to create the following posts in the Purchase Branch(Accounts III):-

1. Superintendent (Purchase Officer)	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Head Clerk	1	Rs. 1400-2300
3. U.D.C	2	Rs. 1200-2040
4. Steno for Accounts Officer	1	Rs. 1200-2040
5. Daftary	1	Rs. 775-1025
6. Peon	2	Rs. 750-940

8

One for each store.

2. Act Branch: The act branch has not been entrusted with the additional responsibility of handling litigation cases, which have increased enormously during the last few years. There are nearly 400 cases going on in different courts. Timely and effective supervision of this work requires the creation of a litigation cell within the Branch and the post of Legal-Assistant and Assistant Legal Adviser has been created.

It is porposed to create the following posts tofstream-line the work:-

1. Joint Director of Edn.(Act)	Rs. 3500-5000	plus	1
		Rs. 150	
2. Superintendent	Rs. 1640-2900		1
3. Legal Assistant	Rs. 1400-2300		3
4. Head Clerk	Rs. 1400-2300		1
5. Upper Divison Clerk	Rs. 1200-2040		2
6. Stenographers	Rs. 1200-2040		2
7. Lower Divison Clerk	Rs. 950-1500		2
8. class-IV	Rs. 750-940		2

3. Vigilance Branch: This branch is proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts:-

1. Admn Officer(Vigilance)	1	Rs.2000-3500
2. Superintendent	1	Rs.1640-2900
3. Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
4. Upper Division Clerk	1	Rs.1200-2040
	<u>4</u>	

4. Administrative Reforms Branch: It is proposed to create the following posts to strengthen the Admn., Reforms Branch:-

1. Administrative Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
2. Superintendent	1	Rs.1640-2900
3. Statistical Asstt	1	Rs.1400-2300
4. U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	2	Rs.950-1500
6. Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
	<u>7</u>	

5. Language Cell: At present there is no staff in this cell. One PGT(Skt.), UDC, LDC & class IV servant have been drawn from schools to look after the work in the cell. It is, therefore, propose to appoint the following staff for the language cell:-

1. Sr. Language Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
2. Language Officer (Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi & Sanskrit)	4	Rs.1640-2900
3. Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
4. UDC	2	Rs.1200-2040
5. Steno	1	Rs.1200-2040
6. LDC	1	Rs.950-1500
	<u>10</u>	

6. Record Room: To cope with the increased work load of the Record Room, it is proposed to create one post of each of Superintendent, Head Clerk, UDC & LDC and Daftary in the Record Room.

7. College Cell: At present, the college cell has got only one Assistant. To cope with the increased work-load, one post each of UDC, LDC and Peon is proposed to be created as 3 new colleges have been opened by the Delhi Administration.

8. Welfare Branch: It is proposed to create one post each of UDC, Steno and Peon to strengthen this branch as the workload has increased manifold with the addition of number of Welfare Activities.

9. Establishment-Branch: With the re-organisation of the establishment branches the volume of work is too much for the existing staff to handle, hence, it is proposed to create the post of Two A.Os, 3 Supdts., 5 Head Clerks, 5 Stat. Asstts and 5 Stat Investigators, 7 UDCs, 5 LDCs, 1 Steno, 2 Peons, 5 Chair Recanners and 2 Drivers to strengthen this branch for smooth functioning.

10. House Building Advance Cell: At present, there is no sanctioned strength for this cell. Officials on internal arrangements are working, to cope with the increased work load the following posts are proposed to be created:-

1. Superintendent	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. SAS Accountant	1	Rs. 1640-2900
3. Head Clerk	1	Rs. 1400-2300
4. U.D.C.	1	Rs. 1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
	<u>5</u>	

11. Gazetted Officers Cell: This cell is proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts as there is no sanctioned posts for the cell and there are about 21,000 Gazetted Officers (Class-I & II) and this cell deals with all the administrative and financial matters:-

1. Administrative Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2. Superintendent	1	Rs. 1640-2900
3. Head Clerk	4	Rs. 1400-2300
4. U.D.C.	6	Rs. 1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	6	Rs. 950-1500
6. Peon	3	Rs. 750-940
7. Stat. Assistant	4	Rs. 1400-2300
	<u>25</u>	

12. Accounts Department: This department is also proposed to be strengthened by creating one post each of UDC, Steno and LDC in Accounts-II Branch and one post of UDC and LDC in Tripple Benefit Scheme Branch. It is also proposed to create one post of Dy. Controller of Accounts there are 8 Accounts Officers and Budgetary Control is over 100 crores. Cr ation of this post will be in keeping with the post of Comm-cum-Secty., created in 1986-87.

13. Plan Evaluation Branch: This branch has been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting evaluation of the plan schemes throughout the year. The work is being looked after by Plan Evaluation Officer with the Assistant of a Statistical Assistant and a Lower Division Clerk. Experience shows that existing staff is not sufficient to cope up with the burden of work entrusted with the P.E.O. Apart from evaluation work, Plan evaluation branch looks after the work relating to SCP and 20 Point Programme. The following additional posts are required for this cell:-

1. S.O.	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2. R.O.	2	Rs. 1640-2900
3. Stat. Asstt.	2	Rs. 1400-2300
4. Plan(Evaluation) Sr Investigator	4	Rs. 1200-2040
5. Peons	3	Rs. 750-940
	<u>12</u>	

14. Planning Branch: The Planning Branch is concerned with the preparation of Plan, issue of sanctions, preparation of budget etc., in respect of the schemes of Education sector. About 850 Government schools and several PIOs are engaged in the implementation of the Plan schemes. Thus there is a great burden of work on the Planning Branch. It is, therefore, proposed to create two more posts of Statistical Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300 besides one additional post of Planning Assistant in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300.

This post had also been proposed during Annual Plan 1988-89. At present there is only one post of Planning Assistant but the work is so voluminous and technical nature that existing staff finds it difficult to cope with it. Likewise it is felt that budgeting is the crucial and the important factor in the implementation of all the policies and programmes and is very much interlinked with the Planning process. This requires dedicated and sincere efforts to co-ordinate the work of plan and budget.

It is proposed to create one post of Dy. Director (Stat) for the planning branch in the pay scale of Rs. 3000-4500. At present there is a post of ADE(Plg.) who is the overall Incharge of Planning, Plan Evaluation Branch, Survey and Statistical Branch. He is under the Direct control of JDE(Plg). There is gap between the two officers and as such it is felt that one higher officer in the name of Deputy Director (Statistical) should be there to help in day-to-day work and co-ordinate between the Staff and Higher Officers.

It is also proposed to create two posts of Statistical Assistant in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300 for effective implementation of the 20 Point Programme and Special Component Plan. These posts are required urgently because the present staff is not able to cope with the additional work-load.

15. Post Fixation Cell: Presently all the staff of this cell on loan basis and as such the following posts are proposed to be created:-

1.	R.O.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2.	S.A.	5	Rs. 1400-2300
3.	Asstt.	1	Rs. 1400-2300
4.	LDC	3	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Class-IV	1	Rs. 750-940
		<u>11</u>	

16. Statistical Cell: The Branch deals with collection of data from as many as about 3300 Govt/ Aided/Un-aided/Primary to Senior Sec. Schools located in the Union Territory of Delhi. This data basically relates to two categories viz., numerical and financial position of these schools and cover all aspects of various parts of the schools activities. Since this work is of purely technical in nature most of the time, the staff posted there has been deputed to collect the data personally for its timely submission to the concerned authorities. The present staff sanctioned in the branch is inadequate and it is proposed to strengthen this branch by creating the following categories of posts:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Category of Post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1-	Statistical Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2-	R.O.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
3-	Stat Assistant	5	Rs. 1400-2300
4-	Stat Investigator	6	Rs. 1200-2040
5-	LDC	2	Rs. 1200-2040
6-	Steno	1	Rs. 1200-2040
7-	LDC	2	Rs. 950-1500
8-	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940
		<u>20</u>	

17. Survey Unit: This branch has sanctioned strength of only three posts i.e., ISA, ISI and 1 Peon to assist the survey officer in discharge of his day-to-day duties. Since this staff is not sufficient to take up any type of survey independently due to paucity of staff, the basic purpose of establishment of this unit has not been fulfilled. Accordingly it is proposed to strengthen this unit by creating the following posts:-

S.No.	Category of Post	No. of post	Scale of pay
1-	Survey Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2-	R.O.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
3-	Stat. Asstt.	3	Rs. 1400-2300
4-	Stat. Investigator	5	Rs. 1200-2040
5-	UDC	1	Rs. 1200-2040
6-	Steno	1	Rs. 1200-2040
7-	LDC	1	Rs. 950-1500
8-	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

18. Capital Works Branch: The present staff of this branch is insufficient to cope with the increased work load and as such one post each of JDE, Assistant Engineer, Legal Assistant, Head Clerk Statistical Assistant, UDC, LDC, Steno and Driver is proposed to be created to strength this branch, as the work-load has increased manyfold.

19. Scholarship Branch: This branch is also proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts to cope with up the increased work-load:-

1.	Accounts Officer	1	Rs. 2200-3500
2.	J.A.O.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
3.	U.D.C.	3	Rs. 1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940
		<u>8</u>	

20. Transport Facilities: Vehicles are required for adequate mobility for various official works and field work including contact of various agencies like DDA, FWD, MCD, M/o Works and Housing etc., by the Officers of the Head Quarters.

21. Public Relation Branch: For effective and better control and to provide quality education the opinion of the Public about the policies and programmes of the department gives sound footing in bringing about the change in the policies and programmes in social and economic perspective. Moreover, the department cannot escape criticism. There should be a co-ordinating body which defend the policies and programmes of the department, through mass-media i.e., newspapers, radio, television etc. At present, the department has no such agency branch which redress the public of their grievances and to suggest to the department various

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measures for the improvement or change in the policies and programmes on the basis of public opinion. It has, therefore, been decided to create the following posts in Directorate of Education.

1.	Public Relation Officer	2	Rs. 2000-3500
2.	Steno	2	Rs. 1200-2040
3.	H.C./Asstt.	2	Rs. 1400-2300
4.	U.D.C.	4	Rs. 1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	4	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Class-IV	2	Rs. 750-940

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Public Relations officer shall be responsible for collecting all the relevant information from the branches at Headquarters and from all the districts and arrange to present before the public in response to their queries, suggestion or criticism to defend the department and maintain its reputation and public image. MCD and NDMC have this facility which has helped them in maintaining their public image.

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FINANCIAL IMPLICATION: During the 7th Plan there is a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs. Following would be the financial implications during the Annual Plan 1989-90.

	<u>1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
Staff	4.70
Vehicles	0.80
Furniture	0.50
	5.00 lacs

14. STRENGTHENING OF INSPECTION STAFF (Rs.8.00 Lacs)

The main objective of this ongoing scheme is to provide additional facilities to all the five districts by way of staff, equipment etc. to strengthen the inspectorate staff.

Delhi being the Union Territory and the Capital of India has become the heart-throb and nerve centre of various activities viz. educational, cultural technological, scientific, industrial and commercial. During the last few years new residential colonies and the industrial complexes have been developed in the Union Territory of Delhi. This has ultimately resulted in the increase of educational institutions as it is obligatory to provide good & quality education to every child who seeks it. During the past few years, number of schools have been considerably increased as indicated in the table given below:-

TABLE

	<u>No. of Schools upto 5th Plan</u>	<u>No. of schools upto 6th Plan</u>
Govt.		
Govt.Aided	1003	1162
Govt.Unaided		

Latest position upto 1988-89 = 1395.

In order to make education a real instrument for the socio-economic transformation, it is very essential that every child should be given good and quality education to meet the challenges of the modern age. Eventually, it is very essential that the teacher and the taughts should be provided on the spot guidance in the latest methodology and the new content of Courses particularly in the light of new National education policy. For this the inspection and supervisory staff should be strengthened adequately to provide on the spot guidance to the teachers and the taughts and to solve other problems relating to education without causing any delay. It is, therefore, proposed to create new posts in the existing five districts and to create one more district (new) for the effective and efficient control over the education activity.

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The emphasis has been made to implement the following items of the scheme in 1989-90.

1. To create new district which could not be created earlier due to the ban on the creation of new posts.
2. Creation of new zones.
3. Creation of new posts in the districts as per norms.
4. Creation of monitoring, evaluation and co-ordination cell in each district with supporting staff.
5. Provision of vehicles for the efficient supervision and inspection.

During the year 1987-88, one new District (central) has been established in which 6 posts have been sanctioned. The proposal for creation of remaining posts is being sent to Delhi Administration.

Normally a district comprises 240 to 250 schools. Each district at present has more than 250 to 280 schools with about 2.25 lakhs students enrolment. Undoubtedly, this is a too big unit to have effective and efficient administration control. In order to ease the situation, it is every essential that one more district be created with adequate staff.

1. As per provision of Act & Rules, every recognised schools should be instructed atleast once in each academic year.
2. Every Education Officer is normally required to inspect and guide 1000 teachers.
3. A zone should not have more than 30 schools.

A part from this, E.O. has to act as a co-ordinator between the district and the head-quarter in the educational matter. Since EOs/DDOs are always busy in the inspection and out of the office for the most of the time, it is proposed to increase number of zones in each District from 6-7 to 8 zones in each District, making 40 zones in all. Besides it is also proposed to create one post of Supdt. in each zone so that routine work may be attended properly because at present a zone is headed by the Head Clerk so far as the ministerial staff is concerned which is a non-Gazetted official.

The following posts are proposed to be created during the next year 1989-90:-

PERSONAL BRANCH (DISTRICT):

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars of posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	D.D.E.	2
2.	Steno.	2
3.	Head-clerk	2
4.	UDC	2
5.	LDC	2
6.	Class IV	2

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ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars of Posts.</u>	<u>No.of Posts.</u>
1.	A.O.	2
2.	Supdt.	2
3.	U.D.C	12
4.	L.D.C	6
5.	Class IV	2
6.	Legal Assistant	6
7.	Despatch Rider	6

ACCOUNTS BRANCH

1.	SAS Accountant	2
2.	A.O.(Accountant)	2
3.	U.D.C.	8
4.	L.D.C.	6
5.	Peon	2

ZONES

1.	Education Officer	20
2.	D.E.O.	20
3.	Supdt.	40
4.	Supervisor (Phy.)	16
5.	Asstt./HC	16
6.	U.D.C.	32
7.	L.D.C.	16
8.	Steno	16
9.	Class IV	16

PLANNING MONITORING & STATISTICAL CELL

It has been emphasised time and again that all Planning should start at district level. At present, there is no machinery at the district level for planning, monitoring and co-ordination. A small statistical cell had been created during 1986-87 with one statistical Asstt. It is proposed to create the following posts at district level for planning, monitoring and co-ordination:-

1.	Statistical Officer	6
2.	R.O.	6
3.	S.A.	6
4.	S.I.	12
5.	L.D.C.	6
6.	Steno	6
7.	Class IV	6

It is also proposed to create one post of Supdt. in each zone to strengthen the ministerial staff in order to have control over the working of the zones. It is also proposed to purchase station wagons and motor cycles one for each district for effective and adequate mobility of Inspection staff for work such as conduct of enquiries, surprise visits etc.

The approved outlay for this scheme in the 7th Plan is Rs. 75 lakhs. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs in 1988-89 Rs. 4 lakhs is likely to be used. However, keeping in view of the proposed expansions an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90. Provisions for salary of staff vehicles & other items like furniture, equipment etc. are included in the proposal.

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It is felt that due to non availability of adequate transport facilities, the E.O. finds it very difficult to inspect every schools under the jurisdiction and as such unable to fulfil the requirement of the provision of DSEA/Rules. It is, therefore, proposed to provide one jeep to atleast 3 EO's to use it alternatively and it is also proposed to provide one motor cycle to each district for speedy delivery of important letters/files.

15. CORRESPONDENCE COURSE:- (rs.21.07 lacs)

This is a continuing scheme/approved for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan period with an approved outlay of Rs.60. lacs.

The scheme for correspondence courses to impart education at secondary level was started in 1968 under the control of Directorate of Eon., Delhi Admn., Delhi. It prepares students for secondary and senior school certificate (+2 stage) examinations conducted by the CBSE, N. Delhi in all the three streams viz. Science, Commerce & Humanities. The Vidyalaya caters to the needs of the students who on account one reason or the other could not pursue their studies in regular schools. Most of the students are house wives, military or para-military personnels posted far flung areas, wards of the employees in Indian missions abroad and other Indian nationals settled abroad and other Indian national settled abroad, who want Indian schooling for their children.

This technique of teaching has become quite popular & last year the enrolment was 22121. To provide efficient and better educational facilities to the students, the Vidyalaya organises the following contact programmes:-

1. Personal contact programme.
2. Remedial Teaching.
3. Response sheet checking
4. Orientation programme for contact class/ Remedial Teaching etc.

In the year 1988-89, the Vidyalaya proposes to purchase gadgets like Electrostat & embossing machine etc. for speedy & efficient handling & lesson-despatch to the students.

The Vidyalaya proposes to spend Rs.14.55 lakhs in 1988-89 and Rs.21.07 lacs in 1989-90.

16. ADULT EVENING SCHOOLS (rs.11.12 lacs)

The main objectives of the scheme is to encourage the adults who could not fulfil their desire for study due to certain adverse circumstances. The 1st Adult evening school was started by the Directorate of Eon. in the year 1968-69. This school gained much popularity. Consequently more schools were opened

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At present there are 4 senior secondary schools and 8 secondary schools for adults running in the different areas of Delhi. At present approximately 6000 adults are drawing benefits. In these schools part time PGT and TGT have been employed on monthly remuneration of Rs.625/- and Rs.500/- fixed. In view of the revision of pay scales of teachers it is proposed to revise the scales to Rs.750/- and Rs.650/- P.M. for PGT and TGT respectively. This will require more funds. The proposal is under the consideration of the Fin.Deptt. Delhi Admn.. During the year 87-88 there was an expenditure of Rs.6.64 lacs. During the year 88-89 it is expected that expenditure will be Rs.9.25 lacs.

During the year 89-90 it is proposed to open 4 more secondary schools and upgrade the 4 existing secondary schools. It is proposed that during the year 89-90 there will be 8 Senior Secondary Schools and 8 Secondary Schools. For the Annual plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.11.12 lacs is proposed for this scheme.

17. STUDY CAMPS/STUDY CENTRES (Rs. 0.15 LAKHS)

The aim to establish study centres is to provide facilities of supervised study to those students who do not have suitable study corner at their residence.

These centres work from 1st Oct., to 20th Feb., on all working days of school where centres is located from 6.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. or 4.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. or at convenient time.

The location is decided by the IPE (Districts) but preference is given to rural areas, slum areas or densely populated areas. Ordinarily the Principal of the school where the centre is situated is the Incharge.

A student of a recognised school within the district may enrolment himself on payment of Rs.2/-. The centre Incharge appoints a supervisor upto an enrolment of 50 students.

Honorarium paid as under:-

Principal/Centre Incharge	Rs.100/- per month
Centre Supervisor	Rs. 75/- per month
Class IV	Rs. 25/- per month

It is proposed to open 12 centres during 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.0.15 lakh is approved during 1988-89 and the same amount is proposed for the Annual plan 1989-90.

18 Improvement of facilities for Science Teaching in Schools (Rs.15 lacs) under this continuing scheme the following programmes are implemented to improve the Science Teaching in Schools.-----

1. Improvement of facilities for teaching of Science.
2. Provision of separate labs. (Physics, Chemistry & Biology) in Sr. Sec. Schools.
3. Provision of General Science Labs. in Middle Deptts. of Sr. Sec. Schools.
4. Provision of General Science Labs., for Model Schools.
5. Provision of General Science Equipment for Primary Deptts. for Sr. Secondary Schools.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan efforts were made to provide science equipments, furniture, books & other relevant material for the proper teaching science in the schools. But these were not found to be sufficient due to tremendous knowledge explosion in the field of science. Syllabi were also got changed during the year more emphasis were given on the experimental side of the science teaching so that the teaching of science becomes more meaningful. Efforts were also made the science teaching effective in the classroom situation and learning teaching work is geared up. It is on those counts that this scheme is taken as a continued scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Due to changed priorities, making teaching of science meaningful, relating science to the lives to the students, its application, many changes took place in the existing curriculum (content) and methodology of science teaching. Keeping in view, the above priorities efforts were made to provide facilities during the 6th Five Year Plan. But these facilities were not found to be sufficient. More and more facilities are being required to meet the challenge.

Under the new pattern of 10+2+3, teaching of science has been made compulsory in 9th & 10th classes of 447 secondary and Sr. Sec. Schools. 240 schools have elective science at the +2 stage. Besides science is also taught as a compulsory subject in 208 middle schools and middle departments of 447 secondary & Sr. Sec. Schools. All the schools are to be provided with further facilities of additional equipment due to additional and changed syllabi.

Every year the number of students at various schools stage is increasing. At the secondary level alone, the intake of students is considerable. To accommodate these students on an average, 30 new schools are being opened every year. Each new school requires a minimum of Rs.30,000/- to equip the general science lab at secondary level, and about Rs.50,000/- to equip 3 labs. (Physics, Chemistry & Biology) at Sr. Sec. level.

Taking an average of 30 new secondary schools an amount of Rs.9 lacs will be required for equipping their labs. For opening & upgradation of 10 Sr. Sec. Schools on an average, the amount required would be about Rs.5 lacs.

Thus the total amount in this head (Opening of new schools) alone comes to Rs.14 lacs.

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For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.15 lacs is proposed mainly for the purchase of science equipments materials consumable and Non-consumable and for L.P.G. gas connection for Science Labs for the existing and newly opened/ upgraded/ bifurcated schools.

19. Strengthening and expansion of Science teaching throughout the school stage. (Rs.25 lacs)

Aim & Objectives: With the introduction of science as compulsory subject upto the secondary stage, it becomes essential that the schools get all the possible improved facilities for developing a scientific attitude and scientific literacy in the school students. National policy of Education, 1976 has given special stress on this aspect. "Strengthening & expansion of science teaching" aims at improvement of teaching of science at different levels of school education.

The scheme has more specifically the following aims and objectives:

1. Development of new syllabi at Primary, Secondary, Middle and Sr. Secondary level of school education.
2. Development of new instructional material in relation to the changing syllabi.
3. Training of science teachers and Educators at different levels.
4. Equipping the institutions with science material for effective learning teaching process.
5. Introduction of new revised syllabi in the Schools.
6. Introduction of new instructional material in the school and monitoring their feedback.
7. Organisation of Science Fairs at various levels.
8. Measurement, Evaluation and Talent Search (METS)

To accommodate the additional increase of children, new schools are being opened/ upgraded, and bifurcated. The schools situated in resettlement colonies, rural areas or running in tents do not have full-fledged laboratories. As a result of which scheme teaching cannot be linked with practical work. To overcome this difficulty, it has been proposed to have one mobile lab. and one mobile workshop at each science centre which can be put to effective use in such schools.

Due to financial problems and others, action has not been taken/initiated in this proposal so far.

Each science centre supervises and guides the teaching of science in its District, thus cover on an average of 70 Sr. Sec. Schools, 125 Sec. and 90 Middle Schools. 2-3 subject experts who are mainly Class-I Officer visit the schools for supervision, spot guidance and checking the teaching of science subjects in schools.

In-service teacher Training Programmes:-

In the form of Workshops, Seminars, Study Circle Meetings Refresher courses. These programmes have been organised to impart training to about 2000 teachers as well as lab. Asstts. of the Delhi Schools.

Principals/Heads of schools are also oriented for the supervision of class room teaching and guidance in science to the teachers.

In addition to this, in-service training programme of 3 month duration are also held for the Group 'D' employees so that they may get promotion as laboratory assistant.

Curriculum Development: Teaching goods are developed for primary level to secondary level.

Student enrichment programmes: For talented students, JSTS awardees and NTS scholars have been organised throughout the year specially during vacation period.

Measurement, Evaluation and Talent Search (NETS):- Under this unit following activities are carried out:-

1. Conducting N.T.S. examination (First stage)
2. Conducting JSTS examination, award of scholarship and organisation of enrichment camps.
3. Organisation of evaluation workshops and formation of Question Bank.

Establishment of 5th Science Centre:-

With the establishment of the 5th Educational District (Central Distt.), 5th Science Centre has been functioning to feedback the newly educational District and schools under this. For this newly established Centre, necessary infra-structure i.e. laboratories, workshop, Museum, Library and furniture are required w.e.f. the current financial year.

To implement the above programmes an outlay of Rs.25 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

20. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION (Rs.3.00 lacs)

The main objective of this ongoing scheme is to supplement the class room teaching, to take up for deficiency of not well informed teachers and to provide guidance training and incentives to the teachers to make class room teaching not only effective and purposeful but also interesting with liberal use of models, charts, demonstrations, films, films strips and slides etc.

On the recommendation of standing Finance Committee, 100 CTV's were purchased during 1986-87 and a sum of Rs.3.12 lacs was utilised.

For the 1987-88, only a token provision of Rs.5.00 lacs was agreed to by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission stressed for proper evaluation of the scheme.

Achievements in respect of Financial & Physical with year-wise can be seen from the table given below:-

7th Plan	1.50 Crore
85-86	40.939-20
86-87	Rs.26.52 lakhs
87-88	Rs.5.00 lakhs
88-89	Rs.3.00 lakhs.

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S.No.	Year	Qty. to be purchased	For replace-ment of old BSW TV sets	New Insta-llations
1.	1985-1986	400	359	41
2.	1986-1987	300	100	200
3.	1987-1988	300	100	200
4.	1988-1989	300	101	199
5.	1989-1990	260	200	60
		<u>1560</u>		

A sum of Rs.3.09 lakhs is allocated for 1989-90.

21. EDUCATIONAL & VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE SERVICES IN SCHOOLS (Rs.12.00 lacs)

The aims of Guidance are both adjustive and developmental. It helps the students in making the best possible adjustment with other students in the educational institutions and in the Home and at the same time facilities for the development of all aspects of his personality. Guidance should be regarded as an integral part of education.

It is essential at all stages of education- guidance services have four main services.

1. Orientation Services.
2. Individual inventory service.
3. Information service.
4. Counselling.
5. Research & Evaluation.
6. Follow up service.

In Delhi Educational & Vocational Guidance services were started in 1959. There after during the Third Five Year Plan, to coordinate and supervise the services E.V.G. Bureau was set up and services were also expanded. Kothari Commission (1964-66) again emphasized the importance of the guidance services and these services were referred to as an integral part of the Education. Both the Educational Commissions have viewed guidance and counselling services as a sinequa non of good education. These services are a necessary input for national development, particularly in the context of the nation's educational priorities and the twenty-point programme. With recommendations of Secondary Education Commission Guidance Services gained momentum and in Delhi more and more students were benefited through the E.V.G. Counsellors.

Moreover to supervise the work of these E.V.G. Counsellor the Bureau of E.V.G. has the following staff-

1.	Guidance Officer	3000-4500	1
2.	Counsellor Incharge	2000-3500	2
3.	E.V.G. Counsellors	1640-2900	2
4.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
5.	Steno	1200-2040	1
6.	Class IV	750-940	1

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E.V.G. Bureau performs the following functions-

1. Implementation and coordination of guidance programme in Delhi Schools.
2. Conducting surveys and researches in the field of guidance.
3. Supervision, inspection and follow up of guidance work done by E.V.G. Counsellors and career masters.
4. Preparation and revision of norms of different psychological tests.
5. Organising workshops, conferences/meetings, seminars, orientation, refresher and training programmes for administrative and guidance personnel.
6. Training of Career Masters.
7. Psychological testing of referral cases and impart educational and vocational guidance to such cases.
8. Help the candidates in selecting the various courses and occupation according to their interest, abilities and aptitudes.
9. Preparation of audio-visual aids and material related to guidance.
10. Collect, compile and disseminate educational and vocational information.
11. Provide vocational information and guidance to students and parents through various media.
12. Conduct admission test in model schools of Delhi.

The E.V.G. Counsellors (137) in number) are posted in 137 schools of Delhi and performing the following duties:-

1. Psychological testing.
2. Delivering educational/career talks.
3. Preparation of Bivariate Charts i.e. comparison of intelligence VS achievement test scores to locate under achievers.
4. Personal guidance and Counselling.
5. Setting up of an information centre/career corner.
6. Vocational Guidance and Career Counselling.
7. Arranging special programme like career conference, career day and plan tours.
8. Maintenance of relevant guidance records.
9. Preparation of charts, posters, information cards, etc.
10. Taking up special projects like improving scholastic backwardness, care of school property, elimination of Trunacy etc.
11. Identification of gifted children and suggest to provide appropriate enrichment.

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12. Calling parents for counselling when ever necessary.
13. Providing vocational development by familiarising them with the world of work.
14. Collect and compile vocational information for personal guidance.

Being an integral part of education and looking into the educational, vocational and personal needs of the students it is realized that steps should be taken for further expansion of the services at all the levels i.e., schools, district and Bureau.

AT SCHOOL LEVEL.

As there are 353 Sr.Sec.Schools, and 133, Sec. Schools in Delhi out of a total of 486 schools guidance services are being provided in 45% (225) schools benefiting approximately 2.00 lakhs children. During the 7th Five Year Plan Period it is proposed that at least 75% of our Sec.and Sr.Sec.Schools are covered thereby benefiting an additional 1.40 lakhs (approx.) children and raising the total number of beneficiaries 3.40 lakhs. This will require the creation of additional 150 posts of E.V.G. Counsellors in schools. This will be done by getting 30 posts of E.V.G. Counsellors (Rs.1640-2900) created in 30 schools every year during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

At the initial stage it is proposed to cover all the Sr.Sec.Schools as the educational & vocational needs of the students of the higher classes are more demanding and should be attended too on priority basis.

AT DISTRICT LEVEL.

Under the expansion programme it is very essential to supervise the services at district level so that E.V.G. Counsellors working in the schools should get timely suggestion and guidance for proper implementation and effective working. During the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to create one post of guidance officer (Rs.3000-4500) at each district (i.e) total 4 posts) during the IIInd year of the plan along with the supporting staff of 4 stenos and 4 Class IV servants and 8 posts of Counsellor Incharge (Rs.2000-3500) (2 in each district) every year in the first four year of the plan thus covering all the zones during 7th Five year plan period.

AT BUREAU LEVEL

During the 7th Five Year Plan Bureau proposes to organise following programmes/courses every year-

- i. Orientation programme of 3 days duration for Administrative/Supervisory Officer like-DDE's E.O.'s D.E.O.'s and Principals-1, every year (total 5 programme in 5 years of plan period).
- ii. Refresher programmes of 6 days duration for E.V.G. Counsellors-1, every year (total 5 programmes in 5 years of plan period)

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- iii. Workshop of 3 days duration for E.V.G. Counsellors 2, every year (total 5 in five years of plan period).
- iv. Career Master Training Course of 4 weeks duration 1 every year (total 5 in five years of plan period).
- v. Career Masters Refresher programme of 3 days duration 2 every year (total 10 in five years of plan period.)
- vi. Monthly conference/meetings of E.V.G. Counsellors -10 every year (total 50 in 5 years of plan period.).

The above mentioned programmes are very essential for proper and effective implementation of the guidance services and to keep the knowledge of the guidance personnel up to date. In order to coordinate the services and organise various programmes it is proposed to create one post of Senior Guidance Officer (3000-5000) and four posts of Counsellors (Rs.1640-2900) along with supporting staff of one U.D.C. (Rs.1200-2040) one Steno (Rs.1200-2040) one Typist (Rs.950-1500) and the Class IV servants (Rs.750-940).

Moreover the need of strengthening the Research wing of the Bureau is also felt. To conduct the research in the field of guidance it is very essential that this wing should be headed by a Research Officer (Rs.2000-3500) along with supporting staff of two Technical Asstt. (Rs.1400-2600) and one Typist (Rs.950-1500) and one Class IV (Rs.750-940) during the 7th Five year plan period.

As the services will be expanded during this plan period hence the work of collection, compilation, dissemination and maintenance of educational and occupational information will also considerably be increased as Bureau level. To meet the needs of the guidance personnel and keep the information upto date it is proposed that this unit be looked after by an Occupational Information Officer (Rs.2000-3500) along with a supporting staff of one L.D.C. (Rs.950-1500) and one Class IV servant (Rs.750-940) during 7th Five Year Plan Period.

To maintain and administer psychological tests it is proposed to create a post of Psychologist (Rs.2000-3500) at Bureau level along with a supporting staff of one Technical Assistant (Rs.1400-2600) and one Lab. Attendant (Rs.775-1025) during the 7th Five Year Plan Period.

Psychological tests, furniture, Career Literature, Books and other equipments etc shall be provided to the schools where the guidance service shall be introduced for the first time. Moreover equipment and latest material and literature related to guidance will also be procured at Bureau level.

Budget allocation for seventh five year plan-
50.00 lakhs year wise allocation:

85-86	4.00 lakhs
86-87	10.00
87-88	5.00
88-89	8.00

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Evaluation of the E.V.G. Services in schools is being conducted by the Planning Deptt. of Delhi Administration and the report is expected very soon.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.12.00 lacs is proposed.

22. EDUCATIONAL TOURS (Rs.2.00 lacs).

To promote national integration, students, teachers and officers are sent to different places within the country under this scheme. The students learn more by seeing and experiencing new things themselves. During the year 1986-87 about 600 students/teachers were sent for Educational Tours at various places and the participants were provided free transportation by the DTDC, Food: Rs.10/- per head per day for 7 days. The remaining amount of Rs.10/- per day per head was paid from school fund, pupil fund or PTA.

Accommodation and Miscellaneous expenses were paid Rs.5/- per head per day each.

To make this scheme more result oriented, it is proposed to send the students/teachers to different states in groups of maximum 25 students.

For the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme.

23. MOBILISATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROG. (Rs.1 lac).

Under this ongoing scheme Matching Grant equivalent to funds mobilised by P.T.A. is sanctioned to the schools for the following activities:-

1. Sanitation Improvement.
2. Awards to deserving students.
3. Providing fixtures and material for school beautification.
4. Provision of fans, cold drinking water, public address system, gardening, horticulture, hobby, classes for student, audio-visual aid.

During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.0.30 lakh exist for the benefit of 21 schools. Outlay to the tune of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for the benefit of nearly 50 schools.

24. MERIT AWARDS TO STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS(Rs.2.00 lacs)

This Scheme was introduced in 1985-86 in order to improve the examination result of schools and providing incentive to students and schools. The details are as under:-

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Schools who have shown cent percent result in Sec./Sr.Sec.Board Exam. | Award Rs.101/-(Shield) each schools. |
| 2. | Schools who have shown 25% appreciation in Board examination | -do- |
| 3. | Schools who have shown 90% result in Board Sec./Sr.Sec.exam | Merit Certificates |

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4. First 3 students in Sr. Sec. Exam. in Science, Commerces, Humanities and Vocational Groups. Rs.1100/- each student
5. All India Sr.Sec.Exam. (Delhi students only). -do-
6. First 3 students in Delhi Sec.Board Exam. -do-
7. All India Sec.School Exam.(Delhi Students only). -do-

An outlay of Rs.2 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 to implement the scheme.

25. ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL TELEVISION PROGRAMME. PRODUCTION STUDIO IN TELEVISION BRANCH(Rs.4 lacs)

The school TV project was launched by A.I.R. in 1961 and to meet the requirement of the expansion of the project the increased coverage, a seperate TV Branch was created in 1976. The main function of this branch included liasion between Directorate of Education and Doordarshan Kendra, Planning & Preparation of STV Programme, supervise utilisation of STV Programme and supply and maintain TV sets.

Therefore, the main responsibility of rehearsal, recording editing and final transmission of STV Programme was the responsibility of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. However, as the time passed by, and the TV Centre started more and more coverage of general TV Programmes, a gradual shift took place and TV Centre started giving lesser and lesser importance to STV Programmes. As a matter of fact in the last three years TV Centre has been so busy in general TV Programme that STV Programmes were cut off altogether even for months at a time. It will be quite easy to quote instances where STV Programmes have been wrongly transmitted or newly recorded programmes have been erased and old programmes transmitted or old scheduled programmes are found erased and TV Branch staff asked to come to TV Centre and produce a new programme with a day's notice. Hardly any programme in these days is well rehearsed at TV Centre because a lack of studio time.

Therefore, the result has been that the quality of STV Programmes have suffered a great deal. This has resulted in STV Programmes becoming unpopular as well as becoming ineffective in imparting education to students through such an effective audio visual media.

This matter was examined at great length on 1/10/1989 in a meeting taken by Ministry of I & B, Director General, Doordarshan Director General A.I.R., Ministry of Education and Delhi Admn. The Minutes of this meeting state that if Delhi Admn. makes available a suitable building, Doordarshan can examine to equip it for setting up a seperate school TV Studio.

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However, this project could not come to maturity because Doordarshan Kendra has other priorities. Therefore, it is now proposed that the Directorate of Education, Delhi Admn., to set up its own STV Programme Production Studio to enable it to continue the use of this extremely effective audio-visual media for imparting education vigorously and in right earnest. It is also proposed that after coming into full-fledged production, only finally produced STV tapes will be given to Doordarshan Kendra for transmission on our scheduled timings. This will enable to well rehearse and introduce different technique of education like film stripes, slides etc. and the best mostly on location shots to finally produce a quality programme which will be definitely more effective than any programme being produced and transmitted at present.

An added advantage of the studio could be that such tapes can be used in schools also. To begin, with VCPs can be provided to Model Schools in Delhi to enable them to make use of these tapes. The facility in near future be extended to other schools as well which will already be having TV Sets. This will be a definite step, towards improvement of class-room teaching in all the schools in the Union Territory of Delhi.

A file to this effect has been moved and the Hon'ble L.G. has agreed to this proposal. An amount of Rs.5 lakhs is required by Educational consultant of India Ltd. (A Govt. of India Enterprise) to submit their report for the project. However, the Finance Department of Delhi Admn. has suggested that the proposal may be sent to Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Govt. of India. The Scheme has however been approved for implementation during the 7th Plan 1985-90, with an approved outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is required for implementation of the above mentioned activities during 1989-90.

26. IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURE EDUCATION IN RURAL SCHOOLS: (Rs.8 lacs)

Agriculture Education should be an effective means to educate the rural youths in the improved method of cultivation so that they may be of help in increasing the productivity in the agriculture field, the base of Indian economy. There felt to be a need to reorganise the Agriculture Education mainly for-

1. Improving agricultural production.
2. Appreciating and adopting the improve methods and improved types of agriculture implements.
3. Preparing the students for higher studies in this fields.
4. Preparing the students for self employment.

With this background, this plan scheme has been introduced under the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) with a total outlay of Rs.50 lacs.

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PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

- i) To study/develop/modify the existing syllabus of agriculture subjects in order to make it more useful and to prepare instructional materials for the same.
- ii) To orient the teachers and the teachers-educators about the techniques to be adopted by organising in service academic programmes.
- iii) To equip the institutions/agriculture unit with necessary equipments and consumable materials.
- iv) To supervise the working/look-after the agriculture education and provide on the spot guidance in schools matters related to the subject.
- v) To introduce agriculture subject/stream in more schools for the benefit of rural population.

PRESENT POSITION OF THIS SCHEME AND ITS BENEFICIARIES (1968-69):

At present agriculture is being taught as a subject in 26 schools (out of which 4 are aided schools). In almost all the schools minimum facilities regarding land/water/teacher etc. are available. It may be noted that about 1 acre of land is more than sufficient in connection with teaching of this subject.

Agriculture as a stream is not yet introduced. However, in a teacher workshop held in January 1967, it has been resolved that for better placement for employment as well as for higher studies, students may offer agriculture in the existing Science Stream of C.B.S.E. (Preferably in place of Mathematics) in addition to Arts stream. And hence, separate Agriculture Stream need not be introduced. 13 of the 26 schools are already having science subject. In some schools agriculture is already taken by science students, while in some, girls also offer this subject.

Efforts are being made to introduce such agriculture oriented subjects as Agronomy/Horticulture/ Agronomy Chemistry and pest control in a rural college under the University of Delhi in B.Sc. Class (e.g. in Shradhbanand College, Alipur, where Agronomy chemistry and pest control is already existing. Further there is a proposal to start post Graduate Diploma in this Subject). In that case the students have various opening for vertical mobility and may be able to take advantage of getting education at I.A.R.I., Pusa, New Delhi.

During 1966-67, the number of students offering Agriculture subject in each of the classes of +2 stage was (40-15) on an average. The total number of students in Delhi in XI and XII were 1050 and 1135 (approx.) respectively.

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STAFF REQUIREMENT AND RECENT ARRANGEMENT:

For carrying on the programme contents in order to make the implementation of the scheme successful, a unit with competent staff is essential. Till recently, there was no independent officer or staff available to after the scheme.

The Standing Finance Committee meeting held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi on 27.2.1967 decided that Agriculture subject to come under the Vocational education scheme. However, it is important to note that Agriculture in Delhi Schools is being taught as an academic subject and not as a pure vocational one.

The demand for creation of posts has been proposed. The Administrative Reform Department of Delhi Admn. made a thorough study of the requirements critically and was convinced. The following is a summary of the staff requirement and A.R.D.'s recommendation:-

S.No.	Category	Pay Scale	Demand ARD Study	Recomm- ended by team	Remarks if any
1.	A.D.E.(Agr.)	3500-4500	1	--	--
2.	F.Adviser	3500-4500	3	1	--
3.	Dy.Fld.Adviser	2000-3500	3	--	--
4.	Subject Expert	1640-2900	3	3	--
5.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1	1	--
6.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1	1	--
7.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1	1	--
8.	Driver	950-1500	1	1	For Driver subject to purchase the tractor
9.	Mali	750-940	1	1	
10.	Other Class IV	750-940	1	--	
11.	Beldar(For Schools)	750-940	25	24	
Total:			45	33	

THE OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE AGRICULTURE UNIT:

1. To look after all matter related with Agriculture Education and General Supervisions.
2. Financial Sanctions for schools- to study its demands and issue for the purchase of consumable/non-consumable items annually.
3. Establishment of Office with Furniture and office equipments for public dealing(Agriculture schools) for guidance and solving their problems.

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- Purchase of Agriculture Implements and their purposeful use for the time purchases of tractor its accessories-proposal has been dropped by the S.F.C. in future, the Unit may think of getting other Agriculture implements, it needs.
5. Van Mahotsav and tree plantation programmes and its implementation is looked after by this Unit. This unit is the link between the Directorate of Education, and the Delhi Admn., in this regard.
 6. Co-ordinating between the Directorate and (i) CBSE and (ii) D.U. for putting the Agriculture Education on proper footing.
 7. Actions such as (i) Fencing of Agriculture Farm land of schools (ii) Providing water facility to schools with the help of C.W. Department.
 8. Matter related with Conservation of Nature, Entology, Wild life, Tree plantation, Green Revolution, Environmental studies etc. Setting-up of Nurseries in school, etc.

IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE EDUCATION:

At present agriculture is being taught as a subject mainly with Arts stream. Efforts are being made to (i) introduce Agriculture as stream with relevant papers and (ii) start Agriculture education at College level under Delhi University.

It has been already mentioned that it is suggested that students may be allowed to offer Agriculture in the existing science stream of CBSE in addition to arts stream. This shall provide better placement and opportunity for higher studies for 2200 students of Delhi. Statistics shows that the subject is popular in rural schools. Recently Govt. Co-Edn. School at Singhy has been bifurcated. The students of the Girls schools refused to take any other subject in place of Agriculture.

FEASIBILITY OF THE SCHEME AND ECONOMIC GAIN/UTILITY:

Scheme is quite feasible that too most successfully, provided that basic requirements of establishing Agriculture Unit and other Provisions are met.

Agriculture education shall obviously help in improving the economy of the country as a major portion of rural population still depends on Agriculture.

To implement the scheme an outlay of Rs.3 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

27. Implementation of Vocational Education (Work Education) Programme (Rs. 80,00 lacs)

NEED/JUSTIFICATION.

The Education Commission(1964-66) recommended educational reconstruction by introducing New Pattern of Education in order to link education with productivity which is the need of the hour and to improve the quality of education. The recommendation was accepted by the Govt. of India through its National Policy on Education-1968. Consequent upon the implementation of the scheme, 10+2 pattern of Education was adopted by the Directorate of Education, Delhi in its schools w.e.f. the academic session 1975-76 and in the academic session 1977-78 at Senior Secondary X level. In accordance with the National Policy on Education the programme of vocationalisation of education was introduced in Senior Secondary Schools at +2 stage under the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration w.e.f. the session 1977-78.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME:

- i) To link education with productivity.
- ii) To make students more employment-worthy and capable of self employment.
- iii) To provide students with essential background and technological knowledge.
- iv) To attract sizable segment students population to various vocational courses so as to reduce mad-rush to genera-I education.
- v) To meet the need for the skilled and middle level man-power for the growing structure of economy both organized and un-organized.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

- i) Development of New syllabi and instructional/textual material for various vocational courses.
- ii) To conduct the vocational surveys for different districts for Delhi to identify the vocational needs.
- iii) To orient the teachers and the teacher educators about the techniques to be adopted in the teaching of the various vocational courses.
- iv) To equip the vocational institutions with necessary equipments and raw-material and also be library facilities.
- v) To supervise the work and providing guidance regarding various vocational courses in schools about the method of teaching and evaluation procedure etc.

- vi) To introduce more vocational courses in 20 schools in the academic session in 1989-90.
- vii) To implement the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Vocational Education.
- viii). To popularise the vocational education programme through Press Advs., Akashvani and Doordarshan and other publicity media.

Vocational courses have been introduced in 87 Govt./Aided Senior Secondary Schools.

PHYSICAL TARGET PROPOSED FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>Target for 1989-90</u>
1.	Introduction of new subjects	100 schools.
2.	Study Circle meetings for the teachers/principals of vocational schools.	15
3.	Seminar on vocational Education	1
4.	Seminar for teachers	10
5.	Exhibition of articles prepared under vocational stream.	1

BOTTLENECKS/DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME AND THE CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN/PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN TO OVERCOME THIS.

- i) Non-provision of the regular teaching staff for teaching of vocational subjects in the schools.
- ii) No organisational structure/management system has been provided for implementation and monitoring the scheme.
- iii) No opportunities have been identified for self/service employment for the pass out of the vocational courses.
- iv) Lack of mass-media and other support for educating the parents and students regarding the scheme.
- v) Non-availability of textual material to the students for vocational subjects.

The following measures are proposed to be taken to overcome the bottleneck/difficulties in the implementation of the programme.

- a) Proposal for the creation of posts of regular teachers is under the consideration of the concerned authorities.
- b) The organisational structure/management system for implementation and monitoring the scheme has also been proposed and the same is pending consideration with the concerned authorities.

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- c) The concerned authorities in the Administration are being requested to amend the recruitment rules of the posts where the vocational pass outs can be suitably employed. The Banks and financial institutions are also being approached to provide financial assistance to the pass outs to seek self employment. Steps are also being taken for the vertical mobility for the pass outs of various vocational courses so that they may seek admission to higher professional institutions.

To implement the Scheme in the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.80.00 lacs is proposed.

28. SOCIALLY USEFUL PRODUCT WORK (SUPW) IN SCHOOLS SCERT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE EDUCATION : SUPW UNIT (Rs. 30 lacs):

SUPW is being taught in all the Middle, Secondary and Senior Secondary classes in Govt. & Govt. Aided Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi as a compulsory subject.

In order to achieve the aim and objectives of this subject, the following action is proposed to be taken:-

1. Development of syllabi and instructional materials for all the SUPW activities in the schools.
2. Orientation programmes for students and teachers.
3. Under the scheme practical skills are to be developed in the students and so the schools have to be equipped with necessary material etc.
4. Supervisory and guidance staff: there will be a need of supervisory and guidance staff to help the teachers regarding method of teaching, evaluation, etc. in the schools in order to have effective implementation of SUPW scheme. The following supervisory posts are suggested to be created for the successful implementation of the scheme:-

D.D.E. (SUPW)-1, A.D.E. (SUPW)-4, Sr. Counsellor/ F.A.-4, subjects Experts-8, Instructor-8 and Technical Asstt.-8.

In the first instance 3 A.D.E., 1 Sr. Counsellor, 4 subject Experts, 4 Instructors are urgently required to assist the supervisory staff. Following subordinate staff will also be required:-

1 U.D.C., 2 L.D.C., Operator, Gardener, Sweeper, Peon and Waterman (one each).

Out of the above posts, the following 5 posts have been sanctioned:-

1. 3 subject Experts-cum-Instructor in the pay scale of Rs.1640-2900.
2. 1 Lower Division Clerk in the pay scale of Rs.950-1500.

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3. 1 Peon in the pay scale of Rs.750-950.

An outlay of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed to implement the Scheme in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

29. POPULATION EDUCATION CELL (Rs.11.36 lacs)

LONG TERM OBJECTIVE

1. To develop among the students a deep insight into the inter-relationship between population change and the process of socio-economic development vis-à-vis the individual, the family, the society, the nation and world.
2. To create among the students and the teachers an awareness about the population situation in the country and the strategies adopted to meet the critical situation.
3. To re-orient the system of education helpful in the development efforts of the country and forge it as an active agent for social transformation.

SHORT TERM OBJECTIVE:

1. To develop curricular and textual materials for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary classes as well as for the Pre-Primary Primary and Sec. Teacher-Training Institutions.
2. To develop a training package for training teachers and orienting senior supervisory staff for proper implementation of the programme.
3. To develop exemplary lesson for the school Radio and T.V. Programmes.

After attaining independence, as per 1981 Census, Population of India has doubled itself. There is an urgent need to have a subsidiary programme to family Planning so that we can arrest the exploding growth to ensure a reasonable standard of living in the years to come. The least the educator can do is to create an awareness about this situation in view of the limited resources on mother earth. The programme has got to penetrate deeper into our text-books and an in-built system of inservice education of teacher can ensure that the children of today will inculcate an attitude of responsible parenthood as and when they go into adulthood.

The programme contents of the scheme are:-

1. Curricular development.
2. In-service Education.
3. Evaluation and monitoring.

The project was started late in the Vith Five Year Plan and has yet to complete its target when the Vith Five Year Plan Period concluded. During the VIIth Five Year Plan the cell has to undertake the addl. work of clearing the backlog. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.11-36 lacs is proposed to implement the programme under this scheme. Provision for salary of the posts filled up/created/to be created are included.

30. STATE AWARDS TO TEACHERS (Rs.0.50 lacs):

Under this continuing scheme 19 teachers are awarded State Awards every year for their meritorious services. They also receive a cash prize of Rs.500/- each with one silver plated medal and certificate of merit.

The amount of Rs.500/- was found as a meagre one and therefore, it has now been proposed to the Finance Department to raise to Rs.700/-each from 1987-88.

Due to increase in the number of teachers appointed consequent upon the opening of various new schools, the proposal to enhance the number of awards from present 19 to 22 has also been sent to the Finance Department. Their concurrence has since been obtained & the matter has been referred to Govt. of India.

A sum of Rs.0.50 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

31. DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES FOR TEACHERS (Rs.1.42 Lacs)

The state institute of Education established eight teachers Reference Libraries, two in each district. The main objective of these libraries was to provide facilities to teachers for intensive study in the different fields, they are pursuing, it is necessary for the teachers to update their knowledge in the field they are teaching and for this purpose they need standard books to read. So by opening of these libraries the main purpose was to provide them standard books in the libraries which are nearer to their residence so that they may be able to borrow books and study them. The total cost of the scheme in the 7th Plan is Rs.13.30 lacs. This is an ongoing scheme under which books are being purchased every year and added to these libraries.

In 1984 Administrative Reforms Deptt. undertook a study of the working of these libraries & the assessment of staff of these libraries. In the light of their recommendations the Deptt. is enriching the libraries with books. The main objective which has been pointed out by the Administrative Reform Deptt. also is that the libraries are manned by LDCs who are untrained. Therefore, it is very essential that the Assistant Librarian should be provided in these libraries for better utilisation of these libraries. An amount of Rs.1.42 lacs is proposed for the scheme during 1989-90.

32. PROFESSIONAL GROWTH OF TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATORS (0.30 Lac):

This scheme is intended to provide training opportunities to the supervisory staff working under different districts of the Directorate of Education so that they may be able to provide a good leadership to the different schools running under them and discharge their functions efficiently and effectively.

The scheme is also intended that the Educational Administrators should take part in National Conferences and Seminars organised by National Institute of repute.

For the 7th Plan an outlay of Rs.2.00 lacs is approved for this scheme.

The main items of expenditure under the scheme relates to: Organisation of different programmes and Expn. on Admn. fee etc. to outside agencies for the training administrators of S.C.E.R.T.etc.

The expenditure has been approved by the Govt. of India. In view of the National Policy on Education 1986, the scheme has gained more importance to impart training to the Administrators & Principals in the various aspects of the National Policy on Education, 1986.

An outlay of Rs.0.30 lac is required for implementation of this scheme during 1989-90.

33. ESTABLISHMENT OF S.C.E.R.T. (Rs. 35 lacs):

With the formation of SCERT as autonomous body from 27th May '88, it has become obligatory as per the directives given in the programme of Action of the NPE that DIETs will function under the SCERT. Hence the infrastructure of the SCERT will be according to the functions of the various branches of the DIETs. Each DIET will be the following branches:-

1. Pre-service Branch
2. In-service Branch.
3. Educational Technology Branch
4. District Resource Unit for non-formal & Adult Education.
5. Branch for Educational Planning & Management
6. Curriculum and Evaluation Branch
7. Work Experience

In the Union Territory of Delhi there would be 4 DIETs out of which 2 have already been sanctioned by the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, and other 2 are going to be sanctioned shortly. The proposal for setting up 4 Centres for Educational Research Straining (CERT) in Delhi is under consideration with the Ministry of HRD. The DIETs will function for Elementary Education and CERT for in-service education of teachers in sec. and Sr. sec. schools. Therefore, the SCERT will have corresponding department for:-

- i) Coordinating the work & function of DIETs and CERTs.
- ii) Promoting innovation and research in school education.
- iii) Providing guidance and inputs for pre-service and in-service education of teachers.
- iv) Monitoring and evaluation of work of DIETs & CERTs.

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The Fin. Sub-committee met on 6/7/88, 8/7/88 and 19/7/88 in the office of Prof. Pazer Mehdi, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the SCERT New Delhi and finalised the matters related to (i) basic minimum infrastructure and pay scale of SCERT, (ii) Recruitment Rules, terms and conditions and procedure etc. for SCERT/DIETs, the details of which are given below:-

1. BASIC MINIMUM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SCERT:

a) Academic Wing:-

1.	Director	1	4500-7300+400 FDA
2.	Joint Director	1	-do-
3.	Readers	6	3700-5300+300
4.	Sr. Lecturers	17	3000-4500+250
5.	Jr. Lecturers	1	2000-3200+250
6.	Lecturers	13	2000-3500+250
7.	Librarian	1	1640-2900
8.	Asstt. Librarian	2	1200-2040
9.	Steno	8	-do-
10.	Typist	6	950-1500
11.	LDC	6	-do-
12.	Peon	7	750-940
13.	Lib. Attendant	2	-do-

b) Administrative Wing:-

1.	Secretary	1	4500-5700
2.	Admn. Officer	1	2000-3500
3.	Accounts Officer	1	2375-3500
4.	Vig. Officer	1	2200-4000
5.	R.P. Officer	1	-do-
6.	Supdt.	3	1640-2900
7.	SAS Accountant	1	-do-
8.	Asstt.	4	1400-2300
9.	Cashier	2	1200-2040
10.	Steno	4	-do-
11.	Store Keeper	1	-do-
12.	Care Taker	1	-do-
13.	LDC	28	950-1500
14.	Driver	4	-do-
15.	Farash	4	750-940
16.	Peon	8	-do-
17.	Sweeper	4	-do-
18.	Chowkidar	4	-do-
19.	Mali	2	-do-
20.	Gest. Operator	1	800-1150
21.	Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
22.	Water Woman	2	750-940

The different departments with focus and objectives are as under:-

1. DEPTT. OF POLICY RESEARCH, PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION:-

In schools, the heads of the institutions are recruited out of the teachers and similarly the educational supervisors viz. Education Officers, Directors of Education and other Ednl. Administrators are selected/promoted out of experienced Vice-Principals/Principals. In all the above cases the recruitment is done from the teaching cadre on the assumption that the good and experienced teachers would be good educational planners and administrators. Moreover, in this modern Progressive world of Science and technology the

Educational Management has become a specialised field for which orientation/training of the educational supervisors in various aspects of management is an essential part for bringing effective qualitative improvement in schools education.

The department would have the following objective to achieve:-

1. To promote research and guidance projects and activities in planning and administration related to school education in Delhi.
2. To develop and prepare materials for providing training to the Head of the institutions and the Educational Administrators.
 - a) Institutional Planning.
 - b) Financial Administration.
 - c) Management of Resources.
 - d) Management of school complexes
 - e) Communication techniques and
 - f) Educational management and supervision.
3. To do research in developing methods and techniques and innovations in communication skills.

FUNCTIONS:-

- i) To organise workshop for developing material for training of educational supervisors/ Administrators.
- ii) To have interaction at national and international level.
- iii) To provide training to resource persons and also to the actual functionaries in SCERT, DIETs and the Education Deptt. of Delhi Administration and Local Bodies.

SCERT

STAFF PATTERN:-

Head of Deptt.	Reader	1
	Sr.Lecturer	2
	Lecturer	2
	Steno	1
	Typist	1
	LDC	1
	Peon	1

II. DEPTT. OF TEACHER EDUCATION, EXTENTION, COORDINATION:

FOCUS:- This Unit will focus on:-

- i) Training and orientation of Teacher Educators engaged in the task of pre-service and in-service teacher education.
- ii) Undertaking and providing facilities and motivation for research projects for the qualitative improvement of teacher education.
- iii) Coordinating the research and innovative activities of the department of the SCERT.
- iv) The organisation of admission tests and examinations for pre-service teacher education to maintain the quality of teacher education.

FUNCTIONS:-

- i) To develop and organise training and orientation programme for Teacher Education performing the work of pre-service and in-service education.
- ii) To engage in the field of Research for improving the quality of teacher education.
- iii) To provide financial help and other assistance to teacher educators to undertake action research and on the job innovative projects.
- iv) To oversee that the activities of all other Departments of the SCERT are Coordinated to ensure quality education and the output of other Deptt. reach the Teacher Educationers.
- v) To organise admission tests and annual examinations teacher trainees.

STAFFING PATTERN:-

Head of Faculty:-	Reader	1
	Sr. Lecturer	4
	Lecturer	4
	Steno	2
	LDC	1
	Typist	1
	Peon	2

DEPARTMENT OF CURRICULUM AND EVALUATION:-

The focus of this Deptt. will be on developing curricular material for training packages for in-service education of teacher. Educational Planners Administrators and Instructors of AE and NPE. It will also review and revise curriculum for pre-service teacher training and will develop educational evaluation and for instruction of NPE and AE.

FUNCTIONS:-

- i) To develop curriculum for the 3 week and short term training programmes for teachers and instructors.
- ii) To organise training and orientation programme in the skills of scientific curriculum development for DIETs and CERTs staff and teacher educators.

- iii) To innovate, experiment with demonstrate and explain effect the instructors of NPE and AE.
- iv) To review, revise, and update the curriculum of preservice teacher education.
- v) To provide guidelines and training in reliable and summative evaluation and diagnostic testing leading to remedial instruction.

STAFF PATTERN:-

Head of Faculty:-	Reader	1
	Sr. Lecturer	6
	Lecturer	5
	Steno	2
	Typist	1
	LDC	1
	Peon	1

DEPARTMENT OF WORK EXPERIENCE AND VOCATIONALISATION:

The focus of this department will be i) on providing guidance and training to the functionaries of the DIETs/CERTs/other engaged in the in-service education of teachers of work experience and vocational courses, ii) on development of guidance and other resource materials for use in the activities of work experience and vocational courses, and iii) on coordination of the vocationalisation of Education at various levels at the state and the national levels.

FUNCTIONS:-

- i) To provide work experience and vocationalisation inputs in the training of resource persons and teacher educators, particularly the staff of the concerned branches of the DIETs and CERTs.
- ii) To provide guidance materials and training inputs in the preservice and in-service teacher education programme.
- iii) To develop expertise in extension services related to work experience and vocationalisation.
- iv) To guide DIETs/CERTs in developing their in-service educational Plans and programmes.
- v) To provide guidance to DIETs/CERTs for taking up innovative and research activities related to work experience and vocationalisation of education at school level.
- vi) To collect, maintain and disseminate information and material related to work experience and vocationalisation courses.

STAFF PATTERN:-

Head of the Deptt.	Reader	1
	Sr. Lecturer	2
	P GT(Art & Craft)	1
	Steno	1
	Typist	1
	LDC	1
	Peon	1

DEPARTMENT OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY:-

The main focus of this department will be i) to provide guidance and information regarding the contents and techniques of the AE/NFE/EdL Technology programmes for teacher educators, teachers, students and to the institutions engaged in these areas in the Union Territory of Delhi and ii) to develop human and material resources for use for AE/NFE/EdL Technology programmes organised by the Depts. of the SCERT, DIETs, CERTs, Delhi Admn. and the Local Bodies.

FUNCTIONS:-

- i) To develop and organise training programme for teacher educators and other functionaries engaged in the field of NFE.
- ii) To help and guide the Resource unit staff of the DIETs/CERTs in developing inputs a) for pre-service and in-service education courses and b) for induction level training of instructors and supervisors of A.E., NFE, EdL, Technology.
- iii) To help and guide the DRU staff of DIETs and the institution engaged in AE, NFE/EdL, Technology programmes in developing low cost and easily available teaching materials for quality education.
- iv) To develop guidance materials for promotion of the AE/NFE programmes and
- v) To plan and conduct action research and other evaluation projects related to the AE/NFE/EdL, Technology programmes in the Union Territory of Delhi.

STAFF PATTERN:-

Reader	1
Sr. Lecturer	
AE/NFE/EdL, Tech.	2
Steno	1
Typist	1
LDC	1
Peon	1
Lecturer	2

DEPARTMENT OF DISSEMINATION, DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATIONS:-

The focus of the department will be to collect update and disseminate information regarding contents and methodology of the school education for the benefit of teacher educators and teachers to improve the quality of education in Delhi Schools. It will collect and disseminate upto date data being produced as a result of research and innovations in the field of sciences, social sciences, technology and Educational Technology. It will also publish and disseminate standard research papers, projects and their works of educational eminence for the benefit of the people concerned with the school education in Delhi.

FUNCTIONS:-

- i) To collect and maintain educational reports, instructions, articles, research papers and curricular and co-curricular material and other such documents from various sources.
- ii) To identify the users of the educational information and to acquaint them with the services being rendered by the SCERT.
- iii) To make available the educational data and the material to research workers, educational planners and administrators, educational institutions, and various units of the SCERT and Dte. of Education.
- iv) To act as clearing house of the information required by the various educational institutions and the units of the SCERT.
- v) To undertake publication of materials produced by the Deptt. of the SCERT.

STAFF PATTERN:-

Reader	1
Sr.Lecturer	1
Librarian	1
Asstt.Librn.	2
Lab.Attendant	2
Steno	1
Typist	1
L.L.C.	1
Peon	1

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 12 lacs in 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 37.50 lakhs is required in RE 1988-89. The furniture etc. will have to be provided to officers and officials of the SCERT for which the provision has been made. Further provision for purchase of vehicles has been made. The Vehicles will be required to keep proper supervision of the DIETs and liaison with NCERT, CBSE, Ministry of HRD, Delhi Admn., Dte. of Education. Moreover, to feed back for engineering programmes the schools will also be contacted. Provision for photocopies, duplicating machines and other office equipments have been made which is essential in the initial stage. A provision of Rs. 35 lacs is required for 1989-90, which is the minimum requirement to implement the programmes of SCERT during 1989-90.

34. PROFESSIONAL GROWTH OF SIE STAFF (Rs. 0.30 LAKH):-

State Institute of Education is an academic wing of the Directorate of Education and it is staffed by experts in various subjects for providing academic guidance to field officers for qualitative improvement of school education. One component of this scheme staff is recruited by the UPSC specially for the SIE i.e. subject specialists, while Lecturers are drawn from various comparable and interchangeable posts i.e., Principals of the Sr. Sec. Schools.

However, there is no provision for the professional growth of this staff while they are expected to be knowledgeable and expert in their area, when this staff is expected to provide guidance and expertise to professional in the field. It is imperative that it keeps itself abreast of the latest research and pedagogy. Professional growth and inservice orientation of this staff is therefore, very essential so that they may acquire a recognised status in their community and discharge their functions efficiently and effectively. A number of activities/programmes will be organised to achieve this objective.

Contn.....

1. Participation of SIE staff in National conferences & seminars organised by National Institutes of Academic Standing and repute.
2. Visits of SIE staff to other states where important educational programmes/experiments are being organised by the SIEs.
3. Visit to CDEIFL, Hyderabad.
4. Institute of Language Mysore.
5. Teacher Exchange programmes with SIEs of other States.
6. To sponsor staff members to go abroad to study special projects/experiments being undertaken by other developing and developed countries.
7. To strength subject libraries.

The scheme has been started only in the 7th Plan with an approved outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs. In the coming years the scheme would be evaluated and improve it accordingly.

The approved outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs in 1988-89 will be utilised for purchase of books and trg. of persons in different fields and cost of admission fees.

In view of importance of the inservice training of teachers in NPE'86 it is very important to train the SIE staff for different programme so that they may be able to deliver the goods in right earnest to the teachers.

A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh is required for implementation of this scheme during 1989-90.

35. OPENING OF NEW DEGREE COLLEGES (RS. 200 LACS) :-

In pursuance of the decision taken by the Govt. of India in 1962, the Delhi Administration sponsored colleges to provide facilities for higher education to students. 15 Colleges were opened in 10 years. No new college had been added since 1972. The students were accommodated by increasing seats in the existing colleges. The need for opening of new degree colleges has been long felt due to rapid increase in population of Urban areas and development of new colonies. During the 7th Five year Plan, it is proposed to open two more colleges to meet the demand for more facilities for higher education. Since colleges sponsored by Delhi Admn. are financed by Delhi Admn. and UGC both according to set pattern laid down by Govt. of India. The share of Delhi Admn. is different for different purposes viz. 5% grant is given towards maintenance charges, 25% for equipment and purchase of books and 50% for capital works. Grant-in-aid will have to be paid to the existing colleges for their building during the 7th Plan period.

The Metropolitan Council, Delhi passed Resolution No.5 dated 13/7/84 to open two more colleges in Delhi one in the West Delhi and other one in Trans-Yamuna Area in 1985-86 as both these area were lacking the facilities for higher education.

As a result of efforts of Delhi Admn., two new colleges have started functioning viz:-

- i) College of Physical Education.
- ii) College of Business Studies.

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Besides, Delhi college of Arts and Commerce, which is the third college, has been opened in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi, in the building formerly occupied by Maitreyi College. This College is the replacement of G.D.Salwan College, which would be closed by the G.D.Trust in phases. G.D.Salwan College would be wound up in phases in two years by June, 1989.

The total expenditure on this project is likely to be Rs. 235 lakhs. The original allocation of Rs.125 lakhs for this scheme during the year 1988-89 will not be sufficient to meet the demand of three new colleges opened during the financial year 1987-88. 100% grants are released to these colleges. Pattern of assistance has already been sent to the Govt. of India for the approval of the same. Maintenance grant is being released by the UGC to Delhi college of Art and Commerce and other grant is likely to be released to the college on the same pattern approved by the Govt. of India for 15 sponsored colleges.

Keeping in view, the thrust on women education in the New Education Policy, 1986, it is proposed to open a New Degree College of Applied Sciences for women in Trans-Yamuna Area. Preliminary discussions in this regard have already been held in the Ministry of H.R.D., Deptt. of Education, U.G.C. and University of Delhi. The likely expdr. for the opening of this college will be about 30 lakhs during 1989-90.

For the annual 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is proposed for the scheme 'Opening of New Degree Colleges' as well as for the already existing Delhi Admn. sponsored colleges.

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36. SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDENTS (Rs. 8.00 Lacs) 1989-90.

Under this continuing scheme, the following scholarships are awarded to the students.

(i) NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS:- Students topping the merit and selected by the examining bodies i.e. Central Board of Secondary Education and University of Delhi of the Union Territory of Delhi are given this scholarship subject to the condition that the case falls within the income ceiling as fixed by the Ministry of Education and Culture i.e. 25,000/- P.A. Basic after rebate for dependent persons and total income fixed under rules.

(ii) NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP TO SECONDARY STAGE FROM TALENTED CHILDREN FROM RURAL AREAS:- The main aim of the Govt. is to develop the education in the Rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi. Scholarship is awarded to such meritorious students who come in the selection Zone on the basis of the Open Merit competition. The eligibility conditions are that the scholar must have secured minimum 60% marks in VIIIth class. Once this scholarship is awarded the same is renewed upto the completion of class XII of the school subject to his/her promotion. The awards are allotted blockwise. There are 30 scholarships Rs. 300/- for class IX and X and Rs. 600/- for class XI and XII per annum.

(iii) SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS:- The scholarships under this scheme are also selected on the basis of a competitive examination conducted by the scholarship branch and scholar once awarded is continued from year to year upto XII commencing from IX class. There are 30 scholarships of Rs. 120/- per year. This aims at development & popularisations of Sanskrit Language.

(iv) OPEN MERIT SENIOR SCHOLARSH-IPS:- This scholarship is given to those students who have secured 65% and above marks in VIII class and passed competitive examination on merit. The scholarship is given to 50 students @ Rs. 100/- per year for two years renewed year to year upto Xth class.

(v) OPEN MERIT (JUNIOR) SCHOLARSH IP:- This scholarship is given to those students who have secured more than 75% marks in class Vth and come on the merit through a competitive examination. The number of scholarship is 100 @ Rs. 50/- per year and is continued upto VIII class.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 8 lacs as proposed for this scheme.

37. MERITORIOUS SCHOLARSHIP TO SC/ST (Rs. 6.00 lacs) 1989-90

The Scheme was originally introduced in 1981 on the pattern of the Scheme under operation in the Harijan Welfare Board which has been sanctioning the stipends to the SC/ST students of the Union Territory of Delhi studying from IX class onwards and accordingly the Directorate of Education started this Scheme for the students studying in class VI to VIII on the basis of their performance in previous class in maximum achievement of 55% marks in class Vth. The rate of scholarship are as under:-

VI	Rs. 120/- per year
VII	Rs. 180/- per year
VIII	Rs. 240/- per year

The number of beneficiaries is not limited and the number of students increases 10 or 20 percent every year. On account of tremendous increase in price and cost of living the rates need upward revision. It is therefore, proposed to revise these rate as follows:-

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>OLD RATE</u>	<u>PROPOSED RATES</u>
VI	Rs. 10/- P.M.	Rs. 20/- P.M.
VII	15/- P.M.	30/- P.M.
VIII	20/- P.M.	50/- P.M.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 6 lacs is proposed.

38. OPEN MERIT SCHOLARSHIP TO SC/ST (Rs. 1.00 lac) 1989-90.

This scheme was introduced in 1981-82 and the selection is made after the competitive exam of the SC/ST student who have passed with at least 60 marks in Vth class. The awards number is restricted 100 every year. The awards of which are renewed for the class VII and VIII class subject to performance. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 500/- per year.

39. REMEDIAL TEACHING FOR SC/ST STUDENTS (Rs. 2.00 LAKHS):-

The main objective of this continuing scheme is to establish Remedial Coaching Centres for SC/ST students in the schools having their enrolment more than 51% of total students. This will cover both the weak students by Govt. of India is as under:-

Principal	Rs. 150/- P.M.
Teacher	Rs. 100/- P.M.
Class IV	Rs. 30/- P.M.

The scheme has yet to pick-up the momentum. During 1986-87 10 centres were started on experimental basis but only a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs were spent. During the current year an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs exists. The number of beneficiaries likely to be covered is 300.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to benefit nearly 400 students belonging to SC/ST categories.

40. COACHING FACILITIES FOR SC/ST STUDENTS (Rs. 1.25 LAKHS):-

This is a continuing scheme with the objective to ensure better result in class X and XII and to bring them at par with general students by way of providing them coaching facilities.

Though it is an approved plan scheme, the same has not been implemented so far. The reasons is that the rate of honorarium under the scheme has not yet been approved by Govt. of India. The Scheme is covered under Special Component Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is proposed under the Annual Plan 1989-90.

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THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME ARE:-

1. Exposing the students and teachers to the diversity of culture prevailing in different regions/states of India and their richness so that our rich cultural heritage may be preserved.
2. Development of National Cultural Programme which may foster social equality, solidarity and pride for the country.
3. Preparing the young generation for new social challenges which must be dealt with a positive approach.
4. Promotion of mass community signing programmes, cultural goodwill tours and exchange programme for promotion of better understanding.
5. Promotion of National Integration, puppet shows, Drama, Folk-dances, debates, extempore speech, Mushairas, Kavi Darbars for promotion of National Intedation and cultural camps and competitions.
6. Teachers Training Programme to equip them to take the new challenges effectively.
7. Creation of regional training centres for speedy implementation of programme.

The scheme has been given top priority by Govt. of India. It is at this juncture of time, that India perhaps needs positive steps for promotion of National solidarity, mutual understanding and goodwill among its people. The malady can be dealt in two ways viz. 1. By controlling the present symptown of malady. 2. By cutting off the aggravating factors and fostering conducive environment against such maladies. The activities of the National Integration wing fell under the latter. The young generation is exposed to the need for social tolerance, National Solidarity, goodwill and a new national culture. Teachers have to be trained to grapple with the huge task of priority. In reality many teachers also need training for harnessing their potentialities in great national cause.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is proposed including salary of the posts filled up/created to be created and for the following items of expenditure.

S.No.	Particulars of Items
1.	Good will Tour for school childrens.
2.	VIP Reception.
3.	Teachers choir Tour.
4.	Inter-state culture competitions.
5.	Basic Teachers Training programme.
6.	Indira Gandhi Martyrdom Day.
7.	Sanction of funds to Govt. Schools.
8.	Inter-State Cultural exchange tour or students & Trs./Officers exchange programme.
9.	Students/cultural Co-curricular competition signing and dances etc.
10.	Purchase of office equipments and others as per details below-

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1. Pick-up van and its maintenance.
2. Stationery.
3. P.A. System.
4. Furniturs.
5. Music instruments Radio, TV Vedio and other educational electronic equipment.
6. Office Telephone call charges & maintenance.
7. Typewriting/Hindi/English(Elect.).
8. Electronics office equipments.
9. Instruments of sound & its maintenance.
10. Inter-com system for branch maintenance.
11. Maintenance demonstrator Van.
12. Inter-State J.R.C. Integration Camp
13. Maintenance of Jeep.

42. ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING UNIT (EDP UNIT) IN THE DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
(Rs. 5 lacs).

The Directorate of Education has decided to set up an EDP Unit for personnel information system (PIS) of teachers and non-teaching staff. There are about 32,000 teachers and other employees in about 1100 schools. This number is increasing every year with the opening of New Schools, Upgradation/Bifurcation of existing schools.

In addition to this, it is also proposed to computerise the entire statistical data which is presently compiled manually.

For undertaking the entire job efficiently the contract for system study and programming has been entrusted to CMC Ltd. with the payment of Rs. 65627/- as 50% of one time charges. The CMC Ltd. has already completed the system study and prepared input/output forms. These forms have been printed and distributed to the teachers for filling up. As soon as the filled up forms are received further action in the matter shall be taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 20,000/- for the forms had been incurred in 1986-87.

The drawings for the EDP Room in the Directorate of Education have been prepared by Sr. Architect, PWD, Delhi Administration and estimates for the civil, electrical and air-conditioning have been received and a proposal involving Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been sent to Fin. Department for sanction.

To follow the system report submitted by CMC Ltd. and regular flow of data to the computers a proposal for the creation of following posts has been taken up with the Fin. Department, Delhi Administration.

Sl. No.	Name of the posts	Scale of pay	No. of posts.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Programmer	2200-4000 (R)	Two
2.	Asstt. Programmer	1640-2900 (R)	Two
3.	Data Entry Machine Operator	1200-2000 (R)	Five
4.	L.D.C.	950-1500 (R)	One
5.	Manual Attendant	750-0940 (R)	Two

However, standing Finance Committee has recommended the post of programmer in the pay scale of Rs. 2000-3500.

If these posts are created in 1988-89 the same will continue in 1989-90 also. Besides, the following posts will be taken up for creation in the year 1988-89 :-

1.	System Analyst	3000-3500 (G)	One
2.	Stencographer	1200-2000 (G)	One
3.	Driver	1500-1500 (R)	One

It is also proposed to install a computer along with five data entry machines during the year 1988-89 for smooth functioning of the scheme.

It is also proposed to purchase a jeep for the EDP Unit to increase the mobility of the officers.

For undertaking all the above activities during 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs (Rs. 3.00 lakhs under revenue and Rs. 2.00 lakhs under capital) is proposed. Provision for salary of the staff, payment to GMC as per agreement, purchase of one vehicle, installation of computer and data entry machine and site preparation is included in the proposed.

43. ESTABLISHMENT OF PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION CELL AT THE HEAD-QUARTER. (Rs. 5.00 Lacs.)

The scheme "Establishment of Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell at the Head-Quarter" was approved for implementation during 1984-85 with an Outlay of Rs. 2.50 lac. However due to ban imposed by the Govt. of India, on creation/filling up of posts and now due to non clearance of the proposal by the A.R.Deptt. the Deptt. has not been able to implement this scheme. This scheme is also included in the 7th Plan 1985-1990 with an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lacs.

It has been stressed from time to time that there should be an Monitoring and Evaluation Cell at the Head-quarter to monitor, compile process and analyse the data/information collected under various schemes being implemented by the Directorate of Education. After introduction of New 20-Point Programme under which a lot of statistical data has to be collected, compiled and analysed, the need for such a machinery was felt badly. Even in the conference of Education Secretaries of all the States and Union Territories held in January 1980, it was observed that arrangement for monitoring, evaluation of the two programmes or universalisation of Elementary Education and Adult Education, covered under Point No. 10 and 11 of the New 20-Points Programme (earlier Point no. 16 of 20-Points Programme) was both inadequate and unsatisfactory and accordingly it was resolved in the above conference that suitable mechanism for the purpose, at the block level, be established. Accordingly it was decided to strengthen the existing Plan Evaluation Cell at the Head-quarter and redesignate it as "Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell at the Head-quarter which could serve the Department from all angles. The new arrangement will provide regular and timely flow of information and will enable the Deptt. to initiate remedial and corrective measures to make the Plan Schemes being implemented by the Directorate, more result oriented and maximum beneficial to the deserving children.

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Accordingly, it has been decided to strengthen and redesignate the existing Plan Evaluation Cell as Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell at the Head-quarter, with the following staff:

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	No. of post	Scale of Pay
1.	Dy. Director of P.Ig. (M&E)	1	3000-4500 .
2.	Asstt. Director of P.Ig. (M&E)	1	2200-4000 .
3.	Stat. Officer	2	2000-3500
4.	Research Officer	2	1640-2900
5.	Statistical Asstt.	4	1400-2300
6.	Statistical Investigator	4	1200-2040
7.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
8.	Steno	2	1200-2040
9.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
10.	Driver	1	950-1500
11.	Class (IV)	2	750-0940
		<u>22</u>	

An amount of Rs. 0.97 lac will be required to implement this scheme during 1988-89 and Rs. 5.00 lacs during 1988-89, as against Rs. 2.50 lacs approved during 1988-89.

44. GRANT-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL ORGANISATION (Rs. 2.00 lacs).

The scheme has been approved for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. The main objective of the scheme is to provide grant-in-aid to voluntary Educational and Cultural organisation operating in the Union Territory of Delhi. Grant-in-aid is given to registered societies/registered public trusts engaged in educational & Cultural activities for a period of minimum one year.

The scheme could not be implemented during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for want of approval from Govt. of India. The same has now been duly approved by Govt. of India. Under this scheme, grant-in-aid upto 25% of the approved administrative expenditure on pay & allowance to the personnel of the institution concerned, will be provided subject to the ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per annum. In addition, grant-in-aid to recurring and non-recurring expenditure upto 50% of the total expenditure of approved items during the financial year will be provided subject to the condition that remaining 50% share of expenditure is met by the institution itself.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to implement the scheme.

II - N.C.C. Department

NCC is the premier youth organisation of the Country and it aims at developing leadership, character, sportsmanship and ideals of service. It also aims at creating a force of disciplined and trained manpower which in national emergency could be of assistance to the country. Keeping in view the aims of the NCC and their impact of the national level, it is considered desirable that maximum number of youth are induced to join this organisation. The provision of adequate funds is, therefore, necessary to implement the Plan Schemes for the development of the NCC.

The details of the on going plan-schemes are as under:-

1. Construction of NCC Bhawan:- (Rs.141.80 Lacs) For this scheme during the seventh five year Plan 1985-90 a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been approved. The total requirement of land is 17 acres for both the group Headquarters and NCC Units. DDA has allotted a piece of land measuring 6.79 acres at Rohini Complex and the same has been purchased at the cost of Rs.52.00 lakhs during 1987-88. For the Annual Plan 1988-89, approved outlay is Rs.7.00 lakhs for the construction of boundary wall on the purchased land. No expenditure under this scheme could be incurred so far. This deptt. has persued the PWD to furnish the Plan/Estimates of expenditure on construction of boundary wall but that has not been received so far. Keeping in view, the increasing cost of construction materials/labour, this Deptt. has proposed Rs.10.00 lakhs in F.E.1988-89. On completion of boundary wall during 1988-89, the construction work of NCC Bhawan will be undertaken in 1989-90. As such, provision of Rs.141.80 lakhs have been proposed for 1989-90.

2. Construction of Boat Houses & Jetties:-(Rs.2 lacs)

For this scheme in the 7th five year Plan 1985-90, a sum of Rs.2 lakhs has been approved. The approved outlay is Rs.0.50 lakh in the Annual Plan 1988-89. The total requirement of land for the scheme is approximately 0.36 acres @Rs.6 lakhs per acres. No expenditure under this scheme could be incurred so far due to non-allotment of requisite land by the DDA. The matter has already been taken up with the DDA. On availability of requisite land by the DDA authorities the work will start. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

3. Fees transportation to NCC Girls Cadets/Lady Officers:- (Rs.1.20 lacs) For the VIIth five year Plan 1985-90, the approved outlay is Rs.4.00 lakhs. One mini Bus at a cost of Rs.81,441.45 during 1983-84 was purchased and is on road. The approved outlay is Rs.1.20 lakhs for 1988-89. The total requirement is 7 Mini Bus out of which one mini bus has been purchased so far. As the proposal has not been accepted and not likely to be accepted by the Govt./Delhi Admn. for the year 1988-89, Rs.1.20 lakhs has been surrendered in R.E.1988-89. A token provision of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 hoping that the proposal to purchase one Mini Bus may be agreed to by the Govt.

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4. Augmentation of Training Facilities:- (Rs.1 lac)

For the VIIth five year Plan 1985-90 the approved outlay is Rs.5 lakhs. The scheme is being implemented regularly. During 1987-88, under this scheme, Rs.0.97 lakhs has been incurred. The approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.1.00 lakh only and more expenditure is likely to be incurred in near future. Further the like amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has also been proposed for the year 1989-90.

5. Strengthening of NCC HQF:- (Rs.3 lacs) For the year 1985-90 (VIIth five year plan), the agreed outlay is Rs.12.00 lakhs. During the year 1987-88, Rs.0.48 lakh has been incurred. For the year 1988-89, the approved outlay is Rs.2.30 lakhs. The same amount has been proposed in R.E.1988-89, as the expenditure may likely to be incurred on purchase of vehicle and furniture and fixtures during 1988-89. Rs.3.00 lakhs have been proposed for the B.E.1989-90.

6. Incentives in the form of scholarship, prizes, wards etc. to NCC Cadets:- (Rs.1.lac) the approved outlay is Rs.5 lakhs for the VIIth five year plan 1985-90. The approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.1.00 lakh. The scheme is being implemented regularly and during the year 1987-88, actual expenditure incurred was Rs.0.99 lakh and a sum of Rs.0.36 lakh has been incurred in the year 1988-89 so far. The remaining expenditure will be incurred in connection with the R.D. Camp and P.M. Rally in January, 1989. Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the R.E. 1989-90.

III MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

1. EXPANSION OF PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE AGE GROUP 3-5 YEARS (Rs.35 lacs)

Under this on-going Revenue Scheme Attached Nursery Classes and additional sections are opened every year in the existing M.C.D. Primary Schools for preparing the children (3-5 years) for formal education. The M.C.D. caters to the need of children mostly coming from un-satisfactory home conditions who are usually first generation learners. This scheme helps in reducing the wastage and stagnation to a great extent.

During 1988-89, Nursery educational facilities are provided in 717 primary schools out of the total 1621 schools run by the M.C.D. About 40,000 children are being covered under this Scheme.

Details of achievements under this scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 & 1988-89 with financial and physical targets proposed for 1989-90 are below:-

Period	Attached classes & addl. sections.	Increase in enrolment	Posts created	Amount spent (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86...	50+20 ...	2500 ...	70 - 50	6.63
1986-87...	45+20 ...	2400 ...	65 - 45	13.69
1987-88...	-	-	-	35.66 No
expansion could be made due to paucity of funds during 87-88.				
1988-89...	63 ...	2400	68 - 68	42.00 Likely
1989-90...	65 ...	2400	65 - 65	86.00
Proposed				

An outlay of Rs.86 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

2. EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION FACILITIES IN THE AGE GROUP 6-11 YEARS INCLUDING PART-TIME SCHOOLING FACILITIES AND NATIONAL HEALTH/POPULATION EDUCATION PROGRAMM. (Rs.560 Lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is Universalisation of Primary Education for the children of the age group of 6-11 years which is an obligatory function of the Corporation in its area.

The M.C.D. is running 1621 Pry.Schools with an enrolment of about 6,10,000 children out of which about 1,90,000 belong to S/C.

In 1988-89 about 18,000 additional children are enrolled. Details of achievements under this Scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 with financial and physical targets proposed for 1989-90 are mentioned below:-

<u>Items</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>
New schools opened	19	20	26	30	50
Increase in enrolment	20875	26843	15316	20,000	20,000
H.M.s	19	20	26	30	50
A.Trs.	400	600	500	400	400
Class IV (Reg.)	37	39	37	47	100
Amt.spent in lacs	95.89	202.25	348.86	420.00	560.00
					(Proposed)

During the year 1988-89, 30 Primary schools have been opened involving creation of 30 H.M.s, 400 A/Trs. & 47 Class IV (Reg.) employees. During 1989-90, 50 Pry.Schools will be opened with the creation of 50 H.M.s, 400 A/Trs., 100 Class-IV (Reg.).

Apart from the above 25 P.T.Centres and 25 Non-formal P.I.Centres will be opened by the M.C.D. During 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.560 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

3. IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION (Rs.10.00 Lacs)

The scheme aims at obtaining qualitative improvements in educational standards.

Apart from meeting the pressure of expansion in the field of Primary education, it is also necessary to pay proper attention to qualitative improvement. The following measures taken to improve the quality of education in 1988-89 will be continued in 1989-90.

1. In-service training of teachers and heads of Schools.

i) Physical Achievements

<u>Period</u>	<u>No.of teachers participated in training programme</u>
<u>Seventh Five Year Plan</u>	
1985-86	2300

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1986-87	2700
1987-88	3500
1988-89	4000
1989-90 (Target)	4500

ii) Expansion of Library facilities:-

Library facilities are available for children in almost every MCD school. There are eleven libraries for teachers one in each of the eleven zones. A large number of books and magazines are made available to children through school libraries. One more library is proposed to be set up for teachers in 1989-90.

iii) Publication of Educational & Instructional material.

iv) Distribution of Municipal Awards to outstanding teachers to give an incentive to improve professional efficiency. 20 Mpl. Awards are given to outstanding teachers/ Heads of the schools every year. The awardee is given a certificate alongwith Rs.500/-in cash with the benefit of one year extension in service at the age of superannuation. In addition to this, 20 cash awards of Rs.300/-each are also given to 20 teachers/H.Ms. alongwith a certificate. Zonal Awards in various activities are given to 15 meritorious teachers in each of the eleven zones. The scheme has been very popular and successful and helps to improve educational standards.

V) Training programmes for development of human values.

VI) Special facilities for gifted/backward children.

VII) Introduction of socially useful, productive work in all zones.

VIII) The M.C.D. In-service Training Institute conducts research & extension work in the field of primary and pre-primary education. The trainees who participated in the orientation courses are also taken out for educational excursion in and around Delhi.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.10 lacs is proposed as detailed below:-

	<u>Rs.in lacs</u>
i. Orientation courses/Refresher Courses	4.00
ii. Library books & equipments	4.00
iii. Research studies/publication bulletins	0.50
iv. Material for creative art centres, SBPW, Audio-Visual Aids & equipments	0.50
v. M.L. Awards to teachers	1.00
	<u>10.00</u>

4. IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENCE TEACHING IN MPL PRIMARY SCHOOLS. (S.S. 1989-90)

1. To bring improvement in class room teaching in maths, science and provision of Science equipment.

2. To organise in-service Training Programme for teachers in Science, Maths and EVS.

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3. To provide enrichment activities to children in Science and Maths through Science clubs.

4. To make educational use of the museum set up for children at R.K.Puram, Sector-VI.

5. To conduct Science Talent Search Examination & to nourish the talent among the children.

6. To organise Science fairs, exhibitions and publications.

During the Annual Plan 1989-90 different activities and programmes will be organised to achieve the above objectives.

<u>Physical achievements</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>87-88</u>	<u>88-89</u> (Anti. Achieve)	<u>89-90</u> (Target)
1. Training in learning Science-By using (No. of teachers)	350	400	400	400	400
2. Orientation Courses for Trs. in Maths (No. of Trs.)	350	400	400	400	400
3. Material for Sc. practicals in groups (No. of children benefitted)	8400	2400	85000	85000	85000
4. Science talent Search examination (cash awards to children)	2200 (of Rs.50/- each)	2900 (of Rs.50/- each)	2900 (of Rs.50/- each)	2900 (of Rs.50/- each)	2900 (of Rs.50/- each)
5. Excursions to places of scientific interest (in around Delhi)	80000	80000	80000	80000	80000

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.8.00 lacs is proposed for the following programmes:-

- i) Contingency and T.V., Radio & Tape Recorder repairs.
 - ii) Central & Zonal Science Fairs/Science clubs/workshops/Museum services. Tours to museums and places of scientific interest of Delhi, India for children & teachers, Science talent search examination and publication.
 - iii) Purchase of science equipments/furniture and materials for improvement of science centres, M.C.Children Resource Centre & Audio-Visual & SUPW units, Projector colour TV. Purchase of Van.
 - iv) Training of teachers and supervisory staff in service seminars/SC Project, Sc.Clubs.
5. WELFARE SCHEMES FOR CHILDREN (Rs.78 lacs)

Under this scheme various incentives are provided

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to achieve the goal of universalization of Primary education, reduction in drop-outs at the primary level of education and maintaining a better keep up of children admitted in Mpl. primary schools.

For the success of universalization of primary education and to cover cent percent children, various incentives are provided in the form of free text books, free uniforms, free spectacles educational tours & scholarships etc.

The incentives are continued to be provided during the 7th Five Year Plan especially for the children of rural areas resettlement colonies, Slum areas and Worker and backward sections of society.

Physical and financial achievements in respect of the above incentives during the 7th Five Year Plan in 1985-86, 86-87, 87-88, 88-89 & 89-90 proposed targets for 1989-90 are as under:-

Period Year	No. of children benefitted					Amount (Rs. in lacs)
	Free- books	Free Uniforms	Free Spects	Merit Scholar- ships		
1985-86	545000	50000	1500	2825	26.54	
1986-87	550000	70000	1500	3000	95.44	
1987-88	576000	65000	1500	3000	58.33	
1988-89 (likely)	592000	50000	1500	3000	60.00 (Likely)	
1989-90 (Proposed)	610000	55000	1500	3250	78.00	

Details of the requirement of funds to implement the Scheme in 1989-90 are given below:-

	(Rs. in lacs)
Free Text books	63.00
Free uniforms	9.00
Free Spectacles	0.50
Merit scholarships	4.00
Educational Tours	1.50
Total	<u>78.00 Lacs</u>

An outlay of Rs.78 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

6. STRENGTHENING OF INSPECTORATE AND ESTABLISHMENT STAFF
(Rs.8 lacs)

As a result of opening of new schools year after year owing increase in enrolment of children, growth of activities and expansion of the Education Deptt., a greater number of supervisory and clerical staff is needed for administrative efficiency and better supervisory control.

During the 6th Five Year Plan, enrolment in Primary schools increased by 55327 & 104 new Primary schools were opened. During the first four years of the 7th Plan 95 new primary schools are opened and the enrolment of children is ever increasing.

The following posts are proposed to be created during the Annual Plan 1989-90 for administrative control and effective supervision:-

S.No.	Name of the post	Posts created during 1988-89	Posts to be created during 1989-90
1.	Dy. Education Officer (Rs.3000-5000)	-	1
2.	Dy. Chief Accountant (Rs.3000-4500)	-	1
3.	Head Clerk (Rs.1400-2300)	1	-
4.	U.D.C. (Rs.1200-2040)	4	-
5.	L.D.C. (Rs.950-1500)	4	2
6.	Sr. Stenographers (Rs.1400-2300)	-	2
7.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1	2
8.	Drivers (Rs.950-1400)	-	2

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.6 lacs is proposed for payment of salary to the above staff, contingencies and purchase of two jeeps.

7. CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME (Rs.600 lacs)

Under Capital Works Programme the M.C.D. Corp. of Delhi constructs pucca class rooms, pre-fab class rooms, boundary walls and lavatory blocks in Primary schools under its jurisdiction.

Physical and financial achievements in respect of the Capital Works in 7th Five Year Plan 1985-86, 86-87, 87-88, 88-89 & 1989-90 are as follows:-

Period	Pucca class rooms	Prefab class rooms	Total No. of class rooms	Boundary walls	Lavatory blocks	Amount spent (in Rs.lacs)
1985-86	20	311	331	66	42	444.53
1986-87	100	600	700	40	100	514.44
1987-88	200	500	700	50	70	604.35
1988-89	200	400	600	50	86	550.00
1989-90	200	500	700	50	100	580.00 (Likely) (Proposed)

For the Annual Plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.600 lacs including Rs.600 lacs for capital works programme is proposed for the scheme of MCD under General Education Sector.

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IV NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

An outlay of Rs.250.00 lacs is proposed to implement the schemes under General Education during 1989-90 by NDMC. The objectives of schemes under this sector implemented by NDMC are:-

1. To achieve cent percent universalisation of elementary education in the age group of 6-11 years within 7th Plan in NDMC area.
2. Attainment of Literacy, numeracy and technicality at elementary level.
3. To bring qualitative improvement in the standard of education at elementary level. The schemewise details are as under:-

1. EXPANSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION(6-11):- (Rs.10 lacs)

NDMC is determined to make education compulsory and universal within its area in the age group of 6-11 yrs. It has achieved 99.6% of universalisation of primary education. It is running 64 primary schools in its area. The enrolment in these schools during this year is 27,500 students. One more primary schools will be opened during 1989-90. A sum of Rs.6.00 lacs has been approved for the year 1988-89. One new primary school will be opened in 1989-90 and the requisite posts will be created. One new primary school was opened during the year 1985-86 with requisite staff. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.10 lacs is proposed.

2. EXPANSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (11-14):-(Rs.19.75 lacs)

Aware of its responsibilities and constitutional commitments, NDMC is trying hard to make Elementary Education universal in its area. 4-Primary schools have been upgraded to middle schools during 1988-89 to meet the educational needs of its area. Four posts of headmasters, 20 posts of TGTs., 4 Librarian and other admissible posts have been created in these four upgraded schools. Furniture and other required material is to be purchased for these schools. An amount of Rs.6.00 lacs has been approved for 1988-89 but it is not sufficient to meet the expenditure under this head. Rs.18.00 lacs are required in R.E. 1988-89. Four primary schools will be upgraded to middle standard in 1989-90. An outlay of Rs.19.75 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

3. FREE TEXT BOOKS:(Rs.10 lacs) Free text books are distributed to all the students of primary and middle schools. This is an educational incentive and has helped in achieving 99.6% universalisation of elementary education. Students of 4 aided schools are also given free text books. Rs.9.00 lacs has been approved for the year 1988-89. Rs.10.00 lacs will be required in 1989-90.

4. FREE STATIONERY:(Rs.2 lacs) Free stationery is distributed to all the students of primary schools including 4 aided schools. This is an educational incentive. It helps to check the drop outs of the students. During 1987-88, 26446 students were given full stationery. Rs.2.00 lacs has been approved for the year 1988-89. Rs.2.00 lacs will be required during 1989-90.

5. FREE UNIFORM: (Rs.15 lacs) Free uniform cloth is distributed among the students of nursery, primary & middle schools including aided schools. This is being done to motivate the students for studies and to bring uniformity among them. During 1987-88, 35032 students were benefitted under the scheme. Rs.12 lacs has been approved for 1988-89. Rs. 15.00 lacs will be required for 1989-90.

6. FREE WOOL: (Rs. 6 lacs) Free wool is provided for school dress to all the students in all the year of primary schools including aided schools. This is also an educational incentive. During 1987-88 wool was distributed to all the primary schools students including aided schools amounting 26446. A sum of Rs.1.00 lacs has been approved for the year 1989-89. Rs.6.00 lacs will be required for 1989-90.

7. FREE CANVAS SHOES: (Rs.12 lacs) Free canvas shoes are distributed every year to all the primary school students including students of four aided schools. The number of beneficiaries was 26446 in 1987-88. This is also an educational incentive and it has helped in checking the drop outs. It has also an educational incentive and it has helped in achieving 99.6 universalisation of primary education in NDMC area. An amount of Rs.6.00 lacs has been approved for 1988-89. Rs.20.00 lacs will be required in 1989-90 as leather shoes instead of canvas will be provided to all the students upto primary level.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS & OTHER INCENTIVES: (Rs.0.50 lac) On the basis of merit-cum-means the students of class IV to XI who are in the first three positions and obtain 60% marks in aggregate in annual examination are awarded scholarships. In case of SC/ST students the percentage of marks is 55%. The range of scholarship is Rs.10/- to 15/-.

TALENT SEARCH SCHEME: To identify the talented and gifted students, talent search scheme has been introduced during the 7th Plan at primary school level. Under this scheme 150 students of primary classes are awarded scholarships of Rs.120.00 per annum on merit basis of a competitive test. The test is held in all the subjects of primary education curriculum. Rs.50,000/- is approved for the year 1988-89 and same will be required for the year 1989-90.

9. IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENCE & INSERVICE PROGRAMME: (Rs.3.00 lacs) To improve the professional competence and for upto date knowledge, seminars are being organised for teachers and heads of NDMC and its aided schools. About 400 teachers are oriented every year.

Science exhibition are organised every year and the students of NDMC schools take active part in it.

Under this scheme a Population Education Cell has been established during the year 1985-86. The post of Co-ordinator re-designated as Senior Lecturer, One T.G.T., one projectionist, one artist, one clerk and one peon were created during the year 1985-86. The cell will help in bringing awareness among the students about increasing population and its effects on individual and on the society as a whole. Seminars are being

arranged, exhibitions are arranged. Materials like VCR, Col.T.V.Sat, Furniture etc. have been purchased. A sum of Rs.2.00 lacs is approved for 1988-89. Rs.3.00 lacs will be required for 1989-90.

10. WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAMME & HOBBY CENTRE: (Rs.0.25 lac)
To provide opportunities for development of vocational aptitude among the students, work-experience-cum-hobby centres have been established in selected primary and middle schools during the 6th Plan. During the last two years no expenditure has been incurred on this scheme. A sum of Rs..25 lac was spent on purchase of drawing and art material during 1987-88. During 1988-89 a sum of Rs.0.25 lacs has been approved for the scheme. For 1989-90 an amount of Rs.0.25 lac is proposed.

11. ADMINISTRATIONS, SUPERVISION, PLANNING & STATISTICAL CELL: (Rs.4.00 lacs) To strengthen this cell the posts of two inspector of schools, two clerks and two peon have been create. In addition to the supervisory staff the following additional staff is required during 1988-89 & 1989-90:-

1. One Senior Investigator
2. One Senior Clerk
3. Two Junior Clerk
4. One Steno Typist
5. One Store Keeper
6. One Peon

There is an approved outlay of Rs.3.75 lacs for the scheme. As the staff has not been posted/appointed, Rs.1.00 lacs will be required in R.E. but Rs.4.00 lacs will be required for 1989-90 for creation os posts.

12. CAPITAL WORKS: (Rs.130 lacs) School building at Havlock Square, Ludi Road, Kautilya Marg which were started during 1987-88 have been completed. Work of the new building at Tughlak Crescent, Hanuman Road, Tilak Marg, Gole Market & D.G. Block Sarojini Nagar is proposed to be taken up in the current year and completed during 1989-90. It is also proposed to add an additional storey, on the existing school at Pashwan roao. Gymnasium and Auditorium is proposed to be added in the Senior Navjug School at Sarojini Nagar.

In addition to the above the existing schools are proposed to be improved by raising boundary walls, improvements to toilets and renovation of school building to provide better environment to the school children. The provision of Rs. 104 lacs in the current Annual Plan for the capital works will be fully utilised and a sum of Rs. 130 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

13. SOCIAL EDUCATION: (Rs.7.00 lacs) N.D.M.C. has established 65 Social Education Centres both for males & females, 45 Social Education Centres have been provided sewing Machines, Knitting Machines etc. Each beneficieries are given clothes and other material and the prepared goods are sold off. The

profit is given to the beneficiaries according to the piece rate.

N.D.M.C. is doing its utmost efforts to eradicate the illiteracy from its jurisdiction. Beneficiaries attending these Centres belong to the weaker section of the society. Majority of Women beneficiaries are not in a position to attend these centres as there is no arrangements to keep their wards behind. Balbary/Creche are correlated with social Education Scheme. This is an integrated scheme. In the areas, where N.D.M.C. has provided centres with these facilities there is a very good response from the beneficiaries are being looked after free of charge and as a result, the attendance of the students is enormous.

There is a provision to open 16 Social Education Centres during 7th Five Year Plan under Plan Scheme. Out of which 12 centres have already been opened in 1985-86 & 1987-88.

Keeping in view of the Government Policy demand of present situation and to make the functional literacy programme a success, it is proposed to open two more Balbary/Creches during 1988-89 in the interest of women adults of New Delhi Area. A sum of Rs.6.00 lacs stands approved in 1988-89 for this scheme. This amount would be sufficient to meet the requirement for opening of balbary/Social Education Centres.

Two more Social Education Centres/Balbaries will be opened during 1989-90 for which a sum of Rs. 7.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

14. CULTURAL EDUCATION:(Rs.2.00 lacs) The scheme aims at allround development of the child's personality. The scheme covers all the students of primary & middle schools. The emphasis is laid on the development of cultural personality and aesthetic sense of the students. The scheme will help in developing the hidden talents of the students. Under the scheme 5 posts of Band Masters were created during 1985-86. Rs.1.00 lacs has been approved for the year 1988-89 for establishment and purchases of material. Rs.2.00 lacs will be required for 1989-90.

15. QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
(Rs.12.00 lacs) This scheme aims to bring qualitative improvement in standard of elementary education. To implement the scheme several activities were introduced in NDMC schools like good library books, good furniture, TV/Radio/Transistor/free educational tours etc. One camera was purchased during 1987-88. 17 Ordinary primary/middle schools have been converted into Model Schools upto 1987-88. This scheme covers all the students of Primary & Middle schools. One bus was purchased during 1985-86. One van will be purchased during 1988-89. About 10,000 students are taken out for the study and sight seeing tours during every year. A sum of Rs.8.00 lacs is approved for 1988-89. Rs.12.00 lacs will be required for 1989-90 as one bus and one van will be purchased during 1989-90.

16. INTRODUCTION OF YOGA:(Rs.1.50 lacs) Yoga is a part of ancient cultural heritage. It is a perfect science which teaches individual how to lead on good health, peaceful & contented life. Regular practice of Yog. exercise cures

many diseases and improve vigour, vitality etc. Yoga was introduced as a separate subject and not as a part of physical education. 51 Yoga Teachers were appointed in NDMC schools during 6th Plan. One post of Yoga Teacher has been created during 1986-87. Rs.1.00 lacs has been approved for the year 1988-89. Four posts of Yoga Teachers will be created during 1988-89. For the Annual Plan 1989-90, an amount of Rs.1.50 lacs is proposed.

17. EXPANSION OF NURSARY EDUCATION: (Rs.5.00 lacs) Nursery schools have proved very effective in checking drop outs & wastage among the students at initial level. One Nry. Model school was opened during 1985-86 and one more has been opened during 1987-88. The posts of H/Me and 12 posts of Nursery Tns. have been created. There is a proposal to open two more Nursery schools during 1988-89. Rs.5.00 lacs has been approved for 1988-89. Material for nursery schools are also being purchased under the scheme. Rs.5.00 lacs will be required in 1989-90 as one more Nursery school will be opened during 1989-90.

18. 10+2 PATTERN OF EDUCATION: UPGRADATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS LEVEL: (Rs.10 lacs)

With the adoption of 10+2 pattern of education all the senior secondary schools were upgraded upto XII class. Science material is being supplied under this scheme to all these schools.

To meet the Educational needs of its population, NDMC has upgraded 4 middle schools to secondary level during 1988-89. Four posts of Vice-Principals, 40 posts of T.G's., Ministerial and class IV staff posts have been created and filled up in these schools. Furniture and other materials are to be purchased. Against the approved outlay of Rs.3.00 lacs Rs.15.00 lacs would be required in 1989-89. Rs.10.00 lacs would be required for 1989-90. Four more schools will be upgraded to secondary level during 1989-90 and requisite posts of Vice-Principals and other teaching staff will be got created.

IX. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Training and Technical Education covers the facilities for imparting Technical Education at Diploma, Degree and Post-degree level programmes for Technical Education on one side and Industrial Training at the Certificate level on the other side. The objective of these programmes include the following:-

- a) To ensure a steady flow of skilled workers, technicians and Engineers in various engineering and non-engineering disciplines to industries located in and around Delhi;
- b) To raise the quality and quantity of Industrial Production by systematic training of Manpower.
- c) To reduce unemployment amongst the educated youth by equipping them for suitable employment.

For imparting Technical Education in Delhi at Diploma and Post Diploma level, there are at present three Boys' Polytechnic, one Women's Polytechnic and one Institute of Commercial Practice and a College of Pharmacy which imparts training at Degree and Post degree level of courses as well. During 1986-87 two more polytechnics have started functioning as a guest institution at Pusa and Maharani Bagh.

Three Boys' Polytechnics and one Women's polytechnic, Institute of Commercial Practice and College of Pharmacy were started during the 3rd and 4th Five Year Plans with conventional courses of studies like Civil, Electrical, Mechanical etc. In the subsequent plans, specialised courses of studies as per the changing technology were started and modernisation of conventional courses, were taken up by consolidating the existing facilities.

Besides this, Directorate of Technical Education has started part-time diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in the 4th Five Year Plan during the year 1973-74 at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic with the twin objective of:-

- i) Providing continuing educational facilities to the employed personnel;
- ii) Strengthening the bonds of liaison with industries needed in the present context.

It has been felt during the previous years that there is a great rush for seeking admission in the technical courses by the students passing their 10th class/12th class and with this objective in mind, it was proposed to Govt. of India to provide more facilities for technical courses in Delhi during the 7th plan (1985-90).

Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 89-90:-

During the 7th plan period, the main emphasis has been to improve:-

- a) Quality and standard of Technical Education;
- b) Modernisation of Engineering laboratories and workshops in the polytechnics and removal of obsolescence.

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- c) Transfer of technology to rural areas for development;
- d) To consolidate the continuing education scheme meant for employed persons in the industries;
- e) To develop Women's education.
- f) To extend the frontiers of knowledge by opening new courses in the emerging areas in the industries in the new polytechnics to meet the social expectations;
- g) Consolidation of infrastructure and facilities already provided.

To achieve the above objectives, a sum of Rs.91.10 lakhs (Rs.54.90 lakhs revenue and Rs.36.20 lakhs capital) has been provided during the 1987-88. So far achievements have not been very much during 1987-88 due to non-creation of new posts in the two new polytechnics as approval of Govt. of India is awaited till date.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.1000 lakhs is proposed against the approved outlay of Rs.850 lakhs for 1988-89. The agency-wise break-up is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Institution	Seventh Five yr. plan outlay	1987-88	1988-89		89-90	
			App- roved outlay	Antici- pated outlay	Pro- posed outlay	Capi- tal
a) Dte. of Trg. & Tech. Education (Including NDMC)	635.00	79.63	125	131.89	169	71.00
b) Delhi College of Engg.	1990.00	93.17	250	169.20	505	376.00
c) Delhi Instt. of Technology	1300.00	405.86	455	455.00	300	153.00
d) College of Art	75.00	12.84	20	22.00	26	10.00
e) <u>TOTAL (TECH. EDU.)</u>	<u>4000.00</u>	<u>591.50</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>778.09</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>610.00</u>

All the on-going schemes approved for the 7th plan 1985-90 and the following two new schemes have also been proposed:-

1. Stepping up of interaction between Institutes and industry (Rs.0.50 lakhs).
2. Additions/alteration and renovation of labs. and workshops of the polytechnics for modernisation (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

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A.(I) Directorate of Training and Technical Education
Direction & Administration

A well informed, alert, responsive and matured administrative set up, will be the king-pin for implementing the various sophisticated and expanding technical education programmes. During 1962 and in the 3rd Five Year Plan, 4 Polytechnics (3 for boys and one for women) were started under the Directorate. By the end of the third Five Year Plan, the total sanctioned intake in 3 Boys' Polytechnics and one Women's polytechnic were 1030 students. In the subsequent Plan, the activities of the Department in the field of implementation of Technical Education programmes has increased manifold during the 6th Plan period. During 1983-84, another Engineering College has been opened in Delhi with an intake capacity of 120 students. Two more Polytechnics have also come up in Delhi during the year 1985-86 with the introduction of diversified courses in the emerging areas in the technology. At present, the total intake capacity in Polytechnics (including of Commercial Practice) is 2702 in forty-five disciplines. Besides this secretarial work of the College of Pharmacy, Delhi College of Engineering, College of Art, Board of Technical Education, Delhi Institute of Technology is also to be looked after by the Directorate of Technical Education.

The National policy of Education 1986 has emphasised the need for proper Strengthening of Dte. of Tech. Edu. to plan, implement and develop programmes based on the new thrust areas, such as, designing Technical Education system for emerging areas of technology, special target groups, continuing education and improvement and consolidation of the existing technical education system Central Advisory Board of Education, in its meeting held on March 11-12, 1988 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Human Resource Development strongly recommended that the organisational infrastructure at the level of State Directorate should be strengthened in order to implement the schemes as envisaged in National Policy of Education.

Strengthening the Directorate of Technical Education is already included in the 7th Five Year Plan and is an on-going scheme. The only one post of Despatch Rider has been created so far under this scheme. For other posts like J.D. (Technical) and other supporting Technical and Ministerial staff, the proposal is under consideration at the Directorate level. However, taking into consideration the objectives and new thrust areas as laid down in the National Policy of Edn. the existing scheme for strengthening of Dte. needs to be modified. The detailed scheme for Stg. of Dte. of Tech. Education is being prepared and sent to GOI/AICTE for approval. The following additional posts have been identified which needs to be created:-

		<u>Scale in Rs.</u>
1. J.D. or Additional Director	1	3700-5000
2. A.D.(Coordination)	1	3000-4500
3. Technical Officer	3	2200-4000
4. S.T.A.	2	2000-3200
5. Programming Assistant	2	1400-2300
6. U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
7. L.D.C.	6	950-1500
8. Driver	1	950-1500
9. Stenographer	5	1200-2040
10. Class IV	5	750-940

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Recurring expenditure is Rs.6.41 lakhs. The other infrastructure required for modernisation and smooth functioning of the Dte. have also been identified as under:-

Non-Recurring

Jeep-1, Computer (including accessories)-1, Electronic typewriter-2, PBX system (24 lines)-1, and office furniture etc. The total non-recurring expenditure involved on these items would be Rs.4.90 lakhs. The scheme would be implemented in the phased manner. During 1989-90, the provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

2) Stg. of Board of Technical Education (Revenue Rs.4.00 lakhs and Capital Rs.2.00 lakhs)=Rs.6.00 lakhs:-

The Board of Technical Education, Delhi, was established in 1961 and functions for conducting examination of diploma/post diploma and certificate level courses of Govt. Affiliated and Aided institutions. It is presently functioning in some rooms in Old Secretariat building in a rather limited accommodation. The requirements of the space has been increased due to quantum of work involved with the development of more technical institutions in Delhi which are affiliated to the Board. Thus steps to provide a new building for this office have to be continued. The tentative site proposed at Under Hill Road is not viable for any construction being heavy encroached upon with pucca structure. Till then the modernisation of the office will help to rationalise its functioning in the existing space. This becomes additionally necessary as privately managed institutions, which have been granted affiliation by the Board, are also looked after for curriculum/examination purposes by the Board. Besides, the introduction of diversified courses in different disciplines both in engineering and non-engineering side have also widened the functional areas of the Board which require better coordination and enforcement of academic regulations. The quantum of work has also increased with the change over of examination system from the annual pattern to the semester pattern i.e. examination are now conducted twice a year. To conduct these examination, it is necessary that the Board should modernise its systems with the facility of computerisation. For this it is necessary that an adequate number of computers are provided in desired working environment alongwith the technical staff to operate on the computers. The equipment required for modernising the system of Board's working are reflected broadly below. Further, ever since the establishment of the Board the examination record has been retained in the same complex. Due to the paucity of accommodation, it is necessary that the records and stores be maintained in another institution where space is being provided for opening a Record room. This will entail the minimum requisite staff to attend to the work. The vacated room at the Old Secretariat building would be utilised for computer facilities. The scheme originally had a substantial staff component which now stands modified and reduced in view of the change proposed for computerisation/modernisation and only a minimum staff component is now proposed as given below. The post of Registrar is also proposed to be upgraded in the scale of Rs.3700-5000 (at par with polytechnic principals) in view of the additional responsibility and increase of work load. Only a token provision is proposed for

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construction of new building as no land has so far been made available by this Administration for this purpose.

The requirement of funds for Revenue and Capital side during 1989-90 would be as under:-

Revenue

a) Recurring

Posts required to be created/filled up

1. Assistant Registrar	1	Rs.2000-3500
2. Programme Assistants	2	1400-2300
3. Store Supervisor/Supdt.	1	1400-2300
4. Record Keeper	1	1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	1	950-1500
6. Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
7. Class-IV	1	750-940
8. Driver	1	950-1500
9. Stenographer	1	1200-2040

The total salary component including upgradation of the post of Registrar is Rs.1.00 lakh.

Non-recurring :- Electronic typewriter, computer including accessories, motor-cycle and telephone from P&T =Rs.3 lakhs. Total revenue is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

Capital:- Furnishing of room at Old Sectt. for setting up Computer lab. and its extension room etc.=
= Rs.1.50 lakhs
b) Token provision for land = Rs.0 50 lakhs
Total capital = Rs.2.00 lakhs

3) Establishment of Manpower, monitoring and evaluation cell (Revenue - Rs.1.00 lakhs):-

The manpower monitoring and evaluation cell is one of the major thrust of National Policy of Education 1986. The objective of the scheme are:-

- i) To create manpower information system.
- ii) To monitor progress of all schemes.
- iii) To evaluate the schemes and projects towards maintaining proper standards and readjusting the priorities.

To achieve the above objectives, the following staff are required:-

1. Assistant Director	1	Rs.3000-4500
2. Sr.Tech.Asstt./Research Officer	1	2000-3200
3. Technical Assistant	1	1400-2300
4. U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5. Stenographer	1	1200-2040
6. Class-IV	1	750-940

This staff will conduct the surveys of manpower requirements in and around Delhi by keeping liaison with the industries and identify the emerging areas where manpower potential is in great demand. The data so collected will be analysed and suitable mechanism will be devised and monitor and evaluate the maintenance of proper standards. Facilities for computing the dates and tabulating and analysing the results will also be provided by providing suitable equipment. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been approved in 1988-89. Expenditure under this scheme so far is 'Nil'. As the posts have not been created, therefore, token provision of Rs.0.10 lakh has been kept as anticipated expenditure during current financial year(1988-89).

Presently the proposal in respect of approval of staff structure is under consideration with Govt. of India. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed during 1989-90 under this scheme in respect of the following items:-

Salaries of staff	}	Rs.0.50 lakh
Office equipment		
Travelling expenses		
Duplicating machine		
Extension facility of one telephone provided under the scheme "Stg. of Dte.of Tech. Edu."	}	Rs.0.50 lakh
		<u>Rs.1.00 lakh</u>

B) Polytechnics

- 4) Construction of 2nd phase of Women's Polytechnic including additional floor on the workshop of the Women's Polytechnic (Capital -Rs.10.00 lakhs):-

Scheme for construction of 2nd phase of Women's polytechnic as approved in the 6th five year plan and work is a spill-over work of 6th five year plan. The work is almost complete. Sanction of additional floor on the workshop block amounting to Rs.18.13 lakhs issued in December, 87. The pace of this work will gear up next year. Special repairs requiring of hostel, Air-conditioning, labs., modernisation of new labs. by some minor repairs etc. will be taken up in 2nd phase during 1989-90. Executive Engg. concerned have been requested to frame estimates for accord of sanction.

- 5) Reorganisation and restructuring the set up of Boys' Polytechnics and Women's Polytechnics and ICP (Revenue of Rs.7.00 lakhs for Boys and Rs.2.00 lakhs for Women's poly.):

All India Council of Technical Education has specifically accepted the recommendations of Madan Committee regarding revised staffing pattern of polytechnics. Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI has accorded approval for implementation of revised structure for Delhi Polytechnics. Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI directed that these recommendations will be implemented in phase manner 40:40:20 in three years. During 1988-89: In the first phase, following posts have been created:-

BOYS' POLYTECHNIC

a) HOD	02	Rs. 3000-4500
b) Lecturers	63	2200-4000
c) Foreman		
Instructor	06	2200-4000
d) Drg. & Placement Officer	01	3000-4500

WOMEN'S POLYTECHNIC

a) Lady HOD	01	3000-4500
b) Lady Lecturer	12	2200-4000
c) Instructor	01	2200-4000
d) Drg. and Placement Officer	01	3000-4500

29 posts (16 posts in 3 Boys' Polytechnics and 13 posts in Women's Polytechnic) have been abolished and 55 permanent posts have been kept in abeyance. Next year 1989-90, in 2nd phase, the following more posts would be created as per the direction of Govt. of India.

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BOYS' POLYTECHNICS

a)	H.O.D.	02	Rs. 3000-4500
b)	Lecturer	63	2200-4000
c)	Sr.Lecturer	18	2200-4000*
d)	Foreman Instrs.	06	2200-4000
e)	Training & Place- ment Officer	01	3000-4500

WOMEN'S POLYTECHNIC

a)	Lady HOD	01	3000-4500
b)	Lady Lecturer	12	2200-4000
c)	Foreman Instrs.	01	2200-4000
d)	Sr. Lecturer	08	2200-4000*

* Scale of Sr. Lecturers is to be finalised by Govt. of India.

Similar recommendations for ICP are under consideration in the Dte. and would be implemented from next year 1989-90 with the approval of GOI.

Provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs has, therefore, been proposed for Boys' Polytechnic and ICP and Rs.2.00 lakhs for Women's Polytechnic for next year for implementation of the scheme.

c) Institute of Commercial Practice

Construction of Institute of Commercial Practice Building at Patparganj (Capital Rs.5.00 lakhs):-

The institute since its inception in 1971 was housed in the old dilapidated condition at Mori Gate. Its new building at Patparganj Road is under construction and is at final stage of completion. During the VII Five Year Plan 1985-90, a sum of Rs.78.00 lakhs for Capital Works had been provided and Rs.0.30 lakhs during 1988-89. The building has been occupied. Expenditure during 1985-86 has been Rs.36.42 lakhs and during 1986-87 has been Rs.9.41 lakhs and during 1987-88 has been Rs.1.57 lakhs. Likely expenditure during 1988-89 would be Rs.0.30 lakhs. During next year, the left over works like, construction of scooter stand, raising of boundary wall, provision of garage water supply connection, permanent connection of electricity from DESU and construction of sub-station etc. would be taken up. Provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has, therefore, been suggested for next year plan 1989-90.

d) College of Pharmacy

7. Construction of hostel building for College of Pharmacy at Pushap Vihar (Capital - Rs.10.00 lakhs):-

This scheme was taken up by the Directorate in view of the fact that while inaugurating the new building for College of Pharmacy at Pushap Vihar, the then Lt. Governor had assured the students that the hostel for boys and girls would be provided. It was also considered essential to provide hostel in this institution for students of Diploma/Degree/Post degree courses. The proposal for construction of hostel was

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taken up in all seriousness during the 7th plan. It was proposed to construct a hostel separately for girls and boys. University affiliation committee has also emphasised for providing hostel facilities to the students of College of Pharmacy. The dimensions of the problem faced by the students in the absence of the hostel facilities in the Metropolitan city can be well understood. Further students for other states/abroad also seek admission. This further underscore the necessity of providing a hostel for the College of Pharmacy. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is of the order of Rs.4.00 lakhs only as the main construction work will gear up next year. Therefore, provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the next Annual Plan 1989-90.

- 8) Reorganisation and restructuring the set up of the College and consolidation of part-time courses in COP/Consolidation of B.Pharma and D.Pharma courses (Rs.1.00 lakh):-

All India Council of Technical Education has specifically accepted the recommendation of the Madan Committee regarding revised staffing pattern of College of Pharmacy alongwith Polytechnics. GOI, Ministry of Human Resource Development has accorded approval for implementation of revised structure for College of Pharmacy of Delhi. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development has directed that these recommendations will be implemented in phased manner 40:40:20 in 3 years.

As per the revised structure conveyed by Govt. of India the following additional posts have to be created in the College of Pharmacy:-

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Principal | 1 | Rs.4500-5700 plus 500/= spl. pay. |
| 2. Asstt.Professor | 1 | Rs.3000-5000 |
| 3. S.O.(Accounts) | 1 | Rs.1640-2900 |

The proposal has already been sent to Finance Department of Delhi Administration for creation of posts of Assistant Professor and for allowing the Department to make a reference to Govt. of India for creation of post of Principal. To bring qualitative improvement in the teaching activities, part-time/Guest lecturers have to be arranged in the College. Some provision, therefore, needs to be provided under Pharmacy scheme under this scheme. A total provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the next Annual Plan 1989-90.

- 9) Establishment of 2nd Women's Polytechnic (Kasturba Polytechnic (Revenue Rs.10.00 lakhs capital Rs.6.00 lakhs)(Total - Rs.16.00 lakhs):-

Govt. of India, Ministry of Education had conveyed their approval for establishing 2nd Women's Polytechnic in Delhi vide their letter no.F.23-11-84/T.5 dated 29.7.85 with the following courses of study:-

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1. Electronics with specialisation in:-

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Intake</u>
i) Microprocess Design system	3 yrs.	60
ii) Digital Electronics		
iii) Medical Electronics		

2. Computer Engineering/software and hardware.

3 years 60

3. Public Health Environmental Engg.

3 yrs. 30

4. Fashion/Textile Design.

3 yrs. 30

180

The admission qualification in respect of the above courses will be 10th whereas in the case of diploma course in Computer Engineering, the admission qualification should be 10+2. The expenditure approved for establishment of the 2nd Women's Polytechnic as conveyed by Govt. of India are detailed as under:-

Non-recurring

Amount in Rs.

(6372 sq.m.)

1. Building	63,93,800
2. Equipment	72,50,000
3. Library	2,00,000
4. Furniture	1,00,000
5. Bus/Car	3,50,000
6. Students Amenities	8,63,200
7. Hostel.	47,55,000

Rs. 1,97,12,000

Recurring

1. Salary	15,71,400
2. Maintenance expenditure	1,89,000
3. Library (Recurring)	75,000
4. Reprographic and other office contingencies.	50,000
5. L.S. provision for visiting experts from Industry/field.	10,000

Rs. 19,95,400

Teaching staff

1. Principal	1
2. Head of Deptt.	4
3. Sr. Lecturer/Workshop Superintendent	9
4. Lecturer including Foreign Instructor	<u>39</u>
	<u>53</u>

In addition to above teaching staff, 50% of the salary of teaching staff is to be incurred on the supporting staff. The institutes have started functioning since July 1986, as a guest institute in the Women's Polytechnic, Maharani Bagh. Only one course - a three year diploma course in Electronics with specialisation in Digital Electronics and microprocesses system with intake of 45 students has been introduced. Standing Finance Committee, Delhi Administration, Delhi, in the meeting held on 16.5.88, approved for establishment of this

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new institute.

During 1988-89:- Following posts have been created for running the three years diploma course in Electronics at 2nd Women's Polytechnic:-

1. Principal	1	Rs.3700-5000
2. Head of Department	1	Rs.3000-4500
3. Sr. Lecturer	2	Rs.3000-4500
4. Lecturer	10	Rs.2200-4000

Supporting Staff

5. Lab Technician	3	Rs.1400-2500
6. J.D.C.	2	Rs.1200-2040
7. L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
8. Storekeeper	1	Rs.1400-2300
9. SO (Accounts)	1	Rs.1640-2900
10. Librarian	1	Rs.1400-2300
11. Peons	2	Rs. 750-940
12. Chowkidar	2	Rs. 750-940

From next year, it is proposed to start one more course, namely, Diploma in computer Engineering (intake 60 students) curriculum for this course would be finalised in consultation with TITI, Chandigarh- an oen body of Govt. Of India Ministry of Hman Developmht. Based on the approved norms-principles for creation of posts would be taken up with Finance Department, Delhi Administration.

As regards building is concerned, payment of Rs.24.00 lakhs made to DDA. The DDA offered a piece of land at Paschim-puri. But the land is not suited for establishment of Kasturba Polytechnic. vigourus efforts to obtain alternative land are being made. As the land has not been handed over by DDA, therefore, there would be no expenditure on capital side during this year and on revenue side posts created on 12.7.88. The RRs are under finalisation. Therefore, anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 would be of the order of Rs.6.00 lakhs. For next year taking into consideration the two more courses be introduced, a provision of Rs16.00 lakhshas been proposed. Out of this, 6.00 lakhs on capital side for the construction of boundary wall on the site to be handed over by DDA and Rs. 10.00 lakhs on Revenue side for incurring expenditure on salary component machinery and equipment, furniture etc.etc.

10. Establishment of 4th Boys Polytechnic (Revenue Rs.10.00 lakhs and Capital Rs.6.00 lakhs)

Govt. of India, Ministry of Education has conveyed their approval for establishing 4th Boys Polytechnic in Delhi vide their letter No. F.23/11/84-T.5 dated 29.7.1985 with the following courses of studies:-

<u>Name of the course</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Intake</u>
1. Construction Engg.	3 years	30
2. Maintenance Engg.	3 years	30

Contd.....

3. Electronics Engg. with Spl. in		
i) Micro process system	3 years	60
ii) Digital Electronics.	3 years	
iii) Medical Electronics.	3 years	
4. Hospital Engg.	3 years	30
5. Instrumentation & Control Engg.	3 years	30
6. Computer Engg. (Software & Hardware)	3 years	60

The admission qualification in respect of above courses will be 10th, while in case of diploma courses in Diploma in Computer Engg. will be 10 Plus 2. The expenditure approved by For the Establishment of Polytechnic, as conveyed by Govt. of India is given as under :-

Non-Recurring.

(Amount in Rs.)

Boy's Polytechnic.

1. Building (Plinth area)	Rs. 83,42,880 (8528 S.M.)
2. Equipment.	Rs. 92,00,000
3. Furniture	Rs. 3,00,000
4. Library.	Rs. 1,50,000
5. Bus/Car.	Rs. 3,50,000
6. Student's amenities.	Rs. 8,63,200
7. Hostel.	Rs. 64,22,400
	<hr/>
	Rs. 2,56,35,400

Recurring.

1. Salary for staff.	Rs. 21,58,000
2. Maintenance expenditure.	Rs. 3,60,000
3. Library (Recurring)	Rs. 1,50,000
4. Reprographic and other office contingency.	Rs. 50,000
5. Lump sum provision for visiting experts from industry/field.	Rs. 10,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 27,28,650

Teaching staff sanctioned by Govt. of India.

1. Principal.	1
2. Head of Department	6
3. Sr. Lecturer/W.S.	
Supdt.	12
4. Lecturers including Foreman Instructor	<u>54</u>
	<hr/>
	73

In addition to above teaching staff 50% salaries of the teaching staff worth will be supporting staff. The Institution have started functioning since July, 1986 as a guest institute in the Pusa Polytechnic. Only one course—a three years diploma course in Electronics with specialisation in Digital Electronics introduced. Standing Finance Committee, Delhi Admn. in the meeting held on 16.5.88, approved for establishment of the new Institution.

During 1988-89:- Following posts have been created for running the three years diploma course in electronics at 4th Boy's Polytechnic:-

1. Principal.	1	Rs. 3700-5000
2. Head of Department	1	Rs. 3000-4500

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3. Sr. Lecturers.	2	Rs.3000-4500
4. Lecturers.	10	Rs.2200-4000

Supporting Staff

5. Lab Technicians	3	Rs.1400-2600
6. JDC	2	Rs.1200-2040
7. LDC	2	Rs. 950-1500
8. Storekeeper	1	Rs.1400-2300
9. SO(Accounts)	1	Rs.1640-2900
10. Librarian	1	Rs.1400-2300
11. Sweeper	1	Rs. 750-940
12. Peons.	2	Rs. 750-940
13. Chowkidars.	2	Rs. 750-940

From next year, it is proposed to start two more courses

1. Diploma in Computer Engg.	<u>Intake</u> 60 students
2. Diploma in Hospital Engg.	30 students

Curriculum for these courses would be finalised in consultation with Technical Teachers Training Institute Chandigarh-an open body of GOI Ministry of Human Resources Development. Based on the approved norms proposed for creation of posts would be taken up with Finance Department (Delhi Administration).

As regards building is concerned, payment of Rs.36.00 lakhs was made to DDA for allotment of land near Hindun cut area. DDA has not yet handed over the proposed land. Vigorous efforts are being made to obtain suitable land. As the land has not been handed over by DDA therefore, there would be no expenditure on capital side during this year and on revenue side postcreated on 12.7.88. The Recruitment Rules are under finalisation. Therefore, the anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 would be of the order of Rs.6.00 lakhs only. For next year taking into consideration the two more courses to be introduced, a provision of Rs.16.00 lakhs has been proposed. Out of this, Rs.6.00 lakhs on capital side for construction of boundary wall on the site to be handed over by DDA and Rs.10.00 lakhs on revenue side for incurring expenditure on salary of the staff, machinery and equipment furniture etc.

11) Construction of staff quarters at Wazirpur, Okhla and Khanpur (capital Rs.20.00 lakhs)

The work of construction of staff quarters at Wazirpur is almost over. Only left-over and adjustment of bills would be taken up by PWD next year, i.e. 1989-90. The Administrative approval and expenditure sanction for construction of following staff quarters at Okhla (G.B. Pant Poly. Campus) amounting to Rs.1.19 crore is as under :-

Type-I	:	56 quarters.
Type-II	:	16 quarters.
Type-III	:	08 quarters.
Type-IV	:	24 quarters.

The work is in progress. The Anticipated expenditure during this year would be Rs.33.50 lakhs. As the work will continue next year, a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

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(12) Establishment of E.D.P. Cell (Revenue Rs.0.10 lakh):-

Computer as modern management tool has been recognised as an effective constituent of management science. Delhi Administration in the Bureau of Statistics and Economics had proposed a scheme to establish Computer Centre of configuration capacity which would be utilised by different departments for data processing. The various Departments of Delhi Administration will be making use of this facility. To avail this facility, Directorate will be provided a terminal desk at the Computer Centre where in the specialised staff of the Department would operate, devise and design our own software to process relevant data peculiar to our department to NIC. Expenditure involved will be only on liaison work. Therefore, anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 would be Rs.0.10 lakh and the same provision i.e. Rs.0.10 lakh has been proposed for next year 1989-90, depending on their requirement. Work shall be handed over

(13) Removal of obsolescence and Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and workshops (Revenue Rs.10.00 lakhs)

AICTE and Govt. of India have emphasised that laboratories and workshops should be modernised with relevant and versatile equipment with instructional potential. The necessity of modernisation of laboratories and workshops in our Polytechnics has assumed a special importance as these were started during the 3rd Five year Plan and most of the machinery and equipment procured over two decades old and have become obsolete/outdated either due to wear and tear or due to rapid spectacular developing in the field of Science and Technology. It is, therefore, important that the old machines be replaced by sophisticated machines in order to make training more effective and meaningful and acquainting our students the latest techniques involved in the operation of sophisticated machinery for various fields of Engineering activities. The objective of the scheme are :-

- i) To replace the obsolete machinery and equipment which has out-lived their life with the latest type,
- ii) To provide additional modern sophisticated equipment due to advancement in technology.

The machinery and equipment to be modernised in various latest workshops will be decided by a Committee to be formed by Principal and also in consultation with TTTI, Chandigarh.

To meet this expenditure, a sum of Rs.80 lakhs have been provided in the 7th Five Year Plan and Rs.6.07 lakhs has been incurred in 1985-86, Rs.10.16 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs.8.17 lakhs in 1987-88. During 1988-89 a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred. As the direct Control Assistant have been received from GOI M/HRD for this scheme amounting to Rs.33.00 lakhs for 3 polytechnics. Therefore, reduced provision has been proposed for next year. Provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the next year.

14) Establishment of curriculum development Cell (Rs.1.50 lakh)

Directorate of Technical Education is responsible for imparting technical education to meet the man-power requirements of industrial sector and Government Departments of

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technical personnel in and around Delhi. The objective is attained by imparting technical education through 4 colleges offering under graduate and post graduate courses, 6 polytechnics, offering Diploma and post diploma level of education and one Institute of Commercial Practice. Over and above these sector that have been granted affiliation to Board of Technical Education.

Well over 45 disciplines at certificate, diploma, post diploma, under-graduate and post-graduate are offered for specialised studies in the various Institutions being managed/run by the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi. The curriculum of these courses have been regularly to be up-dated to meet the changing demands of Industries and to complete the latest advancement in the field of technology. To do so, data from the field in the form of feed-back from the passed-out students and potential employers is to be collected and analysed to update the Curriculum.

Setting up Curriculum Development Centre at the Directorate of Technical Education is an on going-plan scheme. Till now, the TTTI Chandigarh guided the local faculty in developing/receiving the curricula. Since, the quantum of work has increased with the starting of newer courses and newer institutions the present arrangements are not working well. Having a mechanism at the Headquarter to undertake curriculum Development/revision work has become a necessity which can no longer be ignored without detriment to academic standards. Moreover, setting up Curriculum Development Cell at each Directorate of Technical Education in the States is an essential requirement of the New Policy on Education of Govt. of India. With a view to economise, the proposals have been toned down without effecting efficiency and made more modest.

Functions of the Curriculum Development Cell: Following would be the functions of the Curriculum Development Cell:

Design curricula on a scientific basis to:

- phase out obsolescence
- introduce new technology
- develop new skills related to management of change and entrepreneurship
- provide exposure to computers and their use to all students
- induct advance in educational technology
- identify occupational needs of women and design appropriate formal and non-formal programmes.
- develop self-paced programmes for society and economically weaker sections.
- monitor and review curriculum implementation and undertake curriculum research studies.

Staff Requirements: Activity of curriculum development is presently being looked after by the Technical Teacher's Training Institute, Chandigarh, an apex body of Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, But there is no Cell/specific staff at the Directorate to have a

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constant liaison with TTTT, Chandigarh in this regard. Proposed Curriculum Development Cell will, therefore, keep proper cooperation with Polytechnics, user Departments, Board of Technical Education and TTTT Chandigarh to get the curriculum and equipment list reviewed/revised. Training and Placement Cell of this Directorate is presently headed by Assistant Director (Trg. & Placement) and assisted by 5 T.P.O. and 5 Investigators as field staff. As a part of its training and placement activities, the T&P Cell at the Directorate has already doing liaison with Industries, collecting feed-back from the Industries and the passed-out students. As such, initial activities involved in the development of curriculum has already been done by the T&P Cell. A little augmentation of man-power to T&P Cell in the Directorate should be able to cope with the additional requirements of developing/revising curriculum. It is, therefore, proposed that curriculum Development Cell would be looked after the same Officer i.e. AD(TE). However, to assist him at lower level, the following technical and ministerial staff are suggested to be created:-

1.	Curriculum Development Officer	1	Rs.2200-4000
2.	Sr. Technical Assistant	2	Rs.2000-3200
3.	U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-950

The post of Curriculum Development Officer has been proposed at the level of lecturer polytechnic to facilitate the inter-changibility for the staff.

Based on the information and feed-back submitted by field staff of training and placement cell, the curriculum development cell will fix up priority and form programme of action for revising the curriculum of various disciplines and will organise seminars, workshops and congregation to develop desk manuals, workshop manuals, laboratory manuals and Question banks in different subjects of study by associating the teaching faculty of various polytechnics and inviting experts from Industries.

Financial Implications: Besides the salary of the above staff, there is a need for providing office equipment/furniture, duplicating machine, stationary, postage etc. Likely expenditure for implementating this scheme would be as under:

Recurring.....Rs.1.25 lakhs.
Non-recurring.....Rs.0.25 lakhs.

- (15) See at S.No. 5.
(16) Improving of learning resources and Library information service (Revenue Rs.4.00 lakhs)

Adoption of latest techniques, which is different from the traditional class room teaching in the technical institutes, is of paramount importance in order to make the training practical oriented. In order to achieve this purpose, we have to develop the library by adding latest books in science, engineering and technology journals and technical bulletins published by various technical organisations. Besides this, we have to provide audiovisual aids to improve the teaching techniques by the faculty. Further, we have to

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expand library facilities to the students belonging to socially and economically backward strata of society. The objectives of the scheme:-

- i) To adopt latest techniques in teaching by providing audio-visual aids, and
- ii) To motivate and inculcate learning habits in the students.

The libraries learning resources centre will be re-inforced by providing technical journals (Indian and Foreign) books in Science engineering, technology and other facilities, such as audiovisual aids, educational films and computer aided programmes produced by TTTI, Chandigarh, would be provided in each institution.

To meet out the above objectives, a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Plan. Expenditure during 1985-86 has been Rs. 0.55 lakhs in 1987-88. Likely expenditure during 1988-89 will be Rs. 4.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed in 1989-90.

(17) Strengthening of Hostel facilities in the existing Institutions (Revenue Rs. 2.40 lakhs).

It is proposed to provide suitable infrastructure for the hostels in G.B. Pant Polytechnic, Okhla, Pusa Polytechnic, Pusa and Women's Polytechnic, Maharani Bagh. About 200 students usually are accommodated in these hostels (both foreign and out-of-state students). The facilities to run these hostels are not properly provided in respect of staff to supervise and also other essential items. In order to solve genuine problem of hostellers, it is necessary to provide the requisite necessary amenities to the students. Thus the objective of the scheme is to provide suitable infrastructure and basic amenities in the student's hostel for proper running.

The following posts have been created during 1986-87:-

- | | | |
|----|----------|----|
| 1. | L.D.C. | 2 |
| 2. | Class-IV | 10 |

But these posts are not sufficient to control the students Problems in the hostels. Principal and staff Association are demanding for creation of post of Hostel Superintendent in each hostel in the Pay scale of Rs.2200-4000. The matter would be taken up with Administrative Reforms Department (Delhi Administration) for creation of hostel superintendent. Posts for Women's Polytechnic, G.B. Pant Polytechnic and Pusa Polytechnic and the following posts for Women's Polytechnic Hostel are need to be created during 1989-90:-

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 1. | Lady attendants. | 2 |
| 2. | Waterman (Chowkidar) | 2 |

For meeting out this expenditure, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1987-88 is approved out of the total allocation of Rs.5.00 lakhs during 7th Plan period. Expenditure incurred during 1985-86 has been Rs. 0.61 lakh, during 1986-87 Rs.1.03 lakhs and during 1987-88 Rs.0.61 lakh, during 1986-87 Rs.1.03

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lakhs and during 1987-88 Rs.0.98 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 would be Rs.2.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs.2.40 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 under this scheme.

18) Setting up of Institute of Printing Technology for higher Diploma in Printing Technology (Revenue Rs.5.00 lakhs, Capital Rs.5.00 lakhs):-

While realising the necessity for setting up of separate Institute of Printing Technology, the following objectives were kept in view:-

- i) Providing higher education and proper training facilities for Printing Technology in the capital.
- ii) Training and educating students strictly according to the needs of the Industry.
- iii) Giving higher studies to the Printing Technology education thus providing better employment opportunities.
- iv) Encouraging research and development facilities in Printing Technology.

The scheme has been placed for approval of S.F.C. The S.F.C. desired to prepare the feasibility report of setting of Institute of Printing Technology. For feasibility report, Educational Consultant of India Ltd. has been asked to prepare the report (A Govt. of India Enterprises). According to E.C.I., there is a great need for setting up of Institute of Printing Technology in the Union Territory of Delhi with modern facilities. The Educational Consultant of India has desired Rs.2.08 lakhs for preparation of detailed project report to assess the structural design of building, staff, machinery and equipment to be installed etc. as a consultancy fee. The said amount has been paid to them. After finalisation of report by Educational Consultant of India Ltd., further action would be taken by Delhi Administration for setting up this institute and creation of desired posts.

To establish this institution, land measuring about 5 acres has been allotted by DDA and payment for this has been made during 1984-85. Possession of land has been taken over and development of site and construction of boundary wall by PWD is in progress.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been provided (Rs.30.00 lakhs revenue and Rs.40.00 lakhs capital). An expenditure of Rs.0.42 lakhs has been incurred during 1985-86 involving Rs.0.01 lakh on revenue and Rs.0.41 lakhs on capital works. Expenditure during 1986-87 has been Rs.0.45 lakhs and expenditure during 1987-88 has been Rs.6.90 lakhs. Expenditure during 1988-89 is likely to be of the order of Rs.7.00 lakhs mainly on capital side for construction of boundary wall at the site. For the Annual Plan 1989-90, provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs (Rs.5.00 lakhs revenue and Rs.5.00 lakhs on capital) has been proposed for implementation of this scheme.

19) Consolidation of part-time diploma courses at Arya-Bhatt Polytechnic (Revenue Rs.2.00 lakhs):-

Scheme for part-time diploma course (evening) in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engg. is being implemented w.e.f.1973-74 with the approval of Govt. of India. For conducting of these classes, the faculty staff members are drawn from teaching insttts. and other professional organisations. Honorarium is paid to them on hourly rate basis at Govt. of India rates. During the last few years great difficulty is being experienced contd....

to engage faculty staff members for teaching these classes because the rates of remuneration admissible to them are not commensurate with the nature of work to be undertaken in the odd hours of the day. As a result, the response for engaging such staff has not been encouraging leading to disruption/dislocation of teaching schedule. Those who join for coaching have often been leaving in the middle of the session thus harming the training programme. Further due to restriction on ceiling imposed for Rs.2500/- per annum per individual for Departmental candidates for receipt of honorarium, the response from the Govt. staff is also very poor. To overcome this difficulty, a proposal was mooted to Govt. of India, who in turn referred it to AICTE/NRC, Northern Regional Committee, in its last meeting held at Chandigarh in May, 1985, has decided to provide regular staff for evening courses. The staff requirements has now been worked out and are detailed as under:-

1.	Courses Coordinator.	Rs. 3000-4500	1
2.	Sr. Lecturers.	Rs. 2200-4000*	3
3.	Lecturers.	Rs. 2200-4000	15
4.	Assistant Workshop Supdt./ Foreman.	Rs. 2000-3200	2
5.	Lab. Tech.	Rs. 1400-2600	12
6.	Works Incharge.	Rs. 1400-2600	5

Supporting Staff.

1.	Superintendent.	Rs. 1640-2900	1
2.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	2
3.	L.D.C./Typist.	Rs. 950-1500	4
4.	Stenotypist.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
5.	Reprographer.	Rs. 950-1500	1
6.	Asstt. Librarian.	Rs. 1200-2040	2
7.	Library Attendent.	Rs. 950-1500	2
8.	Class IV Cleaners.	Rs. 750-940	12

Part Time Staff:- Lecturer in the subject of humanities (Physics, Chemistry Language) (at the Govt. of India approved rates on Part-time basis): The matter is under consideration with Northern Regional Committee of AICTE, Govt. of India for approving the staffing pattern of Part-time courses. N.R.C. informed that the matter would be placed before the next meeting of the Committee.

In addition to these staff, certain other additional facilities in respect of Office expenditure for furniture has also to be incurred. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved in 1988-89 out of the total 7th Plan allocation of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The expenditure so far incurred on this scheme is NIL. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 will be expected as Rs.0.10 lakh. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed in 1989-90.

20) Strengthening of facilities for the students of SC and ST category (SCP) (Revenue Rs. 1.50 lakhs):-

This scheme is identified under SCP with a view of providing special coaching facilities to the students in our technical institutions belonging to SC and ST category who belong to the socio-economic strata of the society.

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Special coaching classes were also conducted for this category of students during 6th Plan period. But, the assistance so provided is symbolic in that, that those students who are socially and economically backward, admittedly do not have the where withals to meet the expenses, therefore, the objective of this scheme is:-

- i) To incurse the facilities to the SC and S T students.
- ii) To inculcate and motivate to pursue and acquire skills and techniques.

To achieve the above objectives, special coaching classes will be arranged at the Institution outside the normal working hours. Part-time teachers will be engaged to teach the students. Part-time teachers will be paid the honorarium at the approved rates of Govt. of India. During the 7th Plan, a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been approved for this scheme and Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided during 1988-89. Expenditure will be on two accounts. (i) Payment of part-time teachers; (ii) books/tool kits to be provided to SC/ST students. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 would be of the order of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The same amount has been asked for in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

21)- Starting of Part-time Diploma course in Civil, Electrical and Mech. I at G.B.Pant Polytechnic for SC/ST candidates (SCP) (Revenue Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

With the approval of Delhi Administration, the 1st year diploma course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering was started w.e.f. the session 1984-85 at G .B.Pant Polytechnic with an intake of 30 students in each discipline, for the candidates belonging to SC/ST category. A similar course for the other categories of students is already conducted at Aryabhat Polytechnic since 1973-74 and as a continuing educational programme in the field of technical education which will be highly beneficial to the working middle level persons in the quality and for the purpose of training in the latest advances in the technology. As per past experience in the Aryabhat Polytechnic, a number of students of this category used to apply for seeking admission but due to limited resources, the candidates in sufficient number of this category, could not make use of this facility. As an expansion programme for providing facilities to SC/ST category, another separate institution at G.B.Pant Polytechnic on part-time basis has been established during 1984-85 with the following objectives:-

- i) To provide continuing education to the employees belonging to SC/ST category for providing opportunity for them to improve their technical qualification thereby improving career prospects.
- ii) To help in strengthening the liaison with Industries.

This scheme is in operation more or less similar to the already approved by the Govt. of India for its implementation at Aryabhat Polytechnic since 1973-74. However, during 1987-88, one student has filed writ petition in High Court challenging this scheme. Hon'ble High Court

has allowed the petition and directed that not more than 50% seats should be kept reserved for SC/ST. Delhi Administration has filed a LPA against these orders. Final decision is awaited. Classes for 2nd, 3rd and IVth year are in progress. Admission in 1st year would be made after final decision of Hon'ble High court of Delhi. For meeting the expenditure under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been approved in the year 1988-89 out of the total 7th Plan allocation of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The entire out-lay would be utilised during this year. For next year 1989-90, the same provision i.e. Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

22) :- Expansion of Commercial and Secretarial Practice Instt.
(Revenue Rs. 0.50 lakhs) :-

Commercial and Secretarial Instt. was started in 1961 and is since then imparting certificate level training to salesmanship, storekeeping, accountancy, book keeping and stenography. The Institute is particularly meant for the benefit of SC/ST community as 50% of the total admissions made every year are reserved for SC/ST students.

Considering the need for uplifting the SC/ST Community and development of scientific management, it is considered essential to expand this Institute by introducing various management courses on business administration, marketing management, documentation applied accountancy and management accountancy of one/two years duration on full time/part time basis. The objectives of the scheme are:-

- i) To impart management training to the candidates, particularly a community so that they may be suitably employed in industries/Govt. undertakings and
- ii) To develop scientific management concept by feeding trained certificate holders in the field of management studies.

The Institution will be expanded in phases, regular staff will be recruited to take the classes. Services of Part-time staff will be utilised by paying them remuneration. The training is proposed to be free for SC/ST community while the general students will be charged a nominal fee.

For implementation of the scheme, the following staff will be required:-

a. Head of Department.	3000-4500	1
b. Lecturer.	2200-4000	10
c. Lecturer on Part-time	On Govt. of India rates.	

Supporting staff.

a)	Office Supdt.	Rs. 1640-2900	1
b)	S.O. Accounts.	Rs. 1640-2900	1
c)	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	3
d)	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	4

In addition to salaries to staff, nominal expenditure on equipment and office expenses will also be incurred. Initially, it is proposed to create and fill up the following posts:-

a)	Lecturers.	Rs. 2200-4000	3
b)	SAS	Rs. 1640-2900	1
c)	UDC	Rs. 1200-2040	1
d)	LDC	Rs. 950-1500	1
e)	Class-IV.	Rs. 750-940	4

The matter for creation of posts is under consideration.

A sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been approved in the 7th plan and Rs. 0.45 during the year 1986-87. The expenditure during 1987-88 is Rs. .15 lakhs and likely expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 0.50 lakh. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

23) Strengthening of facilities for students (Revenue Rs. 2.00 Lakhs).

Apart from providing proper training to the student, basic amenities are also to be provided to the students, such as, water coolers, a reading room, canteen, hobby centres, cycle sheds, auditorium and other facilities. Most of these facilities have already been provided in our institution during the previous years but it is found that facilities thus provided needs to be further strengthened. A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been approved in the 7th Plan period and Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved during 1988-89. Expenditure during 1985-86 has been Rs. 0.62 lakhs, Rs. 1.31 lakhs and during 1987-88 0.95 lakhs. It is proposed that an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1988-89 will be incurred. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to be incurred during 1989-90 under this scheme.

24) Diploma in Garment Fabrication Technology (AIII)

25)- Post Diploma courses in Computer Applications (Revenue Rs. 3.00 lakhs).

Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Department of Education has approved to run a course at Pusa Polytechnic wherein expenditure on staff salaries are to be borne by the Delhi Administration, Directorate of Technical Education. It is an opportunity rarely available to this Department and as such, we have accepted the proposal. It is joint a venture of Govt. of India/state Govt. During 1986-87 a Cheque of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been received by the Principal, Pusa Polytechnic for the items of non-recurring expenditure from the Department of Electronics (Govt. of India). Earlier, it was proposed to incur expenditure on salaries of staff in the ratio of 50:50 in 1986-87. However, while conveying the approval

for creation and filling up of the Posts, Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development has conveyed to incur expenditure from Pura Polytechnic fund. In view of this, it has become necessary to include this scheme for the year 1987-88. The following posts are approved by the Govt. of India. These posts have been created. Recruitment Rules are under finalisation:-

a) Head of Department/Sr. Lecturer	1	3000-4500
b) Lecturer	3	2200-4000
c) Technical Assit./Computer Assst.	3	1400-2300

A sum of Rs. 0.08 lakh is incurred during 1986-87 and Rs. 2.64 lakh during 1987-88. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 would be Rs. 2.00 lakhs. To incur expenditure on payment of salaries and other contingent expenditure, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

26) - Development of Post Graduate courses and research in college of Pharmacy (Revenue Rs. 5.00 lakhs Capital Rs. 2.00 Lakhs).

A scheme for development of Post Graduate Courses and research is under implementation in the College of Pharmacy. Funds for the purpose were made available till financial year 1986-87 by the Govt. of India as grants under central Assistance to the Union Territory of Delhi. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, however, conveyed their decision vide their letter No.F.1-28/86.T.2 dated 18.3.87, that no separate grants would be released by them for the Post-graduate courses from the financial year 1987-88 and desired that necessary arrangements be made to meet the expenditure from the Administration's own budget. The Govt. of India also conveyed vide their letter cited above their no objection to utilising the savings in the Administration's own budget provisions for meeting the additional cost for the Post-graduate courses as per norms approved by the Govt. of India.

The following Post graduate courses have been approved by the Govt. of India:-

S.No.	Post Graduate Course	Sanctioned in take.	Reference to Communication of Govt. of India approving the course.
(A)	M.Pharm. (Pharmaceutics)	5	F.130011/4/PGB/77-6 dated 25.9.79
(B)	M.Pharm (Pharmacology)	5	
(c)	M.Pharm(Hospital Pharmacy)	5	F.15-23/82-T.s dated 3.11.82.

The norms of expenditure on each of the above courses indicated in Government of India's letter cited above are as follows:-

(A) & (B) P.G. M. Pharma courses in Pharmaceutics & Pharmacology.

Non-Recurring

i) Equipment and Library Rs. 50,000/-

Recurring

- a) Staff: Professor 1
Asstt. Professor 1
- b) Supporting Staff: 20% of the notional expenditure on teaching staff.
- c) Scholarships: @ Rs.600/-per month per student (subsequently enhanced to Rs. 1000/- per month per students.
- d) Maintenance grant:-Upto Rs.3000/-per student per annum.
- e) Library: Rs.10,000/- Per annum.
- (C) P.G. Courses in Hospital Pharmacy

Non-Recurring:

- i) Building One workshop building of 100 sq.mt. at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh.
- ii) Equipment. Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
- iii) Library. Rs.40,000/-

RECURRING

- a) Teaching Staff. 1 Professor
1 Asstt. Professor
Rs.5,000/-per year for
Payment to visiting Professor/
Experts @ Rs.100/- Per lecture.

Rs.5,000/-per year for vacant
Post Graduate faculty
Position for payment of
visiting Faculty/Experts
for outside.
- b) Supporting staff including driver. 20% of notional expenditure on teaching staff.
- c) Maintenance Expenditure. Rs.3000/- per student per year.
- d) Scholarship Rs.400/- per month per student (subsequently enhanced to Rs.1000/- per month per student.
- e) Library. Rs. 10,000/- per year.
- f) Vehicles. Rs.1,00,000/-

The actual expenditure during 1987-88 for this scheme was Rs.3.79 lakhs and the approved outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.9.40 lakhs. As the posts have not been created, the anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.6.50 lakhs. For next year, provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been proposed (Rs.5 lakhs on revenue side and Rs.2.00 lakhs on capital side).

27) New Scheme

Stepping up Interaction between Institutes and Industry
(Rs.0.50 lacs).

Inter-action between Engineering Institutes and Industry is one important objective as laid down in the new Policy on Education, 1986, of Govt. of India. Interaction between Industry and Institutes updates the technological skill of the teaching faculty and exposes them to the field/industrial environment. This exposure of faculty is beneficial to the students in turn. On reciprocal basis the Engg. staff working in field/industry gets to know more about the practical developments taking place in their areas of specialisation. Inter-action between industry and institutes is thus beneficial both to the industry and to the education.

The objectives of industry institute inter-action are sought to be achieved by:-

- (a) Deputing faculty members to field/industries on deputation for specific periods and inviting field officers on deputation for specific periods for teaching assignments.
- (b) Inviting the field experts for specified lecturers to faculty/students.
- (c) Encouraging faculty members to deliver specialised lecturers to people in field/Industry.
- (d) Encouraging industry/field visits by students/staff.

The Assistant Director (Trg. & Placement), Directorate of Trg. & Tech. Education has compliment of 5 Trg. & Placement Officers, 5 Investigators and one Industrial Liaison officer. The Trg. & Placement wing staff keeps liaison with industry/field to arrange training of our students, find placement and collect fee-back about their performances as also bringing about necessitated changes in curricula. The Trg. & Placement staff, as it is, should be able to arrange and take care of activities involved in the industry institute inter-action. A calendar of such programmes in respect of each faculty and each institute can be prepared at Trg. & Placement Cell and released to the institutes for action. However, in carrying out the scheme, funds shall be needed to meet travelling expenses of experts from industry/field invited to deliver specialised lecturer etc. and towards payment of honoraria to them at government approved rates. A token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has, as such, been made in the next Annual Plan 1989-90 to implement.

28) New Scheme

Additions/Alteration & renovation of Labs and Workshop of
the Polytechnics for modernisation (Capital:-Rs.5.00 lakhs)

Under the Plan scheme "Removal of Obsolescence and Modernisation of Labs and Workshop-" New Machinery & Equipment have been purchased for imparting training to the students in the Polytechnics. In order to install these Machines & Equipments, some Laboratories & work-shop need special repair & renovations. Some Laboratories needs to be Airconditioned for installation of Computers. In order to make these modern Machines & Equipments operational, provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs on capital side has been proposed during 1989-90 for repair & renovation of Laboratories & Workshops.

Opening of Technical Training Institution for Women

Technical Education is one of the most powerful components for adding value to products and services and for contributing to the national economy and improving quality of life of the people. Technological areas need to be based on relevance and objectivity. Opportunities for technical education for Women at all level needs to be increased, so that Women's access to technical education could be improved qualitatively and quantitatively. Therefore N.D.M.C. has established Technical Centres for Women at various places within its jurisdiction. certificates at Diploma level are being paid to the beneficiaries in various trades as per their choice. The selection of subject is based on employment potential.

Mostly our centres are imparting craft training to the house hold ladies belonging to the weaker sections of the society. They have no resources to use this training being economically weak. Therefore N.D.M.C. intends to establish a Technical Training Institute-cum-Production centre at a large scale. In production centre, every trained Women can get employment. The products will be prepared under the guidance of the designer and cutter. This scheme will run on the basis of no profit and no loss basis.

In technical institution the selection of subjects will be based on the employment potential. Counselling services will be provided to enable women to opt for new subjects. For increasing opportunities for entry in centres free ships, stipends, scholarship etc. will be provided particularly for courses in emerging technologies and programmes in Women's participation in the past has not been adequate. Students having passed secondary and senior secondary level will be especially encouraged for entry in this proposed technical Institution.

At present there is a big opportunity and chance of providing Vocational training for various trades in one institution as per new Education Policy. To start with, the trainees will be given training in the following trades:-

<u>Trade</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Staff required.</u>	
a) Cutting & Tailoring	03	3	Instructor.
b) Machine Embroidry & Hand Embroidry.	1	2	-do-
c) Beautification.	1	1	-do-
d) Typing.	1	1	-do-
e) Dress Designing.	1	1	-do-
f) Art/Craft.	1	1	-do-

16 Trainees will be trained in each of these section on the pattern of I.T.I. approved by Delhi Administration. Number of posts will be required for manning this Institution is as under:-

<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
a) Principal.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
b) Instructor (Trained In different trades)	9	Rs. 1400-2300
c) Social study teacher	1	Rs. 1200-2040
d) Head Assistant.	1	Rs. 1400-2300

There is an approved Plan Outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh for the year 1988-89. Rs.20.00 lacs in BE for the year 89-90 has been Proposed. This scheme will be covered under new 20-Point programme of Government of India. The Institution will have the capacity of 100 worker to start with.

(II) Delhi College of Engineering: Delhi.

Emphasis in VII Plan has been on:-

- a) Shifting of College to the newly required campus.
- b) Extension of Educational Facilities.
- c) Modernisation of existing courses.
- d) Introduction of Part-time degree courses.

The total approved outlay for 1985-90 is Rs. 1990.00 lacs. Total number of scheme are 15 and scheme wise details are given below:-

1. Shifting of College to Rohini Complex: (Rs. 369.75 lacs):-

The expenditure Finance Committee of the Government of India, in its meeting on 20.11.85, approved the project costing to Rs. 26.99 crores and desired the project be completed by the end of VII Plan. Allocation for this project in VII Plan is Rs. 1632.30 lacs and the additional amount for the project would be provided by Government of India on year to year basis on the basis of actual expenditure.

Earth filling, levelling of the land and construction of compound wall has been completed. Total outlay for 1985-90 is Rs. 1632.30 lacs. Expenditure for three years was Rs. 87.04 lacs. Provision for 1988-89 is Rs. 155.50 lacs. Anticipated expenditure is Rs. 86.25 lacs. Proposed allocation for 1989-90 is Rs. 369.75 lacs.

The following staff was included in the expenditure Finance Committee Memo:-

a) Project Officer.	One.	Rs. 3000-4500
b) Stenographer.	One.	Rs. 1200-2040
c) L.D.C.	One.	Rs. 950-1500
d) Driver.	One.	Rs. 950-1500
e) Class IV.	One.	Rs. 750-940

For the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is proposed to make provision for 369.75 lacs for the construction of staff quarters, development of site and services etc. The construction activities will be accelerated and works will be in full swing. Rs. 369.75 lacs includes Rs. 50.00 lacs as charged Capital which is needed in connection with disputs of the procurement of the land and Rs. 3.75 lacs on the revenue side for creation of Posts etc. as given above. Pick up van for Rs. 1.50 lacs is also needed for the purpose.

(2) Modernisation of Existing Courses (Rs. 50.00 lacs):-

This College is an old institution and old obsolete machinery needs replacement. With modernisation of the courses and syllabi, new sophisticated machines and equipments are necessary to cater the needs of under-graduate and Post-graduate courses. Great emphasis has been given on modernisation and removal of obsolescence in the national Policy on education. Therefore, the allocation has to be increased.

Total allocation for the VII Plan (1985-90) is Rs. 170 lacs. Expenditure during the three years 1985-88 has been Rs. 139.97 lacs. Allocation for 1988-89 is Rs. 50.00 lacs and the anticipated expenditure would be Rs. 50.00 lacs. The proposed outlay for 189-90 is Rs. 50.00 lacs.

(3) Faculty Development (Rs. 0.50 lacs):-

The Objectives of this Scheme is to provide opportunities to

Staff members to attend seminars/Conferences/Workshops(both inside and outside the country), Short arranging seminars/conferences/workshops in the College or sponsoring the same with the other institutions and to provide contingency expenditure to the teachers for publishing research papers, H.D. Thesis etc. Great emphasis has been given on staff development in National Education Policy.

Due to shortage of staff in the teaching faculty and due to administrative constraints in granting sanction the college could not sponsor a good number of teachers to take part in seminars/conferences/Workshops/Summer and Winter schools are as such the pace of expenditure has not been to the extent of outlay made during the first three years of VII Plan. Keeping in view all these constrains, the outlay for the VII Plan is proposed to be slashed to Rs. 240.00 lacs.

A sum of Rs. 6.40 lacs was approved for the year 1985-90 Plan. Expenditure during on three years 1985-88 has been Rs. 1.37 lacs. Provision for 1988-89 was made for Rs.0.50 lacs and anticipated expenditure will be Rs.0.50 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 the college proposed to spend Rs.0.50lacs under the Head Faculty Development.

(4) Students Welfare (Rs. 0.30 Lacs)

Under this scheme, better amenities are provided in the boys Common-room, girls common room, hostel common room, hostel mess and college canteen etc.

For the Plan Period 1985-90, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been provided. During the first three years of current Plan (85-88), a sum of Rs. 0.99 lakhs has been spent and for 1988-89, provision for Rs. 0.50 lacs exists in anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 0.70 lacs due to the increase in students at under-graduate and Post graduate level, it is proposed to have a provision of Rs. 0.80 lacs for the Annual Plan 1989-90 as more students will have to be covered under the different welfare schemes.

(5) Consultancy and Advisory Services(Rs. 1.00 lacs):

The Objectives of the scheme are as follows:-

- (a) Rendering specialised services in the technological field to industries.
- (b) Exposure of teaching staff and students to the current problems of the industry by affording them a chance to apply their ideas under actual working conditions.
- (c) Keeping the staff in touch with latest development in technology, All India Council for Technical Education on 17th February, 1978 recommended "Institutions can be encouraged to set up consultancy centre to promote consultancy activities. The National Education Policy 1985 also encourage consultancy services for teachers. In order to coordinate these activities, consultancy cell comprising of the following staff is needed:-

i) Co-ordinator	One	Rs. 4500-5700
ii) Stenographer.	One	Rs. 1200-2040
iii) Messenger.	One.	Rs. 750-1050

For the VII Five Year Plan, Rs.6.40 lacs were provided and upto the three years 1985-88, the College could spend Rs. 3.38lacs. For 88-89, Provision of 0.50 lacs was made for salary of staff to be created but anticipated expenditure would be nil. because creation of staff has not been made.

staff has not been made. A provision for the year 1989-90 amounting to Rs.1.200 lakh is proposed, Break up is:-
Salary Rs.0.60 lakhs and other expenditure Rs.0.40 lakhs.

(6) Book bank (Rs.1.00 lakh).

The objective of the scheme is to provide text books to students of weaker sections (S.C. and S.T.) on loan for the whole academic session. The text books are to be updated with passing of time making the old books obsolete. Rs.2.20 lakhs has been provided for 1985-88 is of Rs.1.09 lakhs. Provision for 1988-89 is Rs.0.50 lakhs as anticipated expenditure will be 0.70 lakhs. For the year 1989-90 provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made as per details given below:-

Books	0.70 lakhs
Racks:	0.30 lakhs
Total:	1.00 lakhs.

(7) Part-time B.E. (Tech) Courses (Rs.27.00 lakhs):

On persistent demand from the diploma engineers Government of India decided to open part-time B.E.(Tech.) evening courses of five years duration with the intake of thirty each in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering.

Only ten posts of teachers (three professors, 1 Asstts. Professor and 6 Lecturers) were created and 4 ministerial staff have been sanctioned for running the 1st year of the Course. No staff for running the remaining years of the course was sanctioned. Additional teaching staff, administrative, non teaching, library, Computer Centre staff required for these courses are given below:-

1. Vice Principal	1	4500-5700*Spl.pay.
2. Professors	4	4500-5700
3. Asstt. Prof.	13	3000-5000
4. Lecturer	24	2200-4000
5. A.W.Suptd.	1	2000-3200
6. S.S.A.	5	1640-2900
7. Mech. 'A'	26	1400-2300
8. Mech 'B'	14	1400-2300
9. Mech 'C'	2	1150-1500
10. Cleaner	3	775-1025
11. Sr. Asstt. Lib.	1	1400-2600
12. Library Counter Attendant	2	800-1150
13. Library Attendant	2	800-1150
14. Counter Attendant.	1	950-1500

15.	Key Punch Operator	1	1200-2040
16.	Console Operator	1	1640-2900
17.	Programmer	1	2200-4000
18.	D.A.O.	1	2200-4000
19.	S.S.A. Acctt.	1	1640-2900
20.	Office Superintendent.	1	1640-2900
21.	Care Taker	1	1200-2040
22.	U.D.C.	3	1200-2040
23.	L.D.C.	10	950-1500
24.	Store-Keeper	1	1200-2040
25.	Gest Operator	1	800-1150
26.	Sweeper	8	750- 940
27.	Das Messenger	10	950-1500
28.	Stenographer	3	1200-2040

No additional fund is, needed for purchase of machinery and equipment as the part time students would be using machinery and equipment in the laboratories for the day time courses. The Export Committee appointed by the N.R.C of A.I.C.T.E. have recommended introduction of B.E.(Tech.) Part Time Course in Delhi College of Engineering.

A token sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided in the VII Five Year Plan. For the annual Plan 1988-89, Rs.8.20 lakh have been provided, but anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 5.00 lakh. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 27.50 lakh may be provided on account of salaries and office expenses etc. Break up is as follows:-

Capital.	Salary.	M.E.	Other.	Total
Nil	25.00	Nil	2.50	27.50 lakhs.

3) Creation of Posts for Computer Centre.
(Rs.5.00 lakh).

With the importance of computer application in the various fields of industrial and commercial establishments, training of engineering students in computer software has become absolutely essential. Facilities for computer education and software development is to be provided in all Engineering institutions as suggested by the National Education Policy, 1986. With this adjective Computer training has been made compulsory for all the under-graduate and post graduate students and a Main Frame Computer with 4.N.B. main memory and 16 terminals have been installed and the computer facilities are being enhanced every year. Following posts are proposed to be created.

1.	Head of Computer Centre.	1	4500-5700
22	System Engineer	1	3000-4500
3.	Programmer	1	2200-4000
4.	Computer Operator(Sr.)	1	1600-2900
5.	Computer Operator (Jr.)	1	1400-2300
6.	Key Punch Operator	2	950-1500
7.	Supporting Admn. Staff.	3	950-1500
8.	System Analyst.	1	3000-4500
9.	Trainee Programmer	1	Rs.600/-per month
10.	Trainee Operator	1	Rs.400/-p.m.(Fixed)
11.	Job receptionist	1	1200-2040
12.	Tape Disc. Librarian	1	1200-2040

Total allocation in the VII Plan is Rs. 8.20 lakh during 1985-86, 86-87 and 87-88, no expenditure could be incurred due to non-creation of posts. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was provided for the Annual Plan in B.E. 1988-89 and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed for 1989-90 with the expectation that the above mentioned posts will be created and filled up in 1988-89. Break up is as follows:-

Capital	Salary	M.E.	Others.	Total.
Nil	4.00	Nil	1.00	5.00 lakh.

(9) Renovation of Old College Building (Rs. 10.00 lakh).

Most of the building of the College are more than 30 years old and they require major repair and renovation to keep them functional. Moreover, the intake was increased in 1983 from 240 to 280 and it has been further increased to 300. A new under-graduate course 'B.E. in Production and Industrial Engineering' has been started since 1987 and another course 'B.E. in Computer Engineering'. One new post-graduate course in 'Polymer Tech.' was started in 1986 and another 'Post graduate course in M.C.A.' is to be started in 1989. Therefore, more class rooms are to be provided by renovating old room, new labs. and workshops are to be provided. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakh was provided under VII Plan against this, a sum of Rs. 28.00 lakh has already been spent during the first three years 1985-88. Provision for 1988-89 is Rs. 5.00 lakh and anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 7.15 lakh and during the year 1989-90, Rs. 10.00 lakh will be required to complete the on-going works.

(10) Expansion of Educational Facilities at Delhi College of Engineering (Rs. 25.00 lakh).

To meet the shortage of technical man-power in the emerging area of technology, the courses included in the VII Plan were:-

- 1) Computer Engineering.
- ii) Production Industrial Engineering for under graduate Courses and M.E. in polymer Technology in Post graduate courses.

On the recommendation of the expert committee, AICTE have approved the following courses and the amount of Rs. 177.14 lakh non-recurring and Rs. 40.20 lakh as recurring for the introduction of these courses with immediate effect.

- i) B.E. in Production and Industrial Engineering.
- ii) B.E. in Computer Engineering.

Due to shortage of teaching staff, the College could only start one course in Production and Industrial Engineering with an intake of twenty students from the year 1987-88.

From the Academic Year 1989-90, the College will be enhancing the intake in Production Engineering to thirty students and admission to Computer Engineering with an intake of thirty students will also be made. During 1986-87, admission with an intake of five full time and five part-time students was made in M.E. in Polymer Technology.

To meet the acute shortage of trained man power in the field of computer engineering and computer applications, the Department of Electronics and Ministry of Human Resources Development desired that Master in Computer Applications course may be started in Delhi College of Engineering. Staff requirements for the above mentioned courses will be as follows:-

Designation.	Posts to be created in 1988-89	Posts to be created in 1989-90	Posts to be created in 1990-91	Total
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Professor	4	5	5	14
A.P.	7	8	10	25
Lecturers	8	14	18	40

contd/-

Other supporting staff: Limited to 40% of the salary component of teaching staff. Provision of 1988-89 is Rs.16 lakh and anticipated will be Rs.14.20 lakh. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed in the annual plan 1989-90 with the following break up.

Salary.	M.E.	Scholarship.	Furniture.	Total.
12.50	5 lakh.	5 lakh.	2.50 lakh.	25.00 lakh.

11) Special Coaching Classes for S.C. & S.T. students:
(Special Component Plan: Rs.0.20 lakh):

There is a need for separate intensive coaching for students belonging to SC/ST and other weaker sections so as to remove their deficiencies and bring them at par with the rest of students. During 1985-86, 112 students were given coaching and a sum of Rs.0.23 lakh was spent against the provision of Rs.0.30 lakh. In 1986-87, 90 students were given special coaching and Rs.0.30 lakh were spent for the purpose against the allocated provision of Rs.0.30 lakh. In 1987-88, 100 students were given coaching and a sum of Rs.0.30 lakh was spent. A provision of Rs.0.30 lakh has been made for the year 1988-89 and about 100 students will be given special coaching. For 1989-90 a sum of Rs.0.20 lakh may be provided. About 100 students will be given coaching.

12) Strengthening of General and Hostel Admn. (Rs.3.25 lakh):

The students intake in the college has been increased in phase since 1960 from 120 annual intake to 300 at under graduate course. Moreover, ten post graduate courses with the annual intake of sixty full time and fifty part time students have since been introduced. The strength of the Administrative Officers was not increased to cope with the additional volume of work and responsibilities. The proposals for creation and upgradation of the above posts were submitted on 14.1.86. The Admn. Reforms Deptt. sent a study team in 1987 and the same team have recommended the following posts:

Sr. Librarian.	2200-4000	1	Lib. Attendant.	800-1150	2
Hostel Supt.	2200-4000	2	Counter Attendant.	800-1150	2
Office Supt.	1640-2000	1	Dresser	800-1150	1
Medical Officer.	2200-4000	1	Record Keeper.	1400-2300	1
Sr. Asstt. Lib.	1400-2600	1	Dastri	800-1150	2
Compounder	1200-2040	2	Peon/N.O.	750-940	1
Counter Asstt.	975-1540	3			

No expenditure could be incurred as the proposal for sanction /creation/upgradation is pending with Delhi Admn. Delhi till date. Seventh Plan outlay is Rs.3.00 lakh. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakh was made for 88-89 but anticipated expenditure will be Rs.0.50 lakh and it is proposed to make an allocation of Rs.3.25 lakh for 1989-90. The break-up is given below:-

Capital.	Salary.	M.E.	Others.	Total.
Nil.	2.25	Nil.	1.00	3.25 lakh.

13) Examination Cell: (Rs.3.00 lakh):

Delhi Administration / G.O.I. have decided to grant administrative and academic autonomy to the College. Under this autonomy, the College will have to conduct examinations and declare results and to maintain all records of results and evaluated answer scripts. Uni. of Delhi have decided to hand over the examinations work to this college and as a part of it, they have already communicated central evaluation answer scripts at this college and tabulation and moderation of results at this college for examination held in Sept. 1988. Therefore, creation of a separate Exam. Cell with following staff has become absolutely essential, for the year 1989-90.

- a) Confidential section. b) Examination Conduct Section
c) Result Declaration Section.

For the above Cell, the following posts are proposed:-

Office in Charge (Exam)	1	3000-5000	Stenographer.	1	1200-2040
Dy. Adm. Officer (Exam)	1	2200-4000	L.D.C.	3	950-1500
Superintendent	1	1640-2900	Record Keeper.	1	1400-2300
Head Clerks.	3	1400-2300	Record Starter	1	800-1150
U.D.C.	3	1200-2040	Deftri	1	800-1150

The provision for the year 1988-89 is Rs.3.00 lakh and anticipated expenditure will be Rs.0.50 lakh. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed with the following break up:-

Salary.	M.E.	Others.	Total.
2.00	Nil	1.00	3.00 lakh.

14) Revision of Staff Structure (Rs.7.00 lakh):

As per the recommendations of Madan Committee, the Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India have accepted revised staff structure for Delhi College of Engineering and the following additional staff have been agreed:-

Post	Requirement of Staff.	Staff sanctioned.	Adtl. staff to be sanctioned.
Professor	15	10	5
Asstt. Prof.	30	19	11
Lecturer	64	73	-9

The excess 9 posts of lecturers will be adjusted by abolishing 6 vacant posts of lecturer and adjusting 3 posts against Asstt. Prof. Implementation will be done & from Feb.89. So under the Scheme 'Revision of Staff Structure', a sum of Rs.1.40 lakh has been proposed for the year 88-89 and provision in 89-90 Rs.7.00 lakh is proposed. Break up is as follows:-

Capital.	Salary.	M.E.	Others.	Total.
Nil.	5.00	Nil	2.00	7.00 lakh.

15) Electronics Switching System (Rs.1.00 Lakh):

The college is at present having 3 external telephones which cannot cope with the demand of the College. The College is having 31 professors in the grade of Rs.4500-5700, 47 Asstt. Prof. in the grade of Rs.3000-5000 and 46 lecturers in the grade of Rs.2200-4000 besides one Adm. Officer and one Deputy Adm. Officer, One Asstt. Adm. Officer (Accounts), and one Store Officer.

In order to have the efficient communication system, it is desired that we have under ground armoured cabling system in place of existing wiring. The total cost will be approx.1.00 lakh for 1988-89. The same amount (Rs.1.00 lakh) will be required in 1989-90.

<u>Capital.</u>	<u>Salaries.</u>	<u>M.E.</u>	<u>Others.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
-	-	1.00	-	1.00 lakh.

(III) DELHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Delhi Institute of Technology was established in the penultimate year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.3.95 lakhs for capital works had been allocated during the year 1983-84. Another sum of Rs.5.37 lakhs was also made available under Revenue Head. An expenditure of Rs.2.37 lakhs was incurred from this head during the year 1983-84.

During the year 1984-85 a sum of Rs.94.00 lakhs was provided (Rs.60.20 lakhs in the Capital Head and Rs.33.80 lakhs in the Revenue Head). The expenditure in the Capital Head had to be restricted to renovation of old buildings for use of Delhi Institute of Technology as such as, the purchase of land from DDA could not be carried out due to delay in acquisition of land. Sanctions amounting to Rs.12.10 lakhs were issued in the Capital Head for the various works of repair and renovation. The expenditure on the revenue side was Rs.10.03 lakhs.

As regards the Seventh Plan, a sum of Rs.1300.00 lakhs has been approved on this account for this Institute. However, it may be pointed out that EFC Memo for Rs.1935.98 lakhs has been approved by the Govt. of India for incurring this expenditure during the 7th Plan Period. The enhancement from Rs.13 crores to Rs.27 crores is necessitated on account of the following requirements:-

a) To meet the cost of land due to enhancement of rates by the DDA from Rs.6.00 lakhs per acre to Rs.8.00 lakhs per acre.

b) To meet the cost of 50 acres of land additional requirements of the Institute.

c) The original provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs was kept as a token sum only. The revised provision will be of the order of Rs.150.00 lakhs for sewage disposal works, water supply, tubewells, overhead and underground Tanks, Electric Sub Stations, fencing/building wall etc. Therefore, additional Rs.135.00 lakhs have to be provided to meet the cost of essential services at the current preliminary rates of estimation.

The allotment of land by DDA has been delayed and consequently the activity to start construction of Buildings could not be taken up. The requirement on this account has to be reduced in 89-90 to the tune of Rs.316.00 lakhs.

During the year 1985-86, a sum of Rs.115.00 lakhs was provided for Revenue Head and Rs.185.00 lakhs (Figures revised upward to Rs.460 lakhs) for Capital Head. The expenditure in the Capital Head was to the tune of Rs.450.00 lakhs towards procurement of land for the Institute. Sanctions amounting to Rs.10.14 lakhs were issued for carrying out renovation work of old bldgs. for the use of the Institute. A sum of Rs.48.00 lakhs was spent out of the Revenue Head towards Salaries, procurement of Vehicle and Purchase of various equipment for the Laboratories etc. Total expenditure was Rs.506.00 lakhs in 1985-86.

There was a provision of Rs.210.00 lakhs in the Capital Head and Rs.124.00 lakhs in the Revenue Head during the year 1986-87. A sum of Rs.125.42 lakhs has been spent out of the Revenue Head. However, the expenditure for the Capital side

was restricted because construction of the Campus did not start. However, the expenditure on renovation of old buildings incurred was to the tune of Rs.10.00 lakhs out of the provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs in the 7th Five Year Plan for this purpose. Total expenditure was Rs.126.80 in 1986-87.

The provisions for the year 1987-88 under Capital Head as well as Revenue Head are of the tune of Rs.310.00 lakhs and Rs.121.10 lakhs respectively. Out of this Rs.30.00 lakhs was as direct expenses and of Rs.365.60 as grant-in-aid under R.E. provision.

An important development had taken place in the set-up of this Institute in 1988-89. It was registered as an autonomous body from the middle of the current financial year. The direct expenditure will have to be converted into the grant-in-aid under a new sub-head. Accordingly the capital component of expenditure in the year 1988-89 will be converted into the revenue head (Grant-in-aid) under the provision of the Autonomous Institution.

The Break-up of the amount required for the various schemes for the year 89-90 are briefly discussed as given below:

1. PROCUREMENT OF LAND AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING
(RS.131.00 LAKHS)

This is an on-going scheme from the 6th Five Year Plan. The Institute is functioning in the Building of Old I.G.Block. Kashmere Gate, after its renovation. Some renovation is still going on. The University of Delhi is providing permission on the year to year basis for taking admission into two courses i.e., B.E.Electronics & Comm. Engineering and B.E.Computer Engineering. Permission for starting the third course viz. B.E.Instrumentation & Control Engg. has still not been granted because of the lack of infrastructure. The possession of land has been taken from Delhi Development Authority. The land is located near Palam/Matiala Village. The Institute will have to continue to function in the Old I.G.Block Building and the surrounding Old Buildings until its own building comes up at the new site. It is likely to take quite some time because the building plans have to be got prepared and approved by various authorities before the actual construction work starts. The Planning Commission has approved a sum of Rs.820.00 lakhs towards the Procurement of Land, Construction of Building during the 7th Five Year Plan. However, EFC has been approved for Rs.1452.10 lakhs for this purpose during this plan period. A sum of Rs.450.00 lakhs has already been spent of Procurement of Land. The balance if any will have to be paid after Receipt of demand from DDA.

The provision for the year 1989-90 will be of the order of Rs.131.00 lakhs.

2. RENOVATION OF OLD BUILDINGS AND AIRCONDITIONING OF
COMPUTER CENTRE (RS.22.00 LAKHS REVENUE):

It has already been stated that this Institute has to continue to function in Old I.G.Block and surrounding buildings after their renovation until its own Campus comes

Centre and other such labs has got to be carried out. There is an approved provision of expenditure of Rs.30.00 lakhs in the 7th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.30.14 lakhs has been spent upto 1988. Another sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is likely to be spent in 1988-89 which will be met out of Grant-in-Aid. A sum of Rs.22.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1989-90 on this on-going scheme.

3. CONSOLIDATION OF DELHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (RS.60.00 lakhs Revenue)

It comprises of several sub-heads of Expenditure in addition to that on the salaries of the Staff. An overall outlay of Rs.189.00 lakhs has been approved for the 7th Plan Period 1985-90. Out of this a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1989-90.

The expenditure on this account includes Salaries, LTC, Medical, Festival Advance, HBA, Conveyance Advance, Honorarium, Staff Welfare, CPF, Leave Salary Contribution, Pension Contribution and Pension Payment, Office Expenses, Legal Charges, Subsidy for Mess & Canteen, Professional Services, other charges, Hiring of residential and office accommodation, replacement of Old Vehicles, Meetings, of the Board of Governors and other Bodies/Committees, TA, Seminar/Conferences, Sponsoring of staff for higher studies/projects etc.

So far as the requirement of staff and other facilities are concerned, these will be phased in such a manner that the actual requirements at every stage of the implementation of the scheme are made to the satisfaction of the affiliating authority in the University of Delhi. The creation of additional post is being processed. Provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs for the salaries in 1989-90 is being made.

The recurring financial requirements amounting to Rs.60.00 under the various Sub-heads are estimated to be as mentioned:-

a) Salaries	Rs. 48.00 lakhs
b) Travelling Expenses	Rs. 01.00 lakhs
c) Running expensesss for purchase of furniture & miscellaneous office expenses	Rs. 04.00 lakhs
d) Purchase of a diesel vehicle and a mini bus.	Rs. 03.00 lakhs

Payment of remuneration to the part time teachers and other technical Supporting Staff including professional services to the Experts as also for Trg. and Placement work for the Students and seminars, conference and sponsoring of staff for higher studies/Projects.

	Rs. 04.00 lakhs

TOTAL	Rs. 60.00 lakhs

4. PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT/MACHINERY AND FURNITURE
(Rs. 76.00 lakhs).

It is an on-going scheme of the 5th Five Year Plan period and it is essentially provided for establishing/installing various laboratories and workshops for training of the students. The procurement of machinery will be from indigenous sources as well as by imports and, therefore, expenditure will involve provision of foreign exchange also for the same, out of approved outlay of Rs.193.00 lakhs during the 7th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.76.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1989-90. This also includes a sum of about Rs. 30.00 lakhs for procurement and installation of Micro-processor Development System and Rs.40.00 lakhs for other equipments, Video Tape Courses and maintenance of equipments and Computers.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPUTER CENTRE (Rs.8.00 lakhs Revenue)

This is a part and parcel of the major activities of this Institute as Computer Centre will provide an opportunity for learning various Hardware/Software development and their application including design of Computer Networking, amongst other things by the students. A provision is required for the annual servicing, maintenance and running cost of the Computer which is likely to be of the order of Rs.8.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90.

6. FACULTY DEVELOPMENT AND STUDENT WELFARE (Rs.0.20 lakhs Revenue)

This is on-going scheme from the Sixth Five Year Plan period which envisages to generate facilities for students and Staff Members of the Institute. For this scheme, a sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs out of the approved outlay of Rs.0.30 lakhs in the 7th Plan is proposed to be spent during the year 1989-90.

7. LIBRARY & BOOK BANK FACILITIES (Rs. 1.75 lakhs Revenue)

This is also an on-going scheme from the 6th Plan period. It is essentially to provide books and other reading materials to the students and staff members. Book Bank facilities will also be provided to the students of the weaker section including those of Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Library equipment will also be procured out of this approved outlay. An approved outlay of Rs.3.5 lakhs is available during the 7th Five Year Plan Period. A sum of Rs.1.75 lakhs has been estimated to be spent during the year 1989-90.

8. AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE STUDENTS (Rs.0.05 lakhs Revenue):

This Scheme provides for awards of Merit and Merit-cum-means Scholarships to the Meritorious and deserving students and is on-going scheme from the Sixth Plan Period. There is an approved outlay of Rs.6.75 lakhs in the 7th Plan Period. Out of this, a sum of Rs.0.05 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1989-90. Provision of the same has been made.

9. PROJECT CELL (Rs.1.00 lakhs Revenue):

This is a scheme permitting an expenditure for the work to be undertaken by the students, because this forms an integral part of the curriculum of the B.E. students. This scheme has already come into existence in 1986-87. There is

IV. COLLEGE OF ART

For the Annual Plan 1989-90, the College proposes to continue with the following on-going schemes:-

1. Construction & Development of Building of College of Art.
2. Re-organisation and New Courses of Studies.
3. Development of Library and Acquisition of specimen of Indian Art.
4. Faculty Development Programme.
5. Schemes for Academic Development of S.C & S.T. students of the College.

(1) Construction and Development of Building of College of Art (Rs.10.00 lakhs Capital).

As against the approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1988-89, Rs.7.00 lakhs would be spent and in the next financial year Rs.10.00 lakhs will be spent on the following jobs. The Adm. approval for demolition of old existing single storey building has been received for construction of studios, etc. So, the additional fund is required to meet the preliminary work for the said jobs. In the last year 1987-88 only Rs.3.32 lakhs were spent on completing the pending works of the College:-

Name of the Works

- a) Addition and alteration in existing workshops of College of Art.
- b) Principal's residence, staff quarters, Guest rooms for visiting Eminent Artists, Scholars and professionals.
- c) Construction of garrages and parking shed for cycles and scooters.
- d) New Buildings for Canteen and Workshop after demolishing of one storey temporary 10 years old blocks.
- e) Sound proofing of Art Gallery.
- f) Auditorium & Studios for new Post Graduate Course after demolishing of 100 years old existing single storey.
- g) Boundary wall for whole campus.
- h) Horticulture.

For the projects listed above the College does not require any additional land as per the discussion held with the Architect of P.W.D. The construction work of the Housing Complex would be taken up in the South-West end of the College Campus itself. It can be possible after demolishing the Central Old Building and temporary blocks, which have overlived their life. It will provide housing only for faculty and essential staff members of the College because under the Master Plan regulations and land

use of this area is institutional. Accordingly only 25% of the covered area can be built for residence.

(2) Re-organisation of College and New Courses of Studies
(Rs.14.07 lakhs Revenue)

The intake capacity for B.F.A. Courses which has been increased from 22 to 60 by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, has further been increased from 60 to 80 from the Academic Year 1985-86 considering the ever increasing demand from the professions. Its receipts are being accounted for on the non-Plan side.

New Courses of Study: The Post Graduate M.F.A. Courses in the following three disciplines have started from the Academic Year of 1986-87. The intake in these disciplines is 7 each:-

1. Applied Art.
2. Painting (Fine Art).
3. Sculpture Art.

The College has proposed to fill in the following posts in view of Madan Committee Report during the current and next financial year due to expansion of academic programmes, increase in intake, re-structuring of courses and introduction of new workshops according to the prescribed syllabus.

S.No.	Name of Post	No. of Post required	Revised Scale
1.	Professors	3 Nos.	4500-5700
2.	Asstt. Professors	3 Nos.	3000-5000
3.	Lecturers	8 Nos.	2200-4000
4.	Registrar	1 No.	2200-4000
5.	Deputy Registrar	1 No.	1640-2900
6.	Junior Accounts Officer	1 No.	1640-2900
7.	Store Superintendent	1 No.	1640-2900
8.	Potter Ceramist	1 No.	1400-2600
9.	Welder & Black Smith	1 No.	1400-2600
10.	Weaver	1 No.	1400-2600
11.	Carpenter	1 No.	1400-2600
12.	Attendants	10 Nos.	750-940
13.	Sweepers	4 Nos.	750-940
14.	Chowkidars	4 Nos.	750-940
15.	Mali	2 Nos.	750-940
16.	Research Officer(Plan)	1 No.	1640-2900
17.	Printer	1 No.	1400-2600

The above posts are duly approved by the Planning Commission and its budget is also sanctioned for six months (Except for 3 posts of Sweepers and 4 posts of Chowkidars which have since been filled up) the following posts have also been sanctioned and the efforts to fill in the same are afoot:-

- i) Professors 3 Nos.
- ii) Asstt. Professors 3 Nos.

The proposal for the post of Junior Accounts Officer in the pay scale of Rs.1640-2900 is under consideration of Delhi Admn. during the current financial year. Since the above remaining posts have not been created as yet, the College has proposed the provision of these posts for 3 months during the current financial year and provision for 6 months in the next year. The provision for the filled posts of Sweepers and Chowkidars has been kept for full year in the R.E. 1988-89 and B.E. 1989-90.

The posts of Registrar, Deputy Registrar and Stores Superintendent as well as the post of Librarian will be filled up by upgrading the existing posts of Administrative Officer, Assistant, Stores Superintendent and Librarian. The existing posts will be surrendered as soon as the upgrading is effected. In the absence of the posts yet to be created, we have to engage visiting Professors and Specialists to take classes for which the expenditure sanction amounting to Rs.0.48 lakhs has since been issued as against the sanctioned budget of Rs.0.63 lakhs during the current financial year. Since this arrangement will continue in the next year, the College of Art will require Rs.0.63 lakhs for 1989-90 for engagement of visiting Professors and Specialists.

Stipend: For the newly instituted M.F.A. Courses all eligible students will be paid stipend at the rate and conditions approved by the Ministry of Human Resources, Govt. of India. At present, on receipt of the rate and conditions from the Govt. of India, the College is paying the stipend to the eligible students @ Rs.600/-p.m. which is less than the stipend @ Rs.1000/- being given to the post-graduate students of other institutions under Technical Education wing of Ministry of Education. The Govt. of India has against been requested to enhance the stipend to Rs.1000/-. Thus, the College has proposed the provision of Rs.3.23 lakhs @ Rs.1000/- per student during the current financial year and Rs.3.21 lakhs @ Rs.1000/- per student during the year 1989-90.

For incorporating the professional needs and expansion in the academic activities of the M.F.A. Courses, latest technology and new innovations, this College which has inherited the equipments, Machinery and furniture etc. from three to four decades old Delhi Polytechnic times and later has to replace them now. Therefore, the College has been in the VIIth Five Year Plan gradually purchasing proper furniture/equipments, such as, furnishings, materials including imported Cameras, Lens, Enlargers, Printing Machine, Electric Kiln(Furnance) and Computer etc. for studios, Workshops, Seminar room and Assembly Hall.

For this Scheme, against the approved outlay of Rs.12.90 lakhs, the College has proposed Rs.13.33 lakhs in the R.E. 1988-89 and Rs.14.07 lakhs in the B.E. for the year 1989-90. The additional provision proposed in the R.E.1988-89 and B.E. 1989-90 is mainly due to the additional D.A., bonus and purchase of Computer etc. In the last year an expenditure of Rs.8.46 lakhs was incurred under this Scheme.

(3) Development of Library and Acquisition of Specimen of Indian Art (Rs.1.36 lakhs Revenue).

These are continuing Schemes of Fourth Five Year Plan. Although considerable progress has been made upto-date in their implementation, they need to continue. The Library of the College has been growing to become one of the finest of its kind in the country. Now, it has to get ready to meet the post-graduate and research requirements including slides and prints of Art Works.

The acquisition of the selective works of the traditional and contemporary Indian Art has been going on to become quite a significant collections for the air-conditioned Art Gallery and exhibition floors marked as museum. It has to continue for acquiring new works as well as for filling up important gaps. They are needed for education and enlightenment of students, artists, teachers and visitors. Now the provision is to be made for pedestals for sculpture, Mounting, framing and restoration of paintings and graphics. The gallery has also to be furnished and provided with suitable display boards and stands. On the recommendations of the Art Purchase Committee of the College quite some work has already been accomplished. The entire collection of the Art Gallery has to be listed, documented and published in a comprehensive catalogue.

The following new posts have been asked for under this Scheme as per the requirement explained above;

1. Librarian (Senior) 1No. Rs. 2200-4000
(Revised Scale)
2. Audio-Visual Asstt. 1No. Rs. 1400-2900
(Revised Scale)

These posts have not yet been created, therefore, we have proposed the provision of three months during the current financial year and provision for six months for 1989-90.

To implement this Scheme, against the approved outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs, the College has proposed Rs.1.20 lakhs in R.E. 1988-89 and Rs.1.36 lakhs for 1989-90. In the last year Rs.1.00 lakh was incurred under the Scheme.

(4) Faculty Development Programme (Rs.0.47 lakhs Revenue).

Under this Scheme, the following programmes are planned to initiate long over-due development of faculty members of the College which is extremely important for improving the quality of teaching as well as taking them out of academic and professional isolation.

- a) Exchange of teachers with other important Colleges in India and abroad.
- b) Holding of important exhibitions and seminars on new innovations in the field of visual arts. Arranging illustrated lectures by eminent artists and professionals from India and abroad as well as showing of art films.

- c) Publication of education and creative materials and research. In the current financial year, the College has undertaken the scheme of short term tours to places of academic, cultural and professional interest for research and study works.
- d) Training facilities for selected teachers in specialised subjects to India and abroad.

For undertaking the above mentioned programmes and also to look after the Art Gallery and its collections as explained in the Scheme of Development of Library and Acquisition of Specimen of Indian Art, a new post of Exhibition and Publication Officer in the revised scale of Rs.2200-4000 for its creation is under consideration of Delhi Admn. The College has, therefore, proposed a provision for three months during the current financial year and provision for six months in 1989-90.

(5) Scheme for Academic Development of S/C & S/T students of the College (Rs.0.10 lakhs Revenue)

Good Art Materials and equipments are quite expensive and yet important to produce quality work. It is planned to give all S/C & S/T students of our College who cannot afford them, necessary materials according to their actual needs. It is, also proposed to provide special classes in theory subjects to such students, who are found to be weak in them. The expenditure sanction amounting to Rs.0.02 lakhs has already been issued to engage the part time lecturer for conducting theory classes but the administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the Art Materials and equipments to be given to the students as an assistance to them is still awaited from the Delhi Administration. Because of this no material/equipments were given to the above students in the last year.

However, the College has proposed the provision of Rs.0.10 lakhs in the R.E. 1988-89 and Rs.0.10 lakhs in 1989-90. In the last year only Rs.0.02 lakhs was incurred under the Scheme.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:-

Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Deptt. of Electronics, Govt. of India has proposed to provide Central assistance for implementation of following schemes:-

- (1) Establishment of Community polytechnic.
- (2) Establishment of Polytechnic exclusively for the minority communities.
- (3) Post diploma course in Computer application 1 1/2 year duration.
- (4) Grant-in-aid for initiating diploma in Computer Engineering course.
- (5) Modernisation and Removal of obsolescences of Machinery and Equipment in the laboratories and workshops.

1. Establishment of community Polytechnic (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

The Govt. of India has been emphasising the need for involving polytechnics in the country for the uplift of rural population by devising suitable training programme.

Accordingly 36 polytechnics were located in the 6th Five Year Plan where community polytechnic wings were opened. The Govt. proposed to cover 5% to 60% of the polytechnics under this scheme in the course of 7th Five year plan.

As regards the Northern Zone, 12 Community Polytechnics were covered in the 6th five year plan. None of the polytechnics in the Union Territory of Delhi, has however, been covered, although, there are more than 200 villages in the Union Territory of Delhi. It is, therefore, proposed to start community polytechnic wing in one of the 4 polytechnics in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Polytechnics chosen for the purpose, is Arya Bhatt Polytechnic which is ideally located to serve the needs of the two rural zones of Delhi i.e. Narela and Najafgarh.

The objectives of the scheme is to provide scientific and chronological inputs in a number of area, which are related to rural development, such as,

i) Conducting socio-economic survey, project formulation and plans of action for rural development.

ii) Transfer of appropriate technology enabling the rural masses to increase productivity in order to improve their life style.

iii) Providing technical and other support services for the social development of the rural areas,

iv) Disseminating information on scientific technology and rural development to create general awareness in the rural masses, who are used to the traditional ways of life.

The scheme is entirely supported by the Govt. of India and will be under the Central Sector. The community polytechnic wing so established will carryout in the first instance, a socio-economic survey of the areas to be created and on the basis of the survey suitable programme will be chalked out. The financial liability of the scheme would be as given below:-

A Recurring expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

a) Salary of staff/honorarium	1.00
b) Office contingencies, raw material etc	0.25
	<u>1.25</u>

<u>B. Non-recurring expenditure</u>	(In lakhs)
a) Capital building	Rs.0.25
b) Revenue, Mach.& Equpt. furniture etc.	<u>Rs.1.50</u>
Total	<u>Rs.1.75</u>
Grand Total.	<u>Rs.3.00</u>

The vehicle as sanctioned during 1985-86 has been procured during 1986-87. The expenditure under this scheme during 1986-87 has been Rs.1.25 lakhs.

The funds are controlled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and a sanction worth Rs.6.25 lakhs was received by the Principal, Arya Bhatt Polytechnic for the year 1985-86 for the implementation of the scheme on the following items:-

- A. Non-recurring- Rs.5,00,000 for meeting expenditure on non-recurring items including equipments and a vehicle.
- B. Recurring- Rs.1,25,000 for meeting recurring expenditure on items like salary to full-time/part.time staff, TA/DA, stationery, a consumables, technical material & other contingency items.

At present the scheme is being implemented though the available resources in terms of staff at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic by a conducting a rural survey. The expenditure during 1987-88 is estimated to Rs.2.00 lakhs and a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs will be required in the year 1989-90.

(2) Establishment of Polytechnic exclusively for the minority communities (Rs.6.00 Lakhs Revenue):-

The imperative need for a new polytechnic for the minority communities in the Union Territory of Delhi has arisen owing to the following factors:-

i) The three boys polytechnic which were started over two decades under the Dte. of Technical Education, Delhi Administration have been running to its optimum capacity, both the day and evening diploma courses which are being conducted in these institutions. The existing building and other infrastructure would be too inadequate to contemplate further expansion in terms of enhancement of intake capacity.

On the other hand, because of the phenomenal growth of population in Delhi since last decade followed by the proportionate expansion of secondary education, the demand for polytechnic education has registered a steep upward trend in recent times. This demand for admission to diploma courses in the polytechnic is further augmented due to the fact that Delhi and its neighbourhood has large requirements of Diploma holders in the industries particularly small scale industries which have sprung up tremendously since last decade. This is evidenced by the fact that during the current session, the cut-off point of admission in Delhi Polytechnics stood at 76%. With the result hardly 0.0% of eligible candidates belonging to the minority communities could be able to secure admission; ostensibly. Because of their/socio-economic back-wardness they could not compete with other categories in securing more seats. &

(ii) According to the 1971, census, the Muslims & Sikhs of the minority communities constitute 13.63% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi.

There is, thus, justification for establishing a Poly.-technic exclusively for the minority communities in Delhi.

The scheme has been initiated for its implementation in G.B. Pant Polytechnic, Okhla, w.e.f. session 84-85. The intake of the year 84-85 has been 134 admitted and 114 completed the training and a sum of Rs. 14875/- has been incurred during 1984-85. The expenditure during 1984-85 has been on account of raw raw material used for imparting training. Besides this, the expenditure was also to be incurred on payment of honorarium to Part-time staff engaged for the purpose. This liability still exists as the payment is yet to be made to Part-time staff. This matter is under consideration with the concerned authorities. The estimated amount is Rs. 35,125/- for 84-85. The session started in October 1984 and continued upto April/May 1985 i.e. covering two financial year 84-85 (Upto March 1985) and 1985-86 (up to June 1986). After this the matter moved to Supreme court challenging its implementing on caste basis. The matter is still in court for its decision. So only one batch got training and thereafter the scheme is not being implemented. After the final discussion of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the scheme would be implemented as per direction of Govt. of India.

An outlay of Rs. 6.00 Lakhs is proposed for this scheme under 'Revenue' for the year 1989-90. This scheme is under Central sector and to be financed by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

3. Post Diploma (1 1/2 year duration) course in Computer Applications: (Non-recurring Rs. 6.00 lakhs by Govt. of India)

Government of India Ministry of Human Resource Development and Department of Electronics has approved to run "One and a Half Year course in Computer Applications" at Pusa Polytechnic. The expenditure sharing ratio has been that the recurring expenditure is to be borne by Delhi Administration through Directorate of Technical Education and Department of Electronics will be sending Central assistance for non-recurring expenditure as per future requirements.

It is joint venture of GOI/State Govt. during 1986-87. A Sanction of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been received by the Principal, Pusa Polytechnic of the items of non-recurring expenditure from the Department of Electronics (GOI). Earlier it was proposed to incur expenditure on salaries of staff in the ratio of 50:50 in 1986-87. Now, while conveying the approval of creation and filling up of the Posts, Govt. of India has conveyed to incur expenditure from Pusa Polytechnic funds (Delhi Admn.). In view of this it has become necessary to include and meet the recurring expenditure of salaries from funds of this Department for following Posts approved by Govt. of India:-

Head of Department/Sr. Lecturer	1	3000-4500
Lecturer.	3	2200-4000
Programme Asstt.	3	1400-2300

The expenditure involved on the payment of the salaries will be Rs. 14,000/- per month i.e. Rs. 1.60 lakhs per annum. In addition to this, a likely expenditure on other contingent items, like library, payment of honorarium to Part-time teachers, office furniture for staff will be around Rs. 1.12 lakhs. Therefore, Rs. 3.00 lakhs are required for the year 1989-90. This scheme is basically a central sponsored scheme where non-recurring expenditure of providing Computer etc. is to be financed by Govt. of India and recurring expenditure, such as, salary etc. is to be borne by Delhi

Administration beside the installation meet like Air-conditioning etc. For recurring expenditure which is to be met by Delhi Administration adequate provision has been made in the Union Territory Plan.

(4) Grant-in-aid for initiating diploma in Computer Engineering.

Govt. of India, Deptt. of Electronics on the recommendations of Ministry of Human Resource Development has accorded grant in aid for initiating Diploma Course in Computer Engineering Programme in the two Polytechnics namely Kasturba Polytechnic and 4th Boys' Polytechnics. Diploma Course in Computer Engineering has already been approved by Govt. of India while conveying the approval for two new Polytechnics in Delhi. A grant of Rs. 6.00 lakhs each Polytechnics has been received during the year 1986-87. The expenditure is nil and the expenditure will be incurred during 89-90 as it has been decided to start diploma course in Computer engineering from next academic session.

(5) Removal of Obsolescence and modernisation of labs. and Workshops:-

Under the new Education Policy, Govt. of India was Proposed to select about 40 Polytechnics in the whole country for assistance to the maximum of @ Rs. 10 lakhs each every year. The Project has been examined by National Expert Committee after screening by Regional sub-committees of Northern Regional Committee. For modernisation and removal of obsolescence in Engg. and technical labs. and Workshops of Delhi Polytechnics. Direct Central Assistance from Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development for purchase of equipment and library aids and 'O' level Computer has been received for the following Polytechnics:-

G.B. Pant Polytechnic	(Rs. in lakhs) 10.00 Lakhs.
A.B. Polytechnic.	18.50 Lakhs.
Women's Polytechnic.	4.50 Lakhs.
	<hr/>
	33.00 Lakhs.
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The items would be procured in consultation of TTTI Chandigarh. This grant is over and above the Plan Provision of Rs. 80.00 Lakhs, during Seventh Plan of Union Territory of Delhi.

IX. 3. ARTS & CULTURE

Schemes of Departments of Archives, Archaeology, Sahitya Kala Parishad, Delhi Gazetteer, Language Department and three academies, viz., Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu are included under this sector. During the Annual Plan 1986-87, two schemes, viz., establishment of Directorate of Art & Culture and establishment of Regional/Zonal Cultural Centre were included under this sector. During 1987-88, Sanskrit Academy was also established in Delhi in addition to the new scheme Delhi City Museum.

The Archives Department is concerned with the collection of old records of the offices and Departments in the Administration, acquisition of documents, manuscripts, paintings and rare books depicting the history of Delhi for centralisation, preservation, maintenance and upkeep of records of permanent nature. The department has already collected rare books dating back to the pre/post-Mutiny period.

The ancient monuments which do not come within the purview of Archaeological Survey of India are being maintained by the Archaeology Department.

The Sahitya Kala Parishad is meant for promoting Indian Culture and to co-ordinate literary activities in Indian languages.

The Delhi Gazetteer is engaged in compilation and verification of the material for 'Who is Who' (Vol. II), the Gazetteer of Rural Delhi and History of Freedom Movement in Delhi.

The Language Department was established in 1961 to ensure progressive use of Hindi in the official working of the Administration and to provide necessary safeguards to the other two recognised minority languages, viz., Punjabi & Urdu.

The four academies, viz., Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and Sanskrit are entrusted with various programmes and activities for the development of their respective languages, literature and cultural and also to project the composite linguistic culture of Delhi.

Seventh Plan 1985-90, Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90:-

The Agency-wise approved outlay for 7th Plan 1985-90, actual expenditure for 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, Approved Outlay & Anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 and proposed outlay for 1989-90 is reflected in the following table:-

S.No.	Agency	Seventh Plan App. Outlay.	Actual Expr.			(Rs. in lakhs.)		Prop- osed Outlay	of which capital content.
			1985-86	86-87	87-88	1988-89 Anticip- ated expr.	1989-90		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Delhi Archives.	105.00	21.93	21.03	28.20	15.00	9.92	10.00	4.00
2.	Department of Archaeology.	40.00	1.72	2.99	6.22	25.00	11.60	10.00	1.00
3.	Delhi City Museum.	--	--	--	--	20.00	14.50	216.25	206.25
4.	Sahitya Kala Parishad.	55.00	33.00	35.76	51.00	55.00	55.00	60.00	--
5.	Delhi Gazetteer Unit.	5.00	0.02	0.45	2.78	2.00	1.95	1.75	--
6.	Language Department.	45.00	2.43	3.76	2.53	8.00	5.00	6.00	--
7.	Hindi Academy.	150.00	35.00	35.00	31.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	--
8.	Punjabi Academy.	150.00	49.50	173.00	71.43	50.00	50.00	60.00	--
9.	Urdu Academy.	150.00	38.00	38.00	36.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	--
10.	Sanskrit Academy.	--	--	--	2.00	8.00	8.00	15.00	--
11.	Estt. of Dto. of Arts & Culture.	--	--	--	--	1.00	1.00	1.00	--
12.	Estt. of Regional/ Zonal Cultural Centre.	--	--	50.00	34.00	16.00	16.00	--	--
TOTAL :		700.00	181.60	359.99	265.16	300.00	272.97	500.00	211.25

Against the Approved Outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs during 1988-89 for the sector, Rs.272.97 lakhs is recommended in RE 1988-89/anticipated expenditure. For 1989-90, a sum of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed for the sector out of which Rs.211.25 lakhs is for Capital Works. The agency-wise scheme-wise details are given below:-

1. Delhi Archives: (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Scheme of Delhi Archives comes under the Art & Culture Sector and relates to the survey, acquisition and preservation of Delhi's cultural heritage in the shape of documents, manuscripts, rare books, maps and other record material containing information of administrative reference use and historical research value, available both in public and private custody.

2. The Scheme is an on-going Scheme included in the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. The financial position of the Scheme under the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 is reflected below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	7th Plan 1985-90 approved outlay.	Actual expenditure			1988-89		1989-90
		1985-86	86-87	87-88	Appd. out- lay	Anti-Propo- sited outla- expr.	8.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Capital	55.00	14.02	16.03	9.20	4.00	3.72	4.00
Revenue	50.00	7.91	6.25	19.00	11.00	6.20	6.00
Total:	105.00	21.93	22.28	28.20	15.00	9.92	10.00

3. The details of the programmes under the Scheme are reflected below:-

I: Capital Works:

1. Construction of building:- The Scheme provides for construction of a separate building conforming to scientific standards incorporating modern techniques for storage and preservation of all the records in the custody of the Department of Delhi Archives, on scientific lines. The construction work was taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and was divided into two phases, viz., construction of (i) Stack & Service Block, and (ii) Administrative Block with ancillaries. Estimated cost is Rs.164.96 lakhs. The main construction work under both the phase-I and Phase-II was completed during 1984-85 and 1986-87 respectively. The electrical works in the Administrative Block have been completed, besides, installation of an automatic fire-fighting plant in the Stack Block during the Annual Plan 1987-88. During 1988-89, Pelnets to doors and windows of the Administrative Block have been provided. However, work of dark rooms and other allied accommodation, besides, air-conditioning of the Reprographics Unit in the Administrative Block are still in progress which are likely to be completed by the end of Annual Plan 1988-89. Anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.3.72 lakhs including expenditure of Rs.0.96 lakhs for construction

work in the Reprographics Unit, as against the approved Annual Plan 1988-89 provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs.

In order to arouse consciousness in the minds of general public towards the importance of preservation of old records and to encourage use thereof for historical research on Delhi's cultural heritage of archival nature, it is proposed to set up a permanent exhibition hall for holding exhibitions of historical documents and photographs etc. in the Administrative Block. The P.W.D. has already been requested to prepare necessary estimates etc. for the exhibition hall. It is hoped that all the social formalities will be completed by the end of this year and the work would be taken up early in the next Annual Plan 1989-90. Hence, a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to carry out levelling and development of the land of the building plot by the Annual Plan 1989-90 for which a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed. Thus, the total Capital Works proposed outlay is Rs.4.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1989-90. /for the purpose. Apart from this, it is proposed

II. Revenue Account:

Against the approved outlay of Rs.11 lakhs under Revenue, a sum of Rs.6.20 lakhs only are required during the annual Plan 1988-89. The savings are on account of postponement of purchase of machinery & equipment for the Reprographics Unit till the next Annual Plan period as the P.W.D. has yet to complete construction work of dark rooms and other allied accommodation as well as air-conditioning of this Unit which is likely to be completed by the end of this year, besides, savings under the salary sub-head of expenditure as additional posts have not been sanctioned so far for want of work measurement study which is in progress. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed under Revenue Account for the Annual Plan 1989-90 to carry out the following programmes:- But the requirement of funds is Rs.3.60 lakhs. /Account

1) Record Management:- Proper housing and upkeep of records at every stage of their life span from the time of their coming into being till their final disposal/transfer to Departmental Record Room or subsequent retirement in a Central Archival Repository for permanent retention, is an important and integral aspect of effective Record Management. In Delhi, the Archives Department owes the responsibility of looking after this aspect in view of the Archival Policy Resolution in respect of the records of the U.T. of Delhi adopted by the Delhi Administration during 1975. Accordingly, the Department proposes to carry out regular periodical inspections of the Departmental Record Rooms of the Offices/Departments of Delhi Administration and other Government Agencies including Local Bodies for providing them on-the-spot guidance and assistance for proper and effective Record Management. It is also proposed to conduct special training courses in Record Management for the officials of various Offices/Departments of Delhi Administration and the Local Bodies. A post each of Assistant Archivist Gr.I and Field Officer is essential for proper implementation of this programme and such a post is to be created.

ii) Record Retention Schedules:- Public records of common nature are governed by the Record Retention Schedule prescribed by the Government of India, Deptt. of personnel and Administrative Reforms. But, still there are huge number of records of different types and uncommon nature belonging to various Departments/Offices which do not come under the purview of the above said Record Retention Schedules. For such records, separate Record Retention Schedules are required to be framed by the concerned Departments in consultation with the Archives Deptt. and need to be reviewed periodically. In Delhi Admn., this work could not be undertaken so far for want of skilled manpower with the Archives Department. Now, since the new building of the Department has come up and the Department started accepting records for permanent retention, framing of Retention Schedules for the said uncommon nature records has become an urgent task so as to enable the Archives Department to take up final appraisal of such records for selection of records of permanent retention and transfer thereof to Archives Department. Accordingly, it is proposed to finalise and make periodical review of the Retention Schedules for records of uncommon nature pertaining to Offices/Departments of Delhi Admn., which are not covered under the above referred Record Retention Schedule prescribed by the Government of India. Requisite staff is proposed for this purpose accordingly.

iii) Appraisal and acquisition of public records:- Consequent upon the construction of new building of Delhi Archives, the Department has started acquisition of all the 25 years old records of permanent nature from various Offices/Departments of Delhi Admn. Such records could not be taken up in previous years due to paucity of stacking accommodation as the Department was functioning in a small rental accommodation at ISBT Complex. The records before transfer to the Archives Department are finally appraised with reference to their administrative reference and historical research value. Records of various Departments of Delhi Admn. Sectt. for the period of 1956-60, comprising of about 20,000 files on subjects of common nature governed by the Record Retention Schedule prescribed by the Government of India have been finally appraised during the Annual Plan 1987-88. Appraisal of records of subsequent period is in progress. Records thus selected for permanent retention are being transferred to Archives. Still there are huge bulk of records lying in various Departments/Offices of Delhi Admn. which are due for transfer to Archives. Accordingly, it is proposed to acquire atleast 20,000 files each during the Annual Plan 1988-89 and the Annual Plan 1989-90. Apart from this, survey and acquisition of copies of public records of Delhi's interest available in the National Archives of India, various State Archives and other archival institutions in India and abroad is also proposed. Negotiations with the Pakistan Record Office, Lahore are already in progress through the Ministry of External Affairs. India Office Library, London would also be contacted. Among the State Archives, Microfilm copies of about 5,000 documents/leaves of Delhi's interest which were surveyed and listed during the Annual Plan 1987-88 at the West Bengal and U.P. State Archives are being acquired. State Archives of Haryana, Punjab,

Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh etc. would also be visited for survey, listing and acquisition of microfilm copies of records of Delhi's interest during the Annual Plan 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. For final appraisal of records of permanent nature due for transfer to Archives, preparation of proper transfer lists of records selected for permanent retention and supervision of systematic transfer thereof to Archives Department, it is proposed to create two posts of Assistant Archivist Gr.I, besides, post of senior Archivist for supervision.

iv) Private Records:- Department continued maintaining constant rapport with old families, business houses, religious organisations, various societies and institutions and individuals including eminent personalities and freedom fighters considered to be in possession of old records of historical research value for survey and acquisition of such records or alternatively listing thereof under the National Register of Private Records Scheme of National Archives of India, Government of India. As a result of survey, the Department received many offers for donation or sale of important old records which are being examined. The Sub-Committee for purchase or selection of such records is under re-constitution. Apart from this, listing of records of (i) Institute of History of Medicines and Medical Science, Handard Nagar, (ii) St. James Church, Kashmere Gate, (iii) St. Stephen's Church, Fatehpuri have been carried out. The programme will be continued during the annual Plan 1989-90.

v) Repair & Rehabilitation of records:- Most of the records in the custody of the Department are in deteriorated state due to unscientific storage in the past, vagaries of nature and natural decay by age. Such records need urgent repair and rehabilitation by various processes of conservation of records. About one thousand documents have been repaired/rehabilitated during the Annual Plan 1987-88. Still a big lot of such records requiring urgent repairs is in hand. Hence, the Department proposes to set-up a fully equipped laboratory comprising equipments for fumigation of records to make them and ensure for future insect free, lamination machines for repair of very important and brittle records, besides, increasing skilled man power.

vi) Reference Media to Records:- So far the Department has prepared indexes to records of the erstwhile Chief Commr. Office upto the year 1944 (Confidential Series upto 1950). Indexes to records of the period from 1945 to 1954 of the above series are in hand. However, this work could not be given proper emphasis as staff was diverted for appraisal work which was considered more urgent. Again the indexes are being taken up. The Department is also engaged in the preparation of descriptive lists of the documents received from various private sources. During 1987-88 descriptive lists of 201 documents and listing of about 2200 old books donated by private sources were done. Apart from indexing of public records and descriptive listing of many private record collections, the Department has to prepare catalogues and indexes of about 400 maps and 1500 photographs etc. This programme is being geared-up.

vii) Publication Programme:- The Department has already taken up preliminary work of preparing a general guide to the records available in its custody for publication, besides, a guide to the records of the Repository is also under preparation under the UNESCO Project 'Guide to the Sources of Asian History'. It is also proposed to bring out different publications which will present the archival records in a compact and easy to use form. The proposed publications will include various private record collections, various important record series & documents including Mutiny Papers, i.e., records of 1857. Though the programme is most important for encouraging historical research studies but the same could not be implemented properly for want of skilled staff of requisite level which has already been asked for.

viii) Reprographics Services:- The Department proposes to take up microfilming of important record series/documents from amongst its holdings in order to preserve their contents for a longer period for research use, besides, ensuring the safety of original documents from being mishandled by its users. A fully equipped reprographics laboratory to take up the microfilming job on regular basis is already under set up. Proper dark rooms and other accommodation are being constructed and air-conditioning as per present day requirements of modern reprographics laboratories. The construction work is likely to be completed by the end of the Annual Plan 1988-89. At the same time, the Unit is engaged in completing the requisite codal formalities with regard to furnishing and procurement of necessary basic equipments and tools required to take up the proposed reprographics services. Soon after the dark rooms and other accommodation is made ready by the PWD, the Reprographics Unit would be operational. Funds provided for this programme during 1988-89 may not be utilized in view of the above. Rs. 5 lakhs are proposed to be provided under the Annual Plan 1989-90. In the meanwhile, PWD is being persuaded vigorously for early completion of the construction work, besides, completion of codal formalities for procurement of requisite equipments & tools by the Unit. Besides, equipments including an automatic microfilm processor and tools, it is also proposed to procure a mobile microfilm camera for microfilming of records of Delhi's interest available with other States Archives/Institutions/Libraries etc. in SITU. Staff requirement for taking up the proposed reprographics services is suggested in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90.

ix) Oral History Programme:- Reminiscences/memoirs of eminent persons in different walks of life who have seen the history made or played important role in the freedom movement were continued to be recorded on cassette tapes for the benefit of future generation in the field of historical research study. The programme would be continued during Annual Plan 1989-90.

x) Search & reference work:- The Department continued to attend queries from various Government Departments, semi-Government agencies, private individuals and institutions for information based on the original records and Government gazettes available with the Department, besides, issuing jail suffering certificates and co-related information in respect of Freedom Fighters. About one hundred such queries were attended by the Department during the Annual Plan 1987-88. The programme would be continued during Annual Plan 1989-90.

xi) Assistance to Research Scholars:- The Department also provides necessary facilities to bonafide historical research scholars and allow them to inspect the records which are in the custody of the Department and are more than 30 years old subject to the prescribed rules in this regard. During the Annual Plan 1987-88, 38 scholars, besides, few officials from the National Archives of India, Haryana State Archives frequently visited the Department in connection with their research work on different subjects and were provided with necessary guidance and facilities. The Research Room was equipped with modern amenities during Annual Plan 1987-88.

xii) Reference Library:- Maintenance and upkeep of the Reference Library comprising about 15,000 volumes of published material of historical research value including old & rare books, gazettes etc. acquired from various agencies, already set-up by the Department has been given more emphasis.

xiii) Archival consciousness:- In order to rouse consciousness in the minds of general public towards the importance of archival properties and to encourage use thereof for historical research on Delhi's cultural heritage of archival nature, the Department organises public activities, such as, TV/Radio programmes/talks, celebrations of Archives Week, holding of exhibitions of historical documents, rare books and photographs etc., besides, door-to-door survey and propaganda. The Department also organises such exhibitions in different States on occasion of annual sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission to encourage historical research on Delhi. It is also proposed to set up a permanent exhibition hall at the Administrative Block of the building of Delhi Archives. Codal formalities for taking up the construction work for the said hall are in hand in the PWD. A Research Officer would be required for selection of objects for the exhibitions and other work under this programme.

4. For taking up the new Plan programmes and requisite expansion of the on-going programmes as per details given above, creation of some additional posts is considered much essential. The additional posts include one post each of Director of Archives and Sr. Archivist, besides, 19 non-gazetted posts. The post of Sr. Archivist is required for supervision of Plan programmes, viz., record-management, Record Retention Schedules, appraisal of records and publications etc. The post of Director of Archives is absolutely essential for overall supervision of professional activities of the Department.

The details of posts proposed to be created during the Annual Plan 1989-90 are given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the post	Scale of pay	No.of posts
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Director of Archives	3700-5000	1
2.	Sr.Archivist	2200-4000	1
3.	Asstt.Archivist Gr.I	1640-2900	5
4.	Field Officer	1640-2900	1
5.	Research Officer	1640-2900	1
6.	Asstt.Microphotographer Gr.I	1640-2900	1
7.	Chemist Gr.II	1400-2300	1
8.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
9.	Sr.Preservation Asstt.	1200-2040	1
10.	Photo Assistant	950-1500	1
11.	Dark Room Attendant	825-1200	1
12.	Book Binder	825-1200	1
13.	Record Vacuum Cleaner	750-940	1
14.	Chowkidar	750-940	3
15.	Sweeper	750-940	1
TOTAL:-			21

For the Annual Plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed.

2. Establishment of Department of Archaeology (Rs.10 lakhs)

The Department of Archaeology has been established in the administration for conservation and preservation of the monuments in Delhi other than those not maintained by Archaeological Survey of India. The activities of the Department are increased in recent days. Survey, listing, documentation, demarcation of area, beautification of the monuments, exploration and excavation activities, conducting seminar and exhibitions, bring out the publication are some such activities for which the Department is taking keen interest to fulfill its obligations.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, there is an approved outlay of Rs.40 lakhs which includes 10 lakhs on Capital side. For 1989-90 a sum of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed which include 9 lakhs on Revenue side and Rs.1 lakhs on Capital Works. Details of the various programmes of the Department of Archaeology are given below:-

1. Conservation of the monuments.

Conservation is an archaeological term used in the context of undertaking repairs to the monument according to archaeological principles. Archaeological conservation is a special job done by trained personnels in the field. The archaeological works code prescribes certain norms to take up the conservation works of the monuments done departmentally. The works code had already been drafted and is in process for getting approval. At

present Department of Archaeology has been maintaining 21 monuments. By the year 1989-90, it is proposed to take over 100 more monuments for maintainance which is in process for getting approval.

To take up the work of conservation/maintenance of the monuments in accordance with the archaeological norms the following staff will be required.

1.	Archaeological Officer/ Asstt. Director (Conservation)	:	1	(Rs. 2000-3500)
2.	Sr. Conservation Assistant	:	1	(Rs. 1640-2900)
3.	Conservation Assistant	:	5	(Rs. 1400-2300)
4.	Foreman (Works)	:	4	(Rs. 1200-2040)
5.	Sr. Monument Attendant	:	6	(Rs. 800-1250)
6.	Monument Attendant	:	60	(Rs. 750-940)
2.	<u>Chemical Preservation.</u>			

As the monuments have been exposed to vagaries of ages and as a result a lot of smoke, dust, dirt have been accumulated on the surface and paintings of the monuments. These accretions should be removed with the help of Chemical treatment. Chemical cleaning is a very specialised job and Archaeological Chemist can alone do this type of work. For this purpose necessary equipments, chemicals are to be purchased and a Chemical Lab is also to be set up. A few monuments are proposed for chemical cleaning during the year 1989-90. To take up the above programmes, the following staff is required.

1.	Sr. Chemical Assistant	:	1	(Rs. 1640-2900)
2.	Chemical Assistant	:	3	(Rs. 1400-2300)

3. Beautification of monuments.

Environmental improvements by laying out gardens and lawns around the monuments to their requirements and match with the surroundings with aesthetic view, is another programme of the Department. To attract the tourist traffic and develop the monuments as picnic spot, the Department selected few monuments for the purpose. Beautification of the monuments include laying out path ways, flood lightings, amenities of providing drinking water, car parking and various seat to the public, levelling the area around the monuments by earth filling etc. A few monuments were proposed for the same.

For development of archaeological gardens and beautification of the monuments the following staff is required to strengthen the unit.

1.	Sr. Horticulture Assistant	:	1	(Rs. 1640-2900)
2.	Horticulture Assistant	:	4	(Rs. 1400-2300)
3.	Chowdhari	:	2	(Rs. 950-1500)
4.	Mali	:	20	(Rs. 750-940)

4. Survey, Listing & Documentation of the monuments.

As per the survey conducted by Maulvi Zafar Husain in 1916, there are 1300 monuments in Delhi. Since then there is no systematic survey was made to find out the actual condition/identification of the monuments. Now most of the monuments might have been damaged, destroyed and encroached upon. Hence, there is specific need to conduct a fresh survey and to make out the list of these monuments area-wise along with their photographs, detailed drawings and document them for authentic record for future research purpose. To strengthen the unit, the following staff is proposed.

1.	Sr. Draftsman	:	1	{ Rs.1640-2900 }
2.	Sr. Surveyor	:	1	{ Rs.1640-2900 }
3.	Surveyor	:	1	{ Rs.1400-2300 }
4.	Technical Assistant	:	1	{ Rs.1400-2300 }
5.	Oriental Assistant	:	1	{ Rs.1200-2040 }

5. Exploration and Excavation.

It is very essential to explore the entire city around the river bank of Yamuna in search of historic and proto-historic sites. After identifying these sites some of them would be selected for excavation based on the potentiality of the sites. The Department has surveyed and identified proto historic and historic sites such as Mandoli mound, Rajapur, Mainka-Rehra, Neen-ka-Gharonda, Bhorgah, Kot and Bankneer. During the year 1986-87, the Department excavated Mandoli Mound on trial basis to unearth Delhi's cultural sequence. During the year 1987-88, it was excavated on large scale basis and also continued the same in the year 1988-89. At the same site and few sites are also proposed to excavate during the year 1989-90. For executing this programme, the following staff is required.

1.	Archaeological Officer/ Asstt. Director (Excavation)	:	1	{ Rs.2000-3500 }
2.	Sr. Technical Asstt.	:	1	{ Rs.1640-2900 }
3.	Technical Asstt.	:	2	{ Rs.1400-2300 }
4.	Foreman (Excavation)	:	1	{ Rs.1200-2040 }

6. Conducting Seminars and Exhibitions.

To arouse consciousness among the public about their rich cultural heritage, conducting exhibitions and seminars is very necessary. They will be educated through the media of exhibition to save their glorious past for posterity.

7. Research, Reference media and Publications:

The Department is maintaining a reference Library for the administrative use as well as for research by scholars. At present, there are about 2000 books available.

During the year 1989-90 more reference books will be procured. To maintain these books properly and prepare their indexes etc. the following posts are proposed.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|---|----------------|
| 1. | Librarian | : | 1 | (Rs.1400-2300) |
| 2. | Library Attendant | : | 1 | (Rs. 750-940) |

3. Establishment.

In view of the above programmes, the work will certainly increase in manifold. To cope up with the growth of function of technical and non-technical nature, it is essential to provide a professional head in a higher scale and to strengthen the ministerial/Accounts staff. To carry on the work of the Department smoothly, the following staff is proposed keeping in view the programmes and functions of the Department.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Deputy Director | : | 1 | (Rs. 3000-4500) |
| 2. | Junior Accounts Officer | : | 1 | (Rs.1640-2900) |
| 3. | Head Clerk | : | 1 | (Rs.1400-2300) |
| 4. | U.D.C. | : | 1 | (Rs.1200-2040) |
| 5. | Stenographer | : | 1 | (Rs.1200-2040) |
| 6. | L.D.C. | : | 2 | (Rs. 950-1500) |
| 7. | Sweeper-cum-Farash | : | 1 | (Rs. 750-940) |

The total posts proposed to be created during 1989-90 for discharging the functions of the Department, are given below:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Pay of Scale
1.	Deputy Director	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2.	Archaeological Officer/ Assistant Director	2	Rs. 2000-3500
3.	Sr. Technical Asstt.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
4.	Sr. Conservation Asstt.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
5.	Sr. Chemical Asstt.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
6.	Sr. Horticulture Asstt.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
7.	Sr. Draftsman	1	Rs. 1640-2900
8.	Sr. Surveyor	1	Rs. 1640-2900
9.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
10.	Technical Asstt.	3	Rs. 1400-2300
11.	Conservation Asstt.	5	Rs. 1400-2300
12.	Chemical Asstt.	3	Rs. 1400-2300
13.	Horticulture Asstt.	4	Rs. 1400-2300
14.	Librarian	1	Rs. 1400-2300
15.	Head Clerk	1	Rs. 1400-2300
16.	Surveyor	1	Rs. 1400-2300
17.	Foreman(Works)	4	Rs. 1200-2040
18.	Oriental Asstt.	1	Rs. 1200-2040
19.	U.D.C.	1	Rs. 1200-2040
20.	Foreman(excavation)	1	Rs. 1200-2040
21.	L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
22.	Sr. Monument Attendant	6	Rs. 800-1150

23.	Chowdhary	2	Rs. 950-1500
24.	Library Attendant	1	Rs. 150-2250
25.	Monument Atttdt.	60	Rs. 750-940
26.	Mali	20	Rs. 750-940
27.	Sweeper-cum-Farash	1	Rs. 750-940

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An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

3. Delhi City Museum (Rs.216.25 lakhs)

Delhi ranks as one of the most important historic cities in India. It has been the capital of many mighty empires and powerful kingdoms in the past. The rich history has left behind not only a profusion of precious monuments, but has also made a deep impression of its art and culture. In this background of the city of Delhi, for quite some time the need has been felt of having a special museum which could project its unique and wonderfully rich history and culture.

There is no museum at present which does justice to Delhi and its uniquely rich cultural heritage. It was felt that a museum should be set up which would reflect the history and culture of the city in its totality. Accordingly, the Administration has decided to set up a Delhi City Museum outside the City wall next to the Kashmir Gate in an area covered by 25 acres land which will be developed into a single complex. Clearance has been received from the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, Delhi Urban Arts Commission and D.D.A. The model of the Museum building has been approved by the H. Governor. The Administration attaches a great importance to the early implementation of the project of Delhi City Museum. It has also been decided to complete the project by November, 1989 so that it can be dedicated to the nation during the centenary celebrations of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Scheme is originally included in the Annual Plan 1987-88 with an approved outlay of Rs.1 crore comprising Rs.20 lakhs on capital works account and remaining Rs.80 lakhs on revenue side. But as per the instructions of the Govt. of India in respect of control of expenditure, due to prevailing conditions of draught in the country, the scheme of setting up of Delhi City Museum was referred to 1988-89. During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs.2 lakhs comprising Rs.10 lakhs on capital works and Rs.10 lakhs on revenue side has been approved for the scheme. Due to completion of some formalities the actual work of construction of the building and acquisition of art objects has not taken place but it is hoped that work of construction will start very soon. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.216.25 lakhs is proposed including Rs.10 lakhs under Revenue head.

CAPITAL WORKS:

In order to discharge the functions of the Department properly and in accordance with the general principles of museology the Scheme provides for the construction of a separate building conforming scientific standards and modern techniques for display. The building of the Delhi City Museum will be built up outside the city wall next to the Kashmere Gate. The idea is that the entire area from Kashmere Gate, including Nicholson Garden measuring about 25 acres would be developed into a single complex and a park which could be known as 1857 would also be located which will fulfil a long cherished desire of freedom fighters of Delhi. An outlay of Rs. 216.25 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. This includes Rs. 206.25 lakhs for construction of building for Delhi City Museum.

~~the Martyrs Memorial~~ Memorial Park. In one corner of the park,

REVENUE ACCOUNT:

Delhi City Museum have to collect the source material, preserve them, exhibit them and interpret them. Accordingly, the Department has chalked out various programmes, the details of which are given below:-

1. Acquisition of source material

Acquiring exhibits for the Delhi Museum is the first and foremost task ahead. Acquisition could be made by way of purchase, gift, loan; exchange of treasure trove. Most of the objects in any Indian Museum are acquired through purchases. Similarly it is proposed to acquire the scattered objects all over the country pertaining to Delhi's interest for Delhi City Museum. As there are no holdings at present for Delhi City Museum, various organisations and individuals are also to be requested and approached to part with their collections. Wide publicity will be given in the Press/Radio-T.V. to acquire the objects by way of gift/loan/donation/purchase. Govt. agencies like ASI, NAI, National Museum etc. are to be requested to give their objects either on donation or on long term loan basis. The officials having knowledge of art objects, documents and fully conversant with the history of Delhi are to be deputed to the neighbouring States to make survey and listing of material of Delhi's interest available in these States either with the Govt. agencies or privately. As such a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is required for this purpose.

2. Care of Art Objects

Preservation of heritage is one of the primary and obligatory functions of the museum. The objects acquired by the museum by different methods are, however, usually in damaged condition because of their handling from time to time. Such objects need immediate attention and are to be treated by the expert conservators.

3. Reference Library

It is proposed to establish a full fledged reference library for the benefit of students and research scholars.

The other works like preparation of Reference media and Publications; Display etc. will be taken up simultaneously.

As stated earlier the model of the building has already been approved and the clearance from the Govt. of India, DUAC and DDA has also been obtained.

The requirement of the staff for the year 1989-90 and break up of the revenue account are given below:

The total posts proposed to be created during 1989-90 for discharging its functions smoothly at the beginning of the project, are as follows:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No.of posts	Pay Scale
1.	Director	1	Rs. 5900-6700
2.	Dy. Director	1	Rs. 3700-5000
3.	Curator	1	Rs. 2000-3500
4.	Sr. Technical Assistants	2	Rs. 1640-2900
5.	Technical Assistants	2	Rs. 1400-2300
6.	Head Clerk	1	Rs. 1400-2300
7.	Preservation Assistant	1	Rs. 1400-2300
8.	U.D.C.	1	Rs. 1200-2040
9.	LDC/Typist	2	Rs. 950-1400
10.	Library Assistant	1	Rs. 950-1400
11.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 1200-2040
12.	Peon-cum-messenger	2	Rs. 750-940

4. Sahitya Kala Parishad: Delhi (Rs. 60 lakhs)

Sahitya Kala Parishad was established in 1968 to promote the activities relating to art and culture in the Union Territory of Delhi. Broadly speaking the activities of the Sahitya Kala Parishad are the same as those of the Sangeet Natak Academy, Sahitya Academy and Lalit Kala Academy at the National level.

During the last year, the Parishad has organised the following programmes:-

Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupes and art Exhibition Scholarships to talented Artists and men of letters, pension to old Artists in indigent circumstance, Music & Dance Festival Kala ke Kalakar (Festival of Music and Dance for young talents), Annual art Exhibition, Balniki Jayanti, Annual Drama Competition, Cultural Programme in rural areas and colonies of Delhi, performances and appointments of cultural experts in University Colleges.

During 1988-89 and 1989-90 plan the above activities shall be continued.

Indiscipline among the students is gradually increasing. The Parishad proposes to widen its various programmes involving students community that direct their energy into creative channels. It is with this view that programmes of top dancers/musicians & players are sponsored for performance in the University/Colleges and cultural experts are appointed there to produce plays/ballets with the students. Further, theatre workshop is proposed to be conducted in which students and young people will be given intensive training in various aspects of dramatic art.

Various Govt.(States) have their own Reperatory companies of play. On the same pattern, the Parishad proposes to set up Reperatory Company which will perform all the year around in various part localities/rural areas of Delhi, with a view to expose people to our cultural heritage and to convey to them the message of social reconstruction, secularism, societin, social reforms etc.

Last year, the Parishad successfully organised an Artists Camp for painting. On the same pattern, it is proposed to organise Sculptors Camp and Artists Camp in Graphics. These camps are very useful to the middle level Delhi Artists who are unable to find place at the National level.

Last year, the Parishad organised Literary Forums under which veterans in literature were invited to speak about their lives, time, influences and difficulties, which are to be recorded for the posterity and researchers. These forums also give opportunity to readers to have open dialogue with the top ranking literatures.

It is proposed to strengthen the literacy forums and start forums and cultural forums in which artists, musicians, dancers/scholars are invited. The Directors, Actors, Playwrights etc. will be invited to the experience and have open dialogue with the art lovers.

With a view to take classicial music and dances to the people and to emphasise its spiritual contents, performances have been organised in various temples of Delhi with tremendous applauses. It is proposed to strengthen the programme further and to continue during 1989-90.

Delhi's contribution to composite culture of India is unique. To highlight this, the Parishad proposes to organise seminars during the current and the next year.

Sahitya Kala Parishad during the last 15 years of its existance acquired significant place and status in the Cultural Scene of Delhi.

To implement these programmes for the promotion of Art & Culture in Delhi, /approved outlay of Rs.55 lakhs /against the during 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

5. Delhi Gazetteer (Rs.1.75 lakhs)

This is an ongoing scheme approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs. The Unit has been entrusted with the work of publishing of books on 'Who-is-Who' of Delhi Freedom Fighters' Volume-II and Gazetteer of Rural Delhi both in English and Hindi. It is also proposed to bring out the History of Delhi Villages in both English and Hindi version. During 1985-86 'Who-is-Who' of Delhi Freedom Fighters' Volume-II (English Version) was published.

The English Edition of 'Gazetteer of Delhi' was brought out in 1987-88. The work on Hindi Edition of the same is likely to be completed during 1988-89. The Hindi Edition of 'Who-is-Who' of Delhi Freedom Fighters' Volume-II is also likely to be published during 1988-89.

An outlay of Rs.1.75 lakhs is proposed to take up the work of bringing out the Volume of 'History of Delhi Villages' during 1989-90.

6. Strengthening of Language Department (Rs.6.00 lakhs)

The Language Department of Delhi Administration was established in 1962. This was necessitated to help and ensure the implementation of progressive use of Hindi, the official language in the official working of the Admn., as envisaged in the Constitution. This Department was also made responsible for providing safeguard to other two minority languages, viz., URDU & PUNJABI in accordance with the provisions of Language Statement 1958 of Delhi State. The extent and volume of work, responsibility and other activities of the department has been greatly increased with the introduction of official Language Act of 1963, Revised 1967 and subsequent Official Language Act of 1975. The necessity and importance of the work relates to statutory requirements of the Constitution as well as of the Acts. With the approval and inclusion of this Scheme under the plan, the department also owns and has to discharge the added work and responsibilities to control and look after and maintain perfect harmony among the four established language Academies. In view of these situations, it has become most necessary to strengthen the Language Department in order to fulfill and implement successfully the official language Act and also other requirements on one hand to control, look after and maintain the perfect harmony among the four language Academies on the other hand. Thus, the instant scheme provides for the creations of additional posts in view of the increased and widened sphere of work and responsibilities of the department. Besides this, the scheme also provides for arranging and performing the extra curricular activities aimed at promotion and progressive use of Hindi in the official working of the Administration. Among these activities, Language Work Shop Scheme, Essay and Quizzing, Oral Competition, Type & Shorthand and Purchase of Books and other literatures for promotion of Hindi day/Week and all other programmes organised by department. The details of the programmes and Schemes is furnished with the budget proposal. The provision for purchase of furniture and stationery misc. charges included under the Scheme.

The total required staff at present is as follows on Plan Side.

1.	Director (post vacant, yet to be created)	(1)	3700-5000
2.	Admnve. Cum Accts. Officer	(1)	2375-3500
3.	Sr. Instructor	(1)	1640-2900
4.	Accountant/Supdt.	(1)	1640-2900
5.	Legal Translator(Punjabi)	(1)	1640-2900
6.	Legal Translator(Urdu)	(1)	1640-2900
7.	Legal Translator(Hindi)	(1)	1640-2900
8.	Instructor	(1)	1400-2300
9.	Asstt. Inspector	(1)	1400-2300
10.	Legal Translator	(1)	1400-2300
11.	Planning Assistant	(1)	1400-2300
12.	Instructor(Urdu)	(1)	1400-2300
13.	Instructor(Punjabi)	(1)	1400-2300
14.	Punjabi Translator	(1)	1400-2300
15.	Urdu Translator	(1)	1400-2300
16.	Hindi Steno	(2)	1200-2040
17.	U.D.C./Cashier	(5)	1200-2040
18.	Steno-Typist(Urdu & Punjabi)	(2)	1200-2040
19.	L.D.C.	(5)	950-1500
20.	Driver(post already created but vacant)	(1)	950-1500
21.	Class IV	(3)	750-940
22.	Peon	(3)	750-940
23.	Sweeper	(1)	750-940
24.	Dak Messenger	(1)	750-940

The programmes to be organised are given below:-

1. Linguistic progress through different activities, advertisement and publication.
2. Publication of Books and other material for expansion of Hindi and other minority languages.
3. Purchase of Books.
4. Training of noting and drafting (Language Workshop Scheme)
5. Training in Hindi Translation.
6. Type and Shorthand Competition.
7. Noting and drafting competition.
8. Essay, Sulekh Competition.
9. Oral Type Competition.
10. Meetings, Seminars and Conferences.
11. Celebration of Hindi Day/Week.
12. Collaborative programmes with Hindi Academy and other Academies.
13. Collaborative programmes with other Departments of Administration.

3 To implement these programmes/activities and for salary, etc., a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

8 Against the approved outlay of Rs.8 lakhs during 1989-90, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.5 lakhs.

7. Hindi Academy, Delhi (Rs.60.00 lakhs)

The three language Academies, namely Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi were established by Delhi Administration during 1981-82 in order to meet and fulfill the linguistic requirements of the State. These three Academies have been established to promote and develop their language and literature in their respective fields, and also to exhibit the composite lingual culture of Delhi. The Academies are given autonomous status under the Societies Registration Act. The Pattern of Assistance has been approved by Government of India, M/O Education, Department of Culture.

The main objective of Hindi Academy is to work for promotion and propagation of Hindi language and literature in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Academy have chalked out and implemented various schemes and programmes for this purpose.

The programmes implemented/to be implemented by the Hindi academy are given below:-

1. Awards, prizes and scholarships.
2. Financial assistance of literatemes, Students, Writers, Publications, Organisations, Small papers etc.
3. Conferences, Seminars, Symposiums etc.
4. Poets meet.
5. Library and reading room.
6. Publications.
7. Other misc. items such as language workshop, sponsored programme on Radio/T.V. etc.

To implement these programmes and for office expenses, a sum of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

8. Punjabi Academy (Rs.60.00 lakhs)

Punjabi Academy was established in September, 1981 for the promotion of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture as an integral part of the linguistic culture in the Union Territory of Delhi. With the passage of time, the Punjabi Academy has assumed the role and status of a premier Punjabi Literary and Punjabi Cultural Organisation for the cause of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture. It has since taken up various activities under the following six major Programme Areas:

- i) Promotion of Punjabi Lingual Culture.
- ii) Promotion/Propagation of Punjabi Literary Activities.
- iii) Publication of Books/Journals.
- iv) Punjabi Language Development Programme.
- v) Research work and other programmes for promotion and development of Punjabi Language.
- vi) Encouragement to Punjabi writers/artists/journalists and other Punjabi Culture promoters.

While maintaining its leading role in promotion and preservation of Punjabi Lingual Culture, the Academy has now laid more emphasis on the development of Punjabi Language from the grass root level in primary/secondary/Sr.Secondary Schools. The Planning Commission has since appreciated this programme of Academy and agreed to a separate distinct plan outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs under the 'General Education' Sector from the year 1988-89 for development of Punjabi Language.

The Pattern of Assistance for release of Grant-in-aid has been approved by the Government of India.

Through the medium of poetry, literature and publications, the Academy has been trying to bring about national unity and emotional integration. It has been holding 5 Seminars, Symposia and Conferences. The Academy has been making use of mass media like Radio to reach the maximum number of people with the best of Punjabi folk-lore and other items of social interest. The A.I.R. has since allotted timings on Vividh Bharti daily for half an hour for giving cultural programmes. This programme has been receiving very good response from the public and the Academy has been receiving request for increase in the duration of this programme. Similarly, the Academy has also taken up the matter with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for increasing telecasting of Punjabi Language Programme on Doordarshan.

Initially, the Academy had one Mobile Film Van while one more has since been added. These two Film Vans show Punjabi Feature Films in different part of Delhi. The academy has also taken up a scheme of opening of Composite Libraries of Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi Books in the re-settlement colonies, weaker section pockets etc. 46 such Composite Libraries have already been established. The Administration has appreciated this effort of the Academy and have since allocated separate distinct funds for the programme. In addition to the libraries opened in the resettlement colonies, the Academy has also commissioned one Mobile Library of Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi Books while one more Mobile Library Van has been fabricated and is being commissioned.

The Academy has been providing financial assistance to Punjabi writers for publication of their works. 17 such works have already been approved for payment of financial assistance. The Academy also makes purchases of suitable Punjabi Books from the authors.

The Academy has been paying financial assistance to such poets/writers who are aged and are in indigent circumstances.

The Punjabi Academy has also started a new scheme for encouragement of Youth Artists in the field of Punjabi folk culture, poetry and theatre. Three to four such youth programmes are being generally held during a month. The response from the youth artists has been very encouraging.

The Academy has since implemented a new scheme of typing and shorthand classes in Punjabi Language. This Scheme was started during the current year and 35 students are at present on role.

All the activities for the development of Punjabi Language and culture in Delhi have generated tremendous response from the people living in the various parts of the city. The Academy has been receiving increasing demands from the various colonies for sponsoring Punjabi performing artists to go to their areas and give musical Punjabi folk performance in their colonies, community halls/open areas etc. There may be no exaggeration if it may be mentioned that what Delhi Administration has done for this minority Punjabi Language during the last 3 to 4 years, the same could not be achieved during the last more than 30 years.

Keeping in view the demand of the Punjabi population for various programmes and language cultural/literary activities, an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to implement the programmes.

9. Urdu Academy (Rs.60.00 lakhs)

The Urdu Academy was established in the U.T. of Delhi during 1981-82 under the administrative control of Delhi Administration. The main aim of Urdu Academy is to develop Urdu Language at all stages and to promote joint lingual culture in U.T. of Delhi. To achieve this aim and similar other aims and objectives, the Academy has chalked out the following programmes for implementation during 1989-90:-

1. Urdu teaching facilities and research work.
2. Library and reading room.
3. Awards, prizes and scholarships.
4. Publication of books and magazines.
5. Literary activities.
6. Financial activities to aged literate persons and their dependents.
7. Cultural activities.
8. Organisation of Seminars, Workshops etc.

To implement these programmes, a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 which includes provision for PBX, furniture and staff-car, salary of the staff and office expenses etc.

10. Delhi Sanskrit Academy (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

In an Independent country, the Government and Administration also assumes responsibility to provide sufficient opportunities for propagation and development of its culture, civilisation, Language(s) Literature etc. which makes the nation strong, united and prosperous. Sanskrit language is the mother of all the Indian languages. Sanskrit played an important role in the evolution of History, civilization and culture of Indian people. Being one of the oldest language of 'Indo European' and 'Indo Iranian' language families, the Sanskrit language inspired the image of 'single World Culture' and consolidation of human race. This language is the chain of National Integration. Sanskrit is the language through which India

attained her solidarity and linguistic affability. Sanskrit literature written on Vedas, Puranas, Darshan, Shilp-kala, Vastu Kala etc. is guiding point not only of Indian but of the whole world. It is very significant to observe today that 'MAX MULLER', one of the greatest Indologists of Europe wrote one whole book entitled 'Indian-what can it teach us?' to explain the importance of Sanskrit-Sanskrit is not merely a language but an inspiring force of 'Nationality' and 'Universal Brotherhood.'

Keeping in view the importance of Sanskrit, the Government of India and the State Governments are making efforts to promote, propagate and develop this language. For this purpose, Sanskrit Academies are working in U.P., Rajasthan, M.P. and other States. In the Union Territory of Delhi also, the Sanskrit Academy has been established in 1987 like Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi Academies to promote, propagate and develop Sanskrit language. To this effect, a Notification has been issued by the Lt. Governor, Delhi vide No.11(8)/87-Lang., dated 30.3.1987 and this Academy has also been registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 vide registration No.S-17783 dated 17.6.1987. The Scheme has been approved by the concerned Ministry and the Planning Commission for its inclusion in the Plan Scheme. The pattern of assistance of the Academy has also been approved by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development (Deptt. of Education) vide their letter No.F.5-17/88-III-1 dated 30.3.1988.

The Academy was set up only in 1987 and within a short period, the Academy has organised the following programmes:-

1. Shalokantakshri Competition.
2. Honoured renowned scholars of Sanskrit.
3. Conference on Contribution of Sanskrit in National Integrity.
4. All India Sanskrit Kavi Smelan.
5. Celebration of Sanskrit Divas.
6. Honoured four eminent Scholars with Award.
7. Held Vedic Conference.

Apart from staff, sufficient accommodation, furniture, equipments, stationery etc. will be required. Purchase of staff car/Maruti Van/Maruti Car/Jeep is also essential for the smooth functioning of the Academy and its programmes, besides, provision of Telephone connection on the residences of the officers of the Academy. For the Annual Plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed.

11. Establishment of Directorate of Art & Culture
(Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

With the establishment of 4 language Academies, there have become various Institutions in Delhi Admn. coming under 'Art & Culture' purview. These are Language Department, Hindi Academy, Urdu Academy, Punjabi Academy, the newly set-up Sanskrit Academy, Sahitya Kala Parishad, Archaeology Department, Delhi Archives, Delhi Gazetteer, College of Art and other voluntary Educational Institutions and Cultural Organisations receiving Grant-in-aid from Directorate of Education at present.

All these institutions are engaged in activities broadly related to 'Art & Culture' subject. It is, thus, essential, advantageous and desirable that perfect harmony and co-ordination prevails among these various units for success of all of them. Besides this, an effective administrative control and supervision is also required for constant vigil and providing all possible and necessary facilities for their smooth, undisturbed and even unquarrelled activities towards the main goal. This will help in knitting all these scattered and independent institutions into one thread for rendering better and purposeful results in a well defined and directed atmosphere.

'Art & Culture' Directorate, as stated above will mainly work as administrative Department of all these individual institutions. For this, the minimum required staff as included in the draft Annual Plan 1987-88 is as under:-

1. Director	(1)	1500-2000
2. Deputy Director	(1)	1300-1700
3. Administrative-cum- Accounts Officer.	(1)	840-1200
4. J.A.C./Supdt.	(1)	550-900
5. Assistant	(1)	425-700
6. Cashier/U.D.C.	(2)	330-560
7. Stenographers	(2)	330-560
8. Daftri	(1)	196-232
9. L.D.C./Typist	(2)	260-400
10. Peon	(3)	196-232
11. Sweeper	(1)	196-232
12. Dak Messenger	(1)	196-232

Apart from staff, sufficient accommodation, furniture, equipments, stationery etc. will also be required. This Scheme has got approval in the Annual Plan 1986-87 with an approved outlay of Rs.7 lakhs. The staffing pattern has been reassessed and the following staff

is required:-

1.	Director	(1)	1500-2000
2.	Joint Director	(1)	1500-1800
3.	Deputy Director	(2)	1300-1700
4.	Programme Executive	(7)	650-1200
5.	Administrative Officer	(1)	840-1200
6.	Superintendent	(1)	550-900
7.	Jr.Accounts Officer	(1)	550-900
8.	Assistant	(2)	425-700
9.	Assistant Programmer	(7)	425-700
10.	Stenographer	(3)	330-560
11.	U.D.C.	(2)	330-560
12.	L.D.C./Typist	(2)	250-450
13.	Photographer	(2)	330-560
14.	Driver	(2)	260-400
15.	Peon/Chowkidar	(4)	196-232

Purchase of staff car/Maruti van, Maruti car/jeep and 2 jeeps are also required. For the Annual Plan 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is approved to implement the Scheme. No significant progress has been made so far under this Scheme. For 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES:-

The schemes under this sector engage to promote sports and youth welfare programmes in Delhi. Facilities for the promotion of sports and youth services are being provided by constructing sports complexes, stadia, swimming pools, development of play-grounds and youth hostels and arranging youth welfare programmes etc.

The agency-wise break-up of the approved outlay for the 7th plan, actual expenditure in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, the approved outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is reflected below:-

(Rs. in Lacs)

S.No.	Agency.	7th plan 1985-90 approved outlay.	Actual Expd.			1988-89		1989-90	
			85-86.	86-87.	87-88.	Approved outlay.	Anticipated expdr.	Proposed outlay.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
1.	Dte. of Edn.	400.00	15.73	39.39	45.72	76.00	70.92	197.50	
2.	M.C.D.	25.00	3.22	4.50	5.00	3.50	3.50	5.00	
3.	N.D.M.C.	28.00	1.00	4.00	31.00	50.00	50.00	22.00	
4.	M.C.C. Deptt.	2.00	-	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
TOTAL:-		455.00	19.95	48.29	82.22	130.00	124.92	225.00	

The agency-wise, scheme-wise details are indicated below:-

I. DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

DELHI COUNCIL OF SPORTS & PROMOTION OF SPORTS (Rs.45.00 LAKHS).

The Delhi Council of sports exists as a registered body & the programmes of Delhi Council Of Sports have been approved for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 with an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs under Revenue Head. There is no capital content under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been allotted for 1988-89 for the various programmes under this scheme.

During the year 1989-90, the council proposed to take up the following programmes for the promotion of sports in the U.T. of Delhi :-

1. Rural Sports Competitions.
2. Women sports Festival.
3. Running of 'Day sports school'.
4. Localised Special Coaching Programmes for the outstanding student players by appointing the experienced and outstanding players with the help of the sports Associations.
5. Refresher's Course for the inservice of P.E.Ts. to equip them with the latest knowledge including attending seminars and Special Training Courses.
6. To organise the invitational tournaments including international tournaments.
7. To organise Distt./Inter-Distt. level tournaments of the Dte. of Education.
8. To organise National School Games in Delhi.
9. To participate and organise various National Level Tournaments such as Mini-National School Games, National School Games, All-India Rural Sports, All-India Women's Sports Festival etc.
10. To organise sports competitions at Micro-level of the school students of Dte. of Education.
11. To organise sports competitions in every Metropolitan constituency in the following games:-
(a) Cross-country Races (b) One Major Game (c) One minor Game
12. To organise regular coaching camps round the year.
13. To purchase sports materials for the coaching camps schools including imported sports material.

14. To purchase and provide playing kits and other essential equipments to the players.
15. Reception and Award to the outstanding players who win I,II and III positions in the national and international tournaments.
16. To organise/ conduct the sports tournaments for the employees of the Delhi Administration and provide financial assistance to the Delhi Admn.'s teams for participating in various Civil Services tournaments etc.
17. Incentives to the P.E.Ts and Coaches.
18. Incentives to the school winning first position in the Inter-Distt. tournaments.
19. GIA/Financial Assistance for purchase of sports materials for SC/ST and economically backwards students @ Rs. 25/- p.h.p. year & Rs. 10/- p.h.p. year for other students.
20. To purchase Jeep/ Matador Vehicle for the sports Branch.
21. To bring out a magazine.
22. Staff for various schemes.
23. For other miscellaneous and unborisen and emergent events such as stationery, medicine, medical aid, Petrol/diesel for jeep, purchase and maintenance of typewriters, telephones and other emergent functions etc. etc.

Besides the above regular programmes, funds are also required for the staff to be appointed in the sports Branch on the recommendations of the two work study teams of the Min. of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and the Admn. Reforms Deptt. of Delhi Admn. The two work study teams have recommended 104 posts for creation in the sports branch, the details of which are as follows:

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Designation of posts.</u>	<u>No. of pssts.</u>
1)	Addl. Director of Edn. (Sports)	1
2)	Sports Officers.	3
3)	Coordinator-cum-caretaker	2
4)	Sports Coaches	5
5)	S.A.S. Accountant (J.A.O.).	1
6)	UDC-cum-storekeeper.	1
7)	Sports Teacher.	51
8)	Stenographer.	1
9)	Marker.	1
10)	Atendant/ Mali-cum-attendant/ Groundman-cum-attendant.	2
11)	Sweeper/swwper-cum-Farash.	6
12)	Casual Labour/Mali-cum-attendant/ Groundman-cum-attendant	20
13)	Sweepers.	5
14)	Peon.	1
15)	Chowkidars.	4

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be required during 1989-90 for their salary etc. purposes.

It has been desired by the erstwhile Lt. Governor of Delhi that possibilities of setting up a separate Deptt. of Sports & Youth Affairs within the U.T. of Delhi under an independent Director may be looked into. Keeping in view this, a proposal for the creation of a new Deptt. i.e., Directorate of Sports & Youth Affairs has been submitted to the higher authorities for consideration and approval. It is expected that the proposal of setting up the new deptt. will be finalised in the next financial year i.e., 1989-90 and for which a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has to be kept in the B.E. for 1989-90 for the creation of various categories of posts/ staff under this deptt. The details of the posts which are required for the functioning of

the new Deptt. in addition to the 104 posts mentioned above are as follows :-

i) Director	1	xi) Stenographers.	3
ii) Asstt. Director	1	xii) UDCs.	38
iii) Sr. Sports Officers.	5	xiii) LDCs.	27
iv) Accounts Officer.	1	xiv) Drivers.	1
v) Sports Officer.	16	xv) Despatch Rider.	1
vi) Asstt. Officer.	1	xvi) Stadium Manager.	1
vii) Supdt.	1	xvii) Life-Guards.	11
viii) Coordinators.	11	xviii) Mechanic.	11
ix) Swimming coaches.	11	xix) Peon/Peon-cum-Messenger.	27
x) Head-Clerk/Asstt.	4	xx) Chowkidar.	1
		xxi) Sports Teacher.	150

The Administrative Reforms Deptt. in its study report has recommended that the existing swimming pools, which are ten(10) in Nos. may be operated on double-shift system to get the maximum benefits from the present infrastructure and for the benefit of the students. At present, the swimming pools are run on single shift basis and for this the deptt. have 9 swimming coaches, 9 Life-Guards and 9 Mechanic. To run these swimming pools on double-shift system, 20 swimming coaches, 20 Life-Guards and 20 Mechanic are required. Therefore, the Deptt. also needs additional posts of 11 swimming coaches, 11 Life-guards and 11 Mechanic, which have been included in the posts mentioned earlier.

Keeping in view, the funds required for the staff component and the other regular programmes, an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

2. YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMME (Rs. 40.00 LAKHS):-

This scheme has been approved for implementation during the 7th five year plan 1985-90 with an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The scheme envisages to implement programmes for the welfare of youth such as :-

1. Trekking and Rock-Climbing Programme.
2. Organisation of Camps through Jr.Red.Cross, Scouts and Guides.
3. Organisation of Inter-State JRC Training-cum-Integration Camps and participation.
4. To hold seminars/ youth festivals for youths.
5. Inter-State cultural programmes.
6. Goodwill Tours.
7. To purchase a jeep/matador for the youth hostels.
8. To purchase furnitures for the youth hostels.

Besides the above regular programmes, it is also proposed to construct youth hostels and sports hostels at Tughlakpur, Thyagraj Nagar and Sri Niwas Puri for which Rs. 75.00 lakhs under Capital Head will be required.

In the year 1989-90, the regular programmes mentioned at Sl.No. i) to viii) will be undertaken for which a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is required. For the maintenance of the youth hostels constructed at Chhattasaal stadium and proposed to be constructed at other places, following posts are also required:-

a) Supervisor.	3	b) UDCs.	6
c) LDCs	9	d) Storekeeper.	3
e) J.A.O.	2	f) Peons.	10
g) Mali	4	h) Kitchen Staff	4
i) Chowkidar	8	and j) Driver	1

A token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the staff and the maintenance of the youth hostels, under the Revenue head is to be kept. In all, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh

(Rs. 10.00 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 30.00 lakhs under Capital) is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF PLAY-GROUNDS, Sports Complexes, Swimming Pools and Gymnasium Halls Etc. (Rs. 63.00 Lakhs):-

This is a continuing scheme approved for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 with an outlay of Rs. 63.00 lakhs. This scheme aims at the development of the under developed schools, play-grounds, construction of small sports complexes, swimming pools and Gymnasium halls for providing effective facilities to the young and talented school players of Delhi.

During 1989-90, it is proposed to construct sports complexes at Karampura, Ramesh Nagar and Hari Nagar. A sports complexes in Trans-yauna area is also proposed to be build up. It is also proposed to construct a sports institute in Delhi for the young outstanding school players with hostels facilities available to the students. In this institute, professional courses will be run alongwith providing scientific training and coaching to the young players for producing the international level talent from Delhi. One of the most major objective of this institute will be to ensure that the players studying in this Instt. get good jobs in the Govt. and public undertakings.

The existing sports complex at Thyagraj Nagar is also proposed to be developed in a way to provide more facilities to the players with construction of administrative block, change-rooms, toilets for boys and girls and library etc. The swimming pools, gymnasium halls are also maintained under this scheme.

It is also proposed to construct two indoor halls at Chhattarsaal Stadium for providing indoor games facilities to the young players alongwith an administrative block with lecture hall, office space for officers, multi-gym hall etc. in order to provide the accommodation to the debntaries and teachers coming for the seminars, workshops and training courses.

An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs under capital head is proposed to carry out the above development programmes during the 1989-90 alongwith an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs under Revenue head for the maintenance of the playgrounds, sports complexes, swimming pools and gymnasium halls during 1989-90.

4. RURAL SPORTS STADIUM (Rs. 25.00) LAKHS):-

This is also a continuing scheme approved for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 with an outlay of Rs. 240.00 lakhs. Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct a wrestling Institute at Pahladpur to provide training and coaching to the young wrestlers of the rural area under the supervision of expert coaches as wrestling is a very popular sport amongst the rural students. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be required for this.

It is also proposed to construct 5 sports stadium in the 5 rural blocks in Delhi for which a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh is to be kept in 1989-90. Earlier, a sports complex at Najaf Garh was got constructed for the welfare of the students of that rural area.

This complex require urgent maintenance and post of 1 stadium Manager, 1 Storekeeper, 1 UDC, 2 LDC, 1 Marker, a Casual Labour, 1 Chowdhar are required. For this, it is proposed that an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh under revenue head be kept for 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs (Rs. 3.00 lakh under Revenue and Rs. 22.00 lakh under Capital) is proposed for 1989-90.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Rs. 24.50 lakhs):-

OBJECTIVES OF THE ONGOING SCHEMES ARE :-

1. Promotion of Phy. Education as a compulsory subject upto Secondary level..

2. Introduction of Physical Education a compulsory fitness Programme for all at the Sr.Sec.level.
3. Introduction and promotion of Physical Education as an Electric Subject at an Sr.Sec.level.
4. Integration of learning processes and evaluation of students performance with academic ones.
5. Promotion of Bhatyam programme as physical culture.
6. Devl. of sports and physical cultural.
7. Promotion of Health Education and Health Services.
8. Promotion of social equality and patriotism.
9. Devl. of leadership qualities.
10. Promotion of yoga instructions and indigenous system of Exercise in Area.
11. Inservice teachers orientation programme.
12. Pre-service teachers orientation programme.
13. Incentive training programme of In-service teachers for growth of professional skill and competence.
14. Devl. of instructional material.
15. Devl. of teachers hand book.
16. Devl. of Zonal and district team.
17. Promotion of sports through incentive prize money scheme.
18. Devl. of infrastructure in schools, zones and districts.

NEED/JUSTIFICATION:-

The scheme has been given top-priority by the Govt. of India even in National Plan of Education and a separate Admnv. hierarchy has been proposed by the Lt. Governor also. In consonance with the direction of the Lt. Governor the various branches of Physical Education and Sports will be merged into Directorate of Physical Education, Sports and Allied Discipline Sports Authority of India is also promoting development of Physical culture through Bhatyam programme and about 1000 teachers have already undergone orientation.

However, present administrative Machinery is totally unsuited to handle the task of such a huge dimension. The Lt. Governor has already directed that the said department should be headed by the Officer of the rank of Director, Addl. Director of Education. The Addl. Director of Education will be assisted by a Jt. Director of Education (PE & AD).

In pursuance of the directions of the Lt. Governor, the Directorate of Physical Education, Sports & Allied Disciplines will have the following branches. :-

1. Physical Education.
2. National Integration.
3. Allied Disciplines.
4. Research, Training and Development.
5. Sports.

All the branches will be headed by the An Officer of the rank of ODE.

The present proposal is related to development of physical education, National Integration, Allied Disciplines, Research Trg. and Development.

An outlay of Rs. 24.50 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1939-40 including salary of the posts proposed to be created, for the following items under the scheme,

Sl.No. Particulars of Items.

1. Teachers Training for Professional Growth.
 2. In-service Teachers Training.
 3. Development of Instructional Material and teaching Aid.
 4. Purchase of sports material and equipments for Trg.Centres for teachers.
 5. Preparation and selection of teams at Delhi State level.
 6. Sanction of funds for purchase of sports material to schools.
 7. Purchase of kits for Distt. teams.
 8. Purchase of furniture.
 9. Maintenance of jeep.
 10. Telephone charges.
 11. Incentive scheme for promotion of sports and games in Physical Education through prize money.
 12. Devl. of Health Education and competition.
 13. In-service teachers training courses for Health Edn.
 14. Purchase of books.
 15. Typewriter, Electronics and ordinary English and Hindi.
 16. Miscelleneous.
- II. N.C.C. DEPARTMENT:-

PROVIDING SPORTS FACILITIES TO N.C.C. CADETS (Rs. 0.50 LAKH):-

It is proposed to provide sports facilities exclusively to N.C.C. cadets of Jr. and Sr. divisions. These cadets would be supplied with sports material and some arrangement for evening games such as hockey, football, volleyball, Badminton, Table Tennis etc. would also be made. At the National Level inter unit as well as inter group competitions would be held in various games. Outstanding teams, units would be given awards/prizes in the form of Trophies, cups, Medals etc. To implement the programme, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

III. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI.

I. EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION (RS. 5.00 LAKH):-

Health Education, Physical education and sports form an important part of schools curriculum. They are necessary for the all round development of the personality of the child. To obtain the objective laid down under the national policies, various facilities regarding physical education, inter-school tournaments are provided at school level. To make these activities a continuous and regular part of school programme additional in-service teachers training will be conducted every year. These trainings will provide them necessary expertise to conduct these programmes at school level. Funds are required to provide additional facilities like play fields and apparatus.

Opportunities of competition in various games and sports and specialised coaching to the youths at physical education centres are provided to strengthen them. It is proposed that improved apparatus and services of 54 part-time trained teachers be provided at the centres. Money is required to implement the projects.

To strengthen the health education programme and to make teaching in the area of Health, Hygiene and Nutrition more effective and meaningful, the child to child programme which had been started in 32 schools with the help of AKF and UNICEF, will be extended to more students. This programme will be covered under this scheme which the grants for AKF and UNICEF will be discontinued after Feb., 1989.

Total cost of the scheme will be of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the annual plan 1989-90.

IV. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

1. PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Rs. 4.00 lacs):- The scheme aims at the integrated development of the students. It will help in reducing the incidence of diseases. Four coach experts one each in Hockey, Football, Judo & Gymnastics have been approved and will be appointed soon. There is an approved outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs during the 7th Plan and the likely expenditure would be Rs. 9.00 lacs during the Plan. The increase is due to revision of pay scales of the staff and rise in the prices of Sports Goods. Rs. 2.00 lacs has been approved for 1987-88 and 1988-89. Rs. 4.00 lacs will be required in 1989-90.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF PLAY GROUNDS:- (Rs. 8.00 lacs). Play grounds is the primary requirement for development of physique and human values of the students. To keep the playgrounds in good condition an amount of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been approved for the 7th Plan but expenditure would be only Rs. 10.50 because the work of development is being implemented very slowly. Rs. 2.00 lacs were approved for 1987-88 and Rs. 1.00 lacs has been approved for 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 in order to take up of the horticultural work for improvement of environment of the school play grounds to improve. The health of School children alongwith other developments under this scheme.

3. CONST. OF SWIMMING POOL IN LAKE PARK AT BRIG. HOSHIAR SINGH ROAD. (Rs. 5 lacs).

A swimming pool is being constructed at brig. Hoshiar Singh Road in Laxmi Bai Nagar to meet the demands of the residents for such a Swimming Pool in their colony. The work has been started and is likely to be completed by the end of this year. Rs. 11 lacs stand approved for the scheme in 1988-89. Against this the likely expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 15 lacs. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is proposed for finalisation of accounts.

4. FLOOD LIGHTING & ARTIFICIAL TURF AT SHIVAJI STADIUM (Rs. 5.00 lacs).

The New National Sports Policy is, inter alia, based on recognition of the urgent need for providing necessary infra-structural facilities for Sports & games. Provision of basic sports infrastructure is fundamental for achievement of other objectives of the policy. In addition to the existing scheme of grants to State Sports Councils etc. for development of Sports & Games under which financial assistance is rendered for construction of sports Complexes, Stadium, Gymnasium Swimming pools development of play fields etc. This essential object is further sought to be achieved during the 7th Five Year Plan through a new scheme for laying of Synthetic Tracks and Artificial Surfaces.

Synthetic tracks and astro/super turf fields are now the accepted norms for International Tournaments Sports like Athletics, Hockey, Football etc. In order to impart a competitive edge to our players for international competition, it is essential that the upcoming sports persons are also provided with adequate opportunities to familiarise themselves with the use of Synthetic tracks and artificial surfaces. At present, such facilities are available in the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala (NSNIS) and in Delhi only.

With a view to bring these modern sophisticated facilities within the reach of a larger number of players, this scheme was included in the plan MMC'S Shivaji Stadium at Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg is the oldest hockey stadium in Delhi and is internationally known. The open air women hockey matches during Asia'82 were played in the stadium. Prestigious tournaments like that of Jawahar Lal Nehru Hockey Tournament and Indira Gandhi Memorial International Hockey Tournament are held in this stadium. These sports bodies have been pressing for providing artificial turf in the stadium since all international matches are now being played on the turf and it is necessary that the players at sub-junior level should have the experience of turf while being a spotted.

The work for laying artificial surface has started and the soil test report have been submitted to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Sports and Youth). The estimated cost of project is 31.00 crore and the maintenance cost comes about Rs. 12.00 lacs per annum. However a sum of Rs. 27.00 lacs only was approved for the project in the RE 87-88. and Rs. 36.00 lacs in the year 1988-89. The work of turfing has almost been completed but the final bills are yet to be paid and a few programmes completed. A sum of Rs. 61.00 lacs would be required in 1988-89 against which only Rs. 36 lacs have been recommended in RE 88-89. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is proposed. The possibility of providing flood lighting is however, being studied in consultation with the experts like philips etc.

M E D I C A L

Health care facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi are being provided by a number of agencies besides Delhi Administration and local bodies. Some of the important agencies are Central Government, Institutional hospitals/dispensaries, Employees State Insurance Corporation, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Voluntary Organisations and others. The basic indicators of the medical facilities in U.T. of Delhi as on 31.12.1987 are given below :-

S.No.	Name of the Institutions	Nos.	No. of Beds
1.	Hospital (All Types)	76	16573
2.	Dispensaries	567	-
3.	Primary Health Centres	8	80
	a) Sub-Centres attached to PHC	10	-
	b) Dai Centres attached to PHC	6	-
4.	Maternity Homes/M & CH Centres/ Sub-Centres.	180	297
5.	Poly-Clinics	10	-
6.	Special Clinics (TB/VD/Leprosy)	28	-
7.	Private Nursing Homes.	106	1405
	<u>Total (All Institutions) =</u>	<u>991</u>	<u>18355</u>

At present the hospital bed ratio is 2.20 in urban and 0.21 in rural areas. The basic responsibility for providing adequate facilities to the people of this Territory lies with Directorate of Health Services. The main thrust of the Administration's recent policies & programmes in this field has been to remove the geographical imbalance in the provision of medical services in Delhi by opening of new hospitals, dispensaries, poly-clinics in rural areas, resettlement colonies and other far flung colonies; upgradation of existing dispensaries and hospitals; expansion of school health scheme; introduction of a number of training courses for para-medical staff; modernisation of all medical laboratories and procurement of modern equipments. The Administration has, therefore, taken measures to provide such facilities in areas where these services are not available to people near to their homes. Plan funds are being provided to Delhi Administration, M.C.D., & N.D.M.C. to provide medical facilities to the people of U.T. of Delhi. Agency-wise position of Hospitals, Beds, Dispensaries, Primary Health Centres, Maternity and Child Health Centres is as under :-

	<u>Delhi Admn.</u>	<u>M.C.D.</u>	<u>N.D.M.C.</u>
Hospitals	12	19	2
Hospital Beds	3314	3405	185
Dispensaries	113	151	30
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.	-	157	13
Primary Health Centres	-	5	-
Special Clinics	2	14	1

The Agency-wise/Hospital-wise position of the approved outlay for seventh five year plan, expenditure incurred in the first three years of the seventh plan, approved outlay for 1988-89 and proposed outlay 1989-90 is given as under :-

Agency/Department	Seventh Five Year Plan (85-90) agreed outlay	Expenditure			(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Approved outlay 1988-89	Proposed outlay 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A) Delhi Administration						
1) Dte. of Health Services	4478.00	706.78	468.95	407.78	630.00	1028.62
2) 500-bedded DDU Hosp. at Hari Nagar.	1820.00	179.09	390.39	430.69	530.00	475.38
3) 500-bedded GTB-Medical college cum-Hosp. at Shahdara.	3000.00	241.44	398.01	701.78	900.00	1553.00
4) Dte. of Family Welfare	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
5) Upgrading of civil hosp.	135.00	-	1.52	13.68	30.00	36.66
6) Central Jail Hospital.	50.00	-	-	10.02	15.00	22.00
7) H.M.D. Shahdara.	250.00	12.75	7.09	4.13	40.00	62.00
8) L.N.J.P. Hospital	1200.00	214.25	237.31	274.86	350.00	446.00
9) Guru Nanak Eye Hospital	250.00	34.86	64.96	83.21	80.00	56.74
10) M.A.M. College	1000.00	96.29	127.61	89.18	220.00	257.10
11) G.B. Pant Hospital	2000.00	316.26	324.59	545.53	315.00	613.00
12) Delhi Administration's share capital contribution in Joint Sector Hospital Project	-	-	1146.00	275.60	-	-
Sub-Total (Delhi Admn.)	14184.00	1801.72	3166.43	2836.47	3110.00	4550.50
B) Municipal Corporation of Delhi.						
	1500.00	229.14	500.00	450.00	500.00	800.00
C) New Delhi Municipal Committee.						
	215.00	35.00	80.00	95.00	90.00	149.50
Total (Medical)	15899.00	2065.86	3746.43	3381.47	3700.00	5500.00

In the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 13 Health Centres were opened and 10 Dispensaries were upgraded to Health Centres by the Directorate of Health Services. OPD services has been started in Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital and the hospital is being equipped so that it may function to its capacity of 100 beds. The work

on 500 bedded hospital at Hari Nagar and GTB Shahdara remained in progress. The new building of 150 bedded block of Guru Nanak Eye Centre was completed in 1985-86 and 150 beds were installed in this new block. The medical laboratories of LNJPN hospital, G.B.Pant and Guru Nanak Eye Centre were modernised by purchasing number of modern/sophisticated equipments. Number of new posts have also been created in these hospitals so that the work of the hospitals may function smoothly.

M.C.D. has set up 32 new maternity and child welfare centres during 1985-86, 86-87 and 87-88. Expansion of Hindu Rao Hospital is going on with the addition of new Mortuary Block, Air-conditioning plant and more staff quarters.

Similarly, Swami Daya Nand Hospital has also been expanded with the construction of new OPD Block. 25 private and cottage wards have been constructed at R.B.T.B. hospital. Building for the T.B. clinic with 100 beds at Patpar Ganj is also under construction. Construction of building for Chest Clinic at Gulabi Bagh has been completed.

4 new health centres are proposed to be opened by the Directorate of Health Services under the scheme of opening of health centres during 1988-89. Beside this, five dispensaries are also proposed to be upgraded to health centres. Six school clinics are likely to be opened under the scheme school health scheme. 150 bedded block of D.D.U. hospital is almost completed. 320 staff quarters are also likely to be completed. G.T.B. hospital-cum-medical college, Shahdara has started functioning w.c.f. June, 1987 with 317 beds in Emergency and General Wards .

Construction of 494 staff quarters have been completed in this hospital complex. 975 posts of various categories sanctioned so far have also been filled up. The schemes of other hospitals like LNJPN, Guru Nanak Eye Centre, G.B.Pant & M.A.M.College will remain in progress for strengthening and purchase of equipments. 3 I.S.M. Dispensaries are proposed to be opened by M.C.D., 6 maternity and child welfare centres and 2 sub-centres are also proposed to be opened within 1988-89.

Annual Plan 1989-90:-

Against the approved outlay of Rs.3700.00 lakhs for the current year, an amount of Rs.5500.00 lakhs is proposed. In physical terms, it is proposed to open four Health Centres besides five allopathic dispensaries will be upgraded to health centres by Directorate of Health Services. Six School Health Clinics are also proposed to be opened under the scheme ' School Health Scheme ' 300 beds in urban hospitals and 100 beds in rural hospitals are proposed to be added during the year 1989-90.

G.T.B. Hospital will be functional to its full capacity of 500 beds by the end of 1989-90. All residential buildings in the hospital complex will be completed except the college auditorium and college of Nursing.

It is proposed to complete the building of 500 bedded hospital at Hari Nagar. The hospital will be in operational to its full capacity of 500 beds. The schemes of other hospitals like L.N.J.P.N., Guru Nanak, G.B.Pant and M.A.M. College will remain in progress. Four I.S.M. dispensaries are proposed to be opened and six Maternity & Child Centres are also proposed to be opened by M.C.D. during 1989-90.

100 bedded Hospital at Jaffarpur will start functioning with its O.P.D. services. The scheme-wise details for 1989-90 are as under :-

4. DELHI ADMINISTRATION

A.I. DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES

I). DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Strengthening of Head-Quarter at D.H.S. & Strengthening of Planning & Statistical Cell :- (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

With the implementation of the various Health Plan Schemes, the Directorate of Health Services has become one of the biggest health care agency in U.T. of Delhi. Due to the rapid and planned growth of the Territory, the number of Allopathic Dispensaries, Poly-Clinics, Homoeopathic Dispensaries, Hospitals etc. has increased simultaneously resulting manifold increase in Management Planning and Administration work load at Head-Quarter level.

At present, Directorate of Health Services is having Administrative Control over these health outlets through the following units at Head Quarter :-

1. Establishment Branch
2. Dispensary Cell
3. Accounts Branch
4. Medical-cum-Nursing Home Branch
5. Planning and Statistical Cell
6. Hospital Planning Wing

The scheme was included in the 7th Five Year Plan and was approved with a budget provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs for 7th Plan. This scheme was approved by Standing Finance Committee and the Committee observed that the posts proposed may be created as per staffing Norms. Due to massive development work and coming up of new colonies and increase in population, the Govt. has decided to construct new 500-bedded and 100-bedded hospitals in various parts of U.T. of Delhi.

The details of the branches to be strengthened and new units to be established at Head Quarter level are given below :-

i) PERSONAL BRANCH OF DIRECTOR:-

At present, there is only one Jr.Steno. posted as P.A. to Director of Health Services. The post of Director of Health Services is supertime Grade-I post of C.Y.S. Cadre, therefore, it was proposed to create a post of Senior P.A. in the scale of Rs.1400-2300. In addition to this, the personal branch is required to maintain the track of the file and dak received from various agencies addressed to Directorate. To look after this work, one post of L.D.C. is also proposed.

ii) ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH :-

The Directorate of Health Services has approximately 3000 staff members of different categories. At present, the work of establishment branch is being managed by the staff detailed from other institutions of the Directorate. Paucity of staff in the institutions due to detailment is adversely affecting the smooth functioning of the respective institutions. To cope up with the existing work load and work load likely to be increased in near future, following additional posts are required in this section.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
2.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
3.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	4
4.	L.D.C.	950-1500	3
5.	Chowkidar	750-940	2
6.	Attendent (Peon)	750-940	1
			<u>12</u>

iii) Central Diary & Despatch Section :-

On an average nearly 3,000 receipts are received every month in the Directorate and as much as 5,000 letters are despatched by different modes viz. by Messenger, by post (including that of registered one). With the addition of new plan schemes this work has increased manifold. Presently, the work is being managed partially by the staff of the Directorate and partially by borrowed staff from zones. With the location of Zonal Offices in various areas, besides ministerial staff, a number of class-IV staff is also required for this unit. The staff required is given below :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2
2.	Despatch Rider	950-1400	1
3.	Messenger	750-940	3
			<u>6</u>

iv) Record Room :-

At present, there is no provision for record room in the Directorate. In its absence, the old record is maintained in the concerned sections/branches. Due to paucity of staff, proper care is not feasible. As such, it is proposed to set up a Central Record Room. It will not only be responsible for maintenance and up-keeping of old records, but will also look after its weeding and provision of making available old record as and when required for referencing. Following staff is proposed for record room.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
2.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2
3.	Attendent	750-940	1
			<u>4</u>

v) Vigilance Branch :-

At present, the vigilance branch in the Directorate is manned by the staff of Dispensary Cell and staff borrowed from other institutions of the Directorate. It has been decided to re-organise the Vigilance Branch. The vigilance branch besides looking after the cases of Corruption/Complaints will also be responsible for maintenance of C.R. Folders of the staff working in various institutions of the Directorate. The staff proposed is essential keeping in view the present strength of staff of Directorate and new staff likely to be added with the implementation of various plan schemes. Following posts are proposed for Vigilance Branch.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
2.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
3.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2
4.	Attendent	750-940	1
			<u>5</u>

vi) Accounts Branch :-

Accounts Branch of the Directorate besides looking after the Accounts work relating to staff posted at Head Quarter is also responsible for compilation of budget of whole of the Directorate, (including institutions and sub-ordinate offices). The minimum additional posts required is given below :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	Accounts Officer	2375-3500	1
2.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
3.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
			<u>3</u>

vii) Nursing Home Wing:-

The Nursing Home Wing of Directorate of Health Services is responsible for the registration of Nursing Homes in the U.T. of Delhi as per the provisions of Registration Act and Rule. The functions of this Cell in short are given below :-

1. Supervision of registered Nursing Homes and renewal of their registration yearly.
2. Initiate action against un-registered Nursing Homes.
3. Recommendations of Narcotic drugs required by various Nursing Homes in Delhi.
4. To assist the inspecting officer of the nursing homes in conducting the survey and inspection of new applications for registration as Nursing Homes.
5. Maintenance of old records of the Nursing Homes their appraisal, weeding out etc.
6. Maintenance of the Reports and Returns of Nursing Homes.
7. Maintenance of death reports and eye operations reports of Nursing Homes and Private Hospitals.

In addition to this, the Nursing Homes Wing also deals with re-imbursement of medical claims referred by various departments of Delhi Administration for technical opinion. The branch is headed by Medical Supdt.(Nursing Home) who is supertime Grade-II officer of C.H.S. Cadre.

At present, the staff of Medical Branch is also looking after the work pertaining to Nursing Wing. Now, it is proposed to establish an independent nursing home wing for which following additional staff is required.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Senior Class-I	3000-4500+NPA	1
2.	Statistical Asstt./ Technical Inspector	1400-2300	4
3.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	2
4.	Jr. Steno.	1200-2040	1
5.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
6.	Driver	950-1400	1
7.	Attendant	750-940	1
			<hr/>
			11
			<hr/>

viii) General & Public Health Branch:-

Directorate of Health Services, Delhi Administration is to co-ordinate health care in U.T. of Delhi and to supervise its administration. The Directorate is also required to advise Delhi Administration in this matter. The Medical Branch of Directorate of Health Services is looking after this work in addition to the implementation of National Health Programme covered under 20-Point Programme, to process the case for grant in aid for voluntary organisations, to co-ordinate the activities of the three hospitals under control of this Directorate, liaison with local bodies on the implementation of various public health programme.

In the re-organised structure, the Medical Branch will mainly look after co-ordination of public health programme between M.C.D., N.D.M.C. Cantonment Board and other agencies, processing the case of grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations and co-ordinate the activities of School Health Scheme. At present, this Branch is mainly provided the staff on detailment basis from other institutions. Now, it is, proposed to create following staff for this Cell.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	SAS Accountant (For grant-in-aid)	1640-2900	1
2.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
3.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	3
4.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
			<hr/>
			6
			<hr/>

In addition to this, it also proposed to create/upgrade the post of Specialist Grade-I(P.H.) in the Pay-Scale of Rs.4500-5700+NPA. He will be the overall incharge of this Cell.

ix) National Health Programme Implementation Unit:-

This Directorate has to co-ordinate the implementation of the following National Health Programme in U.T. of Delhi.

1. National T.B. Control Programme
2. National Leprosy Control Programme
3. National Control of Blindness
4. National Goitre Control Programme
5. National Malaria Control Programme

The progress of implementation is being reviewed every month at highest level in Delhi Administration/Govt. of India. The Cell is being created in the Head Quarter to effectively implement and monitor these programmes and to properly utilise the aid available under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This unit will be headed by a Chief Medical Officer and following staff has been proposed for this unit.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	1
2.	Statistical Investigator (One each for TB/Lep./ Malaria Programme).	1200-2040	3
3.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
			<u>5</u>

x) Planning and Statistical Cell:-

Following two posts are proposed for Planning & Statistical Cell :-

1.	Artist	1400-2300	1
2.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
			<u>2</u>

xi) Hospital Project Cell :-

Due to the rapid development of new colonies and increase in population, a number of 100-bedded and 500-bedded hospitals will be required in near future. The hospital planning requires various kinds of experts and a cadre of person conversant with the project planning and implementation. To look after this expert job, a ~~xxx~~ post of Project Director having wide experience in the field of Hospital Planning and Programme implementation is being proposed. There will be three cells under him.

a) Hospital Project Wing:-

The Cell will be responsible to work out the scheduled requirement and other details of the proposed 500-bedded hospitals and various other specialised works pertaining to Hospital Planning.

b) Project implementation Cell :-

This cell will assist the Project Director in the implementation of the above hospital projects.

The Project Director may be given enhanced financial powers to take quick decisions. For this Cell, following staff has been proposed.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	Project Director	4500-5700	1
<u>Project Planning Unit(For 500-bedded Hospital)</u>			
2.	G.D.O.-I	3000-4500	1
3.	Statistical Officer	2000-3500	1
4.	Stenographer	1400-2300	1
5.	Architectural Asstt./ J.E./Draftsman	1400-2300	1
6.	L.D.C.(Typist)	950-1500	1
7.	Peon	750-940	1
8.	Driver	950-1400	1
			<hr/>
			8

b) Project Implementation and Monitoring Unit

1.	Sr. Medical Officer or C.M.O.	3000-4500	1
2.	Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	1
3.	L.D.C.(Typist)	950-1500	1
4.	Peon	750-940	1
			<hr/>
			4

An Outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure under already created posts and proposed new posts as well as office and contingency expenditure.

2). STRENGTHENING OF I.S.M. CELL :- (Rs.0.50 lakh)

The I.S.M. Cell with 6 posts was created in the Directorate of Health Services during the 5th Five Year Plan to enable the Directorate to collect all health information on I.S.M. and look after the interest of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Cell is looking after 20 Homoeopathy Dispensaries, All India Homoeopathy Medical College and Hospital and other institutions of I.S.M. in Delhi. With the increase of work due to introduction of new schemes and expansion of medical facilities in Delhi during the 7th Five Year Plan, the strengthening of I.S.M. Cell was considered necessary.

During 1986-87, one post of S.A.S. Accountant was sanctioned. To collect statistical data pertaining to I.S.M. and Homoeopathy, a post of Statistical Assistant in the pay-scale of Rs.1400-2300/- is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the expenditure on account of salaries and allowances of the above staff.

3). ESTABLISHMENT OF HOSPITAL CELL :- (Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

At present, 3 hospitals of different bed strength are functioning under the supervision of the Directorate of Health Services and Seven new 100-bedded hospitals are being set up under Plan Scheme.

In order to achieve the goal of commissioning of the proposed hospitals in the scheduled period. Proper monitoring is essential at Head-Quarter level. The hospital cell is being established to look after this work. This Cell will formulate detail plans of operation for commissioning of each proposed hospital and will monitor the progress of all these projects so as to ensure their completion as per schedule.

During 1986-87, six posts were created to establish the Hospital Cell. The proposal to create the posts of G.D.O.-I and Driver is under consideration of Delhi Administration. During 1989-90 following posts are proposed to be created to strengthen the Hospital Cell.

1. Chief Medical Officer (Hospital Cell)	3700-5000	1
2. Stenographer	1200-2040	1
3. U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
4. Peon	750-940	1

An amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for the salary of staff and purchase of one type-writer and telephone.

II. MEDICAL RELIEF

4). ESTABLISHMENT OF 100-BEDDED SANJAY GANDHI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL DELHI. (Rs.288.62 lakhs)

10 Acres of land was taken from D.D.A. on 19.10.77. Subsequently 1.64 acres of land was taken from D.D.A. (Slum 2 JJ) adjacent to hospital complex for construction of Enquiry Office, Residential Quarters for Maintenance Staff and Green Belt in July, 1986. E.F.C. Memo amounting to Rs.194 lacs was cleared on 24.12.1981 and due to the rise in cost of construction and addition of some new ancillary buildings, revised E.F.C. Memo amounting to Rs.456.81 lacs was cleared by the Govt. of India on 19.09.1984.

The construction of this hospital is almost completed. The O.P.D. services in the Department of Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Eye, E.N.T. Medicine and Pathology are being provided to the residents of resettlement colony and the neighbouring rural area. X-Ray facilities have also been started since March, 1988 and Occupational Therapy and Physio-Therapy facilities were started in April, 1988. T.B. Clinic facilities have also been introduced in the hospital w.e.f. July, 1988. Equipments of various departments like Eye, Gynaecology, Surgery, Pathology, Radiology, Dental etc. are under the process of procurement. Few indoor beds have also been commissioned w.e.f. 28.12.1987.

Round the clock casualty and emergency services could not be commissioned as P.W.D. has not made the suitable provision for the Maintenance Staff in the E.F.C. Memo and therefore, these posts could not be created. Now Delhi Administration has desired that a Revised E.F.C. Memo may be prepared incorporating the requirements of Maintenance Staff, additional Medical and Para-Medical Staff required to commission the hospital fully. The revised E.F.C. Memo is being submitted for approval of competent authority. In the revised E.F.C. Memo a provision for construction of few staff quarters and extension of O.P.D. building has also been included. The details of additional staff required is given as under :-

S.No.	Medical Personnel	Pay-Scale	No. of Posts		
			Proposed	Existing	Total
2.		3.	4.	5.	6.
A). <u>Medical Personnel</u>					
1.	Specialist	Rs. 3000-5000 + NPA	11	09	02
2.	C.M.O.	Rs. 3700-5000 + NPA	03	--	03
3.	G.D.M.O. I	Rs. 3000-4500 + NPA	11	03	00
4.	G.D.M.O. II	Rs. 2200-4000 + NPA	14	08	06
5.	House Surgeon	Rs. 2400+Allowances	10	07	03
6.	Dentist	Rs. 2000-3500	01	01	--
			50	28	22
B). <u>Nursing Staff</u>					
1.	Matron	Rs. 2000-3500	01	01	--
2.	Asstt. Matron	Rs. 2000-3200	01	01	--
3.	Nursing Sister	Rs. 1640-2900	10	06	04
4.	Staff Nurse	Rs. 1440-2600	37	25	12
			49	33	16
C). <u>Para-Medical Staff (Tech.)</u>					
1.	X-ray Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
2.	Sr. Radiographer	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
3.	Jr. Radiographer	Rs. 950-1500	03	01	02
4.	Dark Room Assistant	Rs. 950-1500	03	--	03
5.	Lab. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	03	03	--
6.	O.T. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	02	01	01
7.	Lab. Assistant	Rs. 975-1540	02	01	01
8.	O.T. Assistant	Rs. 950-1500	06	02	01
9.	Physiotherapist	Rs. 1400-2300	01	01	--
10.	Dresser	Rs. 800-1150	04	02	02
11.	Occupational Therapist	Rs. 1400-2300	01	01	--
12.	E.C.G. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	03	01	02
13.	Audiometry Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	01	01	--
14.	Refractionist	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
15.	Orthopist	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
16.	Dental Hygenist	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
17.	Dental Mechanic	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
18.	C.S.S.D. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
19.	C.S.S.D. Attendent	Rs. 750-940	04	03	01
20.	Pharmacist	Rs. 1350-2200	06	04	02
			46	28	18

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>D). Administration</u>					
1.	Medical Superintendent	Rs. 3700-5000 + NPA	01	01	--
2.	Administrative Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	01	--	01
3.	Office Superintendent	Rs. 1640-2900	01	01	--
4.	Head Clerk	Rs. 1400-2300	01	01	--
5.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	02	02	--
6.	Med. Rec. Officer/ Research Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	01	01	--
7.	S.A.S. Accountant	Rs. 1640-2900	01	01	--
8.	Public Relation Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	01	01	--
9.	Store & Purchase Supervisor	Rs. 2000-3200	01	01	--
10.	Cashier	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
11.	Med. Rec. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
12.	Med. Rec. Clerk	Rs. 950-1500	02	01	01
13.	Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	02	02	--
14.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	04	03	01
15.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	05	04	01
16.	Telephone Operator	Rs. 950-1500	01	01	--
17.	Receptionist	Rs. 950-1500	01	01	--
18.	Daftari	Rs. 750-940	01	01	--
19.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	05	02	03
			<u>33</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>07</u>
<u>E). Secutiry Staff</u>					
1.	A.S.O. (Sub-Inspector)	Rs. 1400-2300	01	--	01
2.	Hawaladar	Rs. 1200-2040	03	--	03
3.	Secutiry Man	Rs. 950-1500	12	--	12
			<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>F). Ancillary Staff</u>					
1.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	30	26	04
2.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	36	28	08
3.	Cooks	Rs. 775-1025	08	04	04
4.	Asstt. Dietician	Rs. 1400-2300	01	--	01
5.	Steward	Rs. 1200-2040	01	--	01
6.	Mate	Rs. 750-940	03	02	01
7.	Ward Boy	Rs. 750-940	04	03	01
8.	Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	04	04	--
9.	Mali	Rs. 750-940	02	02	--
10.	Plumber	Rs. 950-1400	01	01	--
11.	Electrician	Rs. 950-1400	01	01	--
12.	Mess Servant	Rs. 750-940	04	03	01
13.	Staff for store	Rs. 750-940	02	02	--
14.	Linen Keeper	Rs. 1200-2040	01	01	--
15.	Ambulance Driver	Rs. 950-1400	05	03	02
16.	Ambulance Attendent/ Stretcher Bearer	Rs. 750-940	04	03	01
17.	Painter	Rs. 950-1400	01	01	--
18.	Carpenter	Rs. 950-1400	01	01	--
19.	Tailor	Rs. 1200-2040	01	--	01
20.	Laundry Clerk	Rs. 950-1400	01	--	01
21.	Laundry Worker	Rs. 750-940	08	--	08
22.	Gauge Cutter	Rs. 750-940	01	--	01
23.	Surgical Equipment Repairman	Rs. 750-940	01	--	01
			<u>121</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>35</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
F). <u>Maintenance Staff(Elect.)</u>					
1.	Operator AC&R	Rs. 950-1500	04	--	04
2.	Mechanic AC&R	Rs. 950-1500	01	--	01
3.	Asstt. Operator	Rs. 800-1150	04	--	04
4.	Lift Attendant	Rs. 800-1150	03	--	03
5.	Wireman	Rs. 950-1500	03	--	03
6.	Asstt. Wireman	Rs. 800-1150	04	--	04
7.	Boiler Man	Rs. 950-1500	02	--	02
8.	Khallasis	Rs. 750-940	06	--	06
			27	-	27
G). <u>Maintenance Staff (Civil)</u>					
1.	Mason	Rs. 950-1500	01	--	01
2.	Carpenter	Rs. 950-1500	01	--	01
3.	Plumber	Rs. 950-1500	01	--	01
4.	Sewer Man	Rs. 750-940	01	--	01
5.	Belder	Rs. 750-940	04	--	04
			08	-	08
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>			=	350	201 149

This hospital is likely to be commissioned fully by the end of VIITH Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs.207.36 lakhs has been proposed on revenue side for the salary of the staff and running of the hospital and a sum of Rs.81.26 lakhs will be required for the construction of staff quarters and expansion of O.P.D. Block.

5). ESTABLISHMENT OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT KHICHRIPUR:-
(Rs.50.00 lakhs)

10.1 acres of land was taken over by the Directorate of Health Services in October, 1977. The construction of the boundary wall and earth filling has been completed. The E.F.C. Memo amounting to Rs.503.21 lacs has been cleared from Govt. of India on 3.3.1986. The approval of layout plan and drawings of the building plan have been cleared by M.C.D. The ancillary work like Mortuary Block, Cycle Stand and other smaller type of works will be started very shortly. The notification of inviting tenders for the construction work is being finalised by P.W.D. and after completing these formalities the work of the project will be awarded.

A sum of Rs.50.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

6). ESTABLISHMENT OF 100-BEDDED RAO TULA RAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AT JAFFARPUR :- (Rs.140.00 lacs)

20 Acres of land was taken over from Gram Sabha, Village Jaffarpur in May, 1977. The revised E.F.C. Memo amounting to Rs.471.44 lacs was cleared by Government of India on 19.9.84. The construction work of this project is in advance stage.

As per P.W.D. 89% of the civil works is likely to be completed by February, 1989. This will include O.P.D. Block, Administrative Block etc. Therefore, it is proposed to commission the O.P.D. services in hospital complex during Annual Plan 1988-89 for which 104 posts were also proposed for creation during 1988-89. These posts are to be created in first phase, out of the 201 posts recommended by Expenditure Finance Committee at the time of sanctioning the project. The construction work of this hospital is likely to be completed during 7th Plan. During Annual Plan 1989-90, a sum of Rs.100.00 lacs is proposed on capital account to complete the construction work. A sum of Rs.40.00 lacs is proposed on revenue side for salary of staff and purchase of essential equipment for O.P.D.

7). CONSTRUCTION OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT JAHANGIRPURI :-
(Rs.50.00 lacs)

4.50 Hectares of land was taken over by this Directorate on 12.4.1985 from D.D.A. The revised E.F.C. Memo amounting to Rs.6.55 crores was cleared by Government of India on 24.3.1987. The building plans of this hospital have already been prepared by Chief Architect of D.G.H.S. The building plans and layout plans are yet to be approved by D.U.A.C. The P.W.D. has been advised to start the construction of ancillary buildings. For Annual Plan 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lacs is proposed on capital side.

8). CONSTRUCTION OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT POOTH KHURD :-
(Rs.10.00 lacs)

Possession of 99 Bigha and 1 Biswas of land was taken over on 1.3.83 for construction of 100-bedded hospital at Pooth Khurd in Alipur Block. Earth filling and boundary wall has been almost completed. The proposal to appoint Private Architect Consultants for this hospital project has been referred to Government of India and their approval is yet to be received. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90 for this project to take up the construction work.

9). CONSTRUCTION OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT SIRASPUR/
NANGLI POONA :- (Rs.10.00 lacs)

Possession of 20 Acres of land was taken from Gram Sabha on 12.1.1985. Boundary wall has been completed and earth filling work is in progress. The approval of Government of India to appoint Private Architect Consultants is yet to be received. For Annual Plan 1989-90, a provision of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed for this hospital.

10. CONSTRUCTION OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT MAIDAN GARHI :-
(Rs.10.00 lacs)

20 acres of land was allotted by the Director (Panchayat) in Village Maidan Garhi on 18.1.85. The construction of boundary wall has already been completed. D.D.A. has not yet issued the N.O.C. for change of land use from Agricultural to Institutional. The matter is being taken up at the higher level. During Annual Plan 1989-90, a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs proposed for this scheme.

11). CONSTRUCTION OF 500-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT
ROHINI COMPLEX :- (Rs.10.00 lacs)

D.D.A. is developing a complex 'ROHINI' in north west part of Delhi. It spreads over an area of 2500 hectares and when fully developed will accommodate a population of about 8-9 lakhs. In view of the population potentiality and to provide indoor medical care to the patients suffering from diseases which needs hospitalisation and who will be referred from already proposed 8 dispensaries in the area, a 500 bedded hospital at Rohini is considered essential.

During 1985-86, a piece of land measuring 29.5 acres was taken over from D.D.A. The boundary wall is being constructed.

The actual construction of the hospital would be started in consistency with the norms already adopted for 500-bedded D.D.U. Hospital at Hari Nagar. The requirement of this hospital is being worked out, thereafter, an open competition will be held to appoint Architect Consultant for this hospital project. For Annual Plan 1989-90, a token provision of Rs.10.00 lacs has been proposed.

12). ACCIDENT-CUM-EMERGENCY CENTRE AT RAGHUBIR NAGAR/
MOTIA KHAN :- (Rs.15.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 20.66 acres has been taken over from D.D.A. for construction of this hospital. During 1987-88 developmental activities and construction of boundary wall was taken up. The project to appoint Architect Consultant for this hospital has been referred to the Planning Commission.

The concept of this hospital, as approved by the Planning Commission for 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90, from 100 bedded Accident-cum-Emergency Centre has been changed to 100 bedded General Hospital, keeping in view the emergent need of the population living in Raghubir Nagar and surrounding areas. A provision of Rs.15.00 lacs is proposed for various preliminary development works likely to be executed during 1989-90.

The hospital may be constructed at the existing site.

This Directorate has taken possession of 2.45 acres of land at D.B. Gupta Road from D.D.A. for expansion of the present hospital.

Due to non-availability of sufficient land at the existing site of the hospital, it will not be possible to construct a 100-bedded 'Orthopaedic Hospital' under one roof. It is, therefore, proposed that the land available with Joshi Hospital, and 2.45 acres of plot at D.B. Gupta Road will form the basis of one single hospital under one administrative control. Due to availability of land at scattered places, some facilities are to be planned at one place, while some at other places. A residential complex will be designed for bare minimum essential staff. Orthopaedic Hospital is to be constructed in two phases, i.e. (Phase-I with 50 beds, Phase-II with another 50 beds).

During 1986-87, Delhi Administration issued sanction for construction of Tubular Structure at a vacant place in the Hospital Complex. The construction of Tubular Structure is in advance stage and likely to be completed by December, 1988. When completed, it will add 30 more beds. To complete the whole project, within time schedule, the P.W.D. has appointed an Architect/Consultant to prepare Master Plan for whole hospital complex, so that a full fledged 100 bedded hospital may be constructed.

The proposed plan of expansion of the bed strength of 30 (more beds in the tubular structure includes creation of 17 posts proposed during 1986-87 under Ist phase, out of these four posts have been created and the rest of the posts are yet to be created. In the second phase during 1989-90, it is proposed to create following 46 posts to further expand the services in the hospital.

S.No.	Name of the post	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
1.	G.D.M.O. I	3000-4500+NPA	3
2.	G.D.M.O. II	2200-4000+NPA	6
3.	Asstt. Public Relation Officer	1640-2900	1
4.	Staff Nurse	1400-2600	9
5.	Asstt. Matron	2000-3200	1
6.	Nursing Sister	1640-2900	1
7.	Record Clerk (LDC)	950-1500	1
8.	Jr. Radiographer	975-1500	2
9.	Physiotherapist	1400-2300	1
10.	E.C.G. Technician	1200-2040	1
11.	Plaster Technician	1200-2040	2
12.	O.T. Technician	1200-2040	1
13.	O.T. Assistant	950-1500	3
14.	Dark Room Asstt.	950-1500	3
15.	G.S.S.D. Attendent	750-940	1
16.	Ambulance Driver	950-1400	1
17.	Ambulance Attendent	750-940	1
18.	Sweeper	750-940	4
19.	Chowkidar	750-940	3
20.	Peon	750-940	1
<u>Total =</u>			<u>46</u>

In addition to staff, it is also proposed to purchase one staff car, various equipments for the hospital during 1989-90. An amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is required for construction work and Rs.35.00 lacs for salary of the staff and purchase of equipments, staff car during 1989-90. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.40.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

14). GENERAL SCHEME FOR OTHER HOSPITALS :- (Rs.1.00 lakh)

In view of the rapid expansion of Delhi, the responsibility of Delhi Administration has increased manifold to provide medical facilities for the growing population and thus remove geographical imbalance in providing medical facilities. Directorate of Health Services has, therefore, felt the need for setting up of a few more 100-bedded and 200-bedded hospitals in Delhi during 7th Five Year Plan. A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme for this Annual Plan 1989-90.

15). OPENING OF HEALTH CENTRES :- (Rs.82.50 lakhs)

Upto 6th Five Year Plan, Delhi Administration had been opening allopathic dispensaries in U.T. of Delhi to cater the medical needs of the population. These dispensaries were providing only curative services, During 7th Five Year Plan, it was decided to open Health Centres in place of dispensaries. During the plan period, it was proposed to establish 16 Health Centres, 4 each during annual plan starting from 1986-87. Each health centre will have a wider range of services than those available in existing allopathic dispensaries as these are to provide, in addition to the curative services, the preventive, promotive, family welfare and out-reach services under the same roof. The scheme of opening of health centres has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee and a set staffing pattern was also approved.

Upto the end of 1987-88, eight health centres were opened and during current financial year four more health centres will be opened.

During 1989-90, four more health centres will be opened. As per approved staffing pattern, the following 96 posts will be required to open these health centres :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>Staff for 4 Health Centres</u>
1.	G.D.O. I (Rs.3000-4500)	4
2.	G.D.O. II(Rs.2200-4000)	8
3.	Pharmacist(Scale revised)	12
4.	Lab. Asstt. (Rs.975-1540)	4
5.	A.N.M. (Rs.950-1400)	12
6.	Dresser (Rs.825-1200)	4
7.	Nursing Orderly(Rs.750-940)	4 Male + 4 Female
8.	S.C.C. (Rs.750-940)	12
9.	Public Health Nurse(Rs.1400-2300)	4
10.	Field Worker(Rs.950-1500)	12
11.	Computer (Rs.1200-2040)	4
12.	Women Health Volunteers (Rs.200/- during training period & Rs.50/- p.m. stipend + Rs.600/- for kit).	12

During 1989-90, a provision of Rs.82.50 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on salary of staff, purchase of medicine, store and installation of 4 telephones in health centres.

16). UPGRADING OF HEALTH CENTRES :- (Rs. 37.00 lakhs)

During 7th Five year Plan 1985-90, it is proposed to upgrade 25 allopathic dispensaries into Health Centres. This scheme was approved by ' Standing Finance Committee ' and a set of staffing pattern was also approved to convert allopathic dispensaries into Health Centres. Upto annual plan 1986-87, 10 such allopathic dispensaries were upgraded into health centres for which 120 posts were created. During Annual Plan 1989-90, five more allopathic dispensaries will be upgraded for which following posts will be required:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	G.D.O. II (Rs.2200-4500+NPA)	5
2.	A.N.M. (Rs.950-1400)	10
3.	Nursing Orderly (Rs.750-940)	5
4.	Public Health Nurse (Rs.1400-2300)	5
5.	Field Worker (Rs.950-1500)	15
6.	Computer (Rs.1200-2040)	5
7.	Women Health Volunteers (Rs.200/- during training period + Rs.50/- p.m. stipend + Rs.600/- for kit).	15

For 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.37.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme.

17). STRENGTHENING OF POLY CLINICS :- (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

During 7th Plan 1985-90, it was proposed to upgrade the 7 existing poly-clinics by adding laboratory facilities including bio-chemical tests and drugs distribution facility in the poly-clinics itself. Upto annual Plan 1986-87, four poly-clinics have been strengthened. During 1988-89, remaining 3 poly-clinics will be strengthened.

For 1989-90, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the salary of the staff, drugs, chemicals etc.

18). COMMUNICATION NET WORK IN DELHI ADMINISTRATION DISPENSARIES/POLY CLINICS :- (Rs.0.50 lakhs)

There are 111 dispensaries/health centres, 7 poly-clinics and 28 homeopathic dispensaries functioning under this Directorate. During 7th Plan, it was proposed to provide telephone connection in each of these health outlets for better and efficient communication system. 118 telephone connections have been sanctioned so far. During 1988-89, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on installation of new telephone and the rent payment of already installed telephone.

19). MODERNISATION OF STORE & PURCHASE SECTION:- (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

There are 107 allopathic dispensaries/health centres functioning under Delhi Administration. The stores like drugs, instruments and equipments, dressing material, linen items, etc. required for use in these dispensaries are procured from Govt. Medical Store Depot as well as locally.

The delivery of the items is taken at the Central Store and then supplied to the individual dispensary. Under this scheme, it is proposed to modernize the store and improve the distribution system.

5 posts have already been created as per recommendation of A.R. Department during 1987-88. During 89-90, one more post of Driver for Store Van is being proposed.

A sum of Rs.3.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for Pay & Allowances of the staff and purchase of one store van P.O.L. Charge and maintenance of the vehicle etc.

20). ZONALISATION OF DISPENSARY CELL & STG. OF DISPENSARY CELL :- (Rs.6.00 lacs)

At present, 142 health units are functioning under the Directorate of Health Services. Dispensary Cell controlling these health units was bifurcated into four zones to have an efficient administrative control. The proposal to create 74 posts of different categories to strengthen the Zonal Offices was approved by the ' Standing Finance Committee '. Thereafter, during 1986-87, the proposal was examined by S.I.U. and A.R. Deptt. and following 19 posts were created.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Administrative Officer (Rs.2000-3500)	4
2.	Jr.Accounts Officer(Rs.1640-2900)	2
3.	Head Clerk(Rs.1400-2300)	1
4.	U.D.C.(Rs.1200-2040)	4
5.	L.D.C.(Rs.950-1500)	8
	<u>Total -</u>	<u>19</u>

These posts will continue during 1989-90 and a provision of Rs.6.00 lacs is proposed to meet the expenditure towards salary, purchase of type-writer, duplicating machine etc.

21). AMBULANCE SERVICES : (Rs.2.00 lacs)

Under this scheme, it was proposed to provide one ambulance along with a driver to each of the four zones functioning under this Directorate. Four ambulances and four posts of drivers have already been sanctioned during 1986-87 under this scheme. A sum of Rs.2.00 lacs has been proposed to meet expenditure on salary of driver and maintenance of ambulance.

22). SCHEME FOR CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION,
(Rs. 2.00 lacs)

The object of the scheme is to educate medical officers posted in dispensaries and hospitals with latest advancement of Medical Sciences available with various National Organisation and other professional agencies. This sort of training proposed for Medical Officers would keep the level of professional alertness among doctors and therefore, the following staff in different phases is required to enable to relieve and doctors posted in dispensaries/hospitals for deputing them to training in different institutions.

23). CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING FOR DELHI ADMINISTRATION DISPENSARIES/HEALTH CENTRES: (Rs.60.00 lacs)

This is a continuing scheme for construction of buildings for Delhi Administration Dispensaries/Health Centres. At present, 107 allopathic dispensaries/health centres are functioning under this Directorate. This Directorate is opening four new health centres every year and at present due to various reasons building for opening new health centres are not being made available even on rental basis. Some are actually not fit for smooth functioning of dispensaries/health centres. Therefore, Directorate of Health Services has proposed the construction of its own buildings to accommodate the health centres.

The construction of the following buildings have been completed and health centres have started functioning in the premises, (1) Shahzada Bagh, (2) Prashant Vihar, and (3) Geeta Colony. The health centre building at Saraswati Vihar is nearing completion will be handed shortly. Till today, the possession of the 31 plots has been taken over for construction of health centre buildings. Presently, the P.W.D. is constructing of health centre buildings, at Rohini Sector-II, Rohini Sector-VIII, Sangam Park and Prashant Vihar.

During 1989-90, it is proposed to start the construction of 4 more health centre buildings at the following sites which are being considered for opening of health centres during 1989-90, (1) Kalu Sarai, (2) Ber Sarai, (3) Khajoori Khas, (4) Zafrabad.

An outlay of Rs.60.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90, which will be utilised for the construction of Health Centre buildings on the above mentioned sites.

24). CONSTRUCTION OF DTE. OF HEALTH SERVICES BUILDING & ITS SUB ORDINATE INSTITUTIONS :-

(Rs.2.00 lacs)

The Directorate of Health Services head-quarter building at Connaught Place is a rented building and is neither sufficient nor fit for the office atmosphere. The space available for stores is very small as allopathic dispensaries are increasing every year and its sub-ordinate offices like Dte. of Family Welfare, Family Welfare Training Centre and office of the School Health Scheme are located at scattered place, as a result of this, it becomes very difficult to supervise and co-ordinate the work. If all these offices are placed under one roof, it will not only enhance the efficiency of its working but will also facilitate the quick disposal of day to day work. Keeping this in view, it is earnestly felt that this Directorate should have its own building. About 70 to 75 thousand Sq.Ft. accommodation will be needed for housing various branches in newly proposed building.

D.D.A. has allotted 2 acres of land at Karkardooma in the trans-yamuna area and payment of Rs.16.00 lakhs has been made to D.D.A. on 31.3.87. The possession of the land has not yet been handed over to this Directorate. For 89-90, a token provision of Rs.2.00 lacs is proposed.

II. I.S.M. & HOMOEOPATHY
25). DEVELOPMENT OF NEHRU HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TO DEGREE STANDARD;-

(Rs.9.50 lakhs)

N.H.M.C. is now functioning as a full fledged Degree College and all teaching departments have come into existence. To provide proper teaching facilities as per norms laid down by Central Council of Homoeopathy, 103 posts (28 teaching and 75 non-teaching) were included under this scheme for the Seventh Plan. Out of this, 18 posts were created during 1986-87. In the 2nd phase, a proposal to create following 15 posts was recommended by A.R. Department.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Category of Posts</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Research Officer	1640-2900	1
2.	Stat. Asstt.	1400-2300	1
3.	Computer	1200-2040	1
4.	Nursing Orderly	750-940	1
5.	Demonstrators	1640-2900	1
6.	Lab. Attendent	950-1500	3
7.	Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	750-940	4
8.	Driver	950-1500	1
9.	Library Clerk	950-1500	1
10.	E.C.G. Technician	1350-2300	1
			<u>15</u>

The proposal to create above posts is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

For 1989-90, a provision of Rs.9.50 lacs is proposed to meet the expenditure for salary of staff and purchase of equipment etc.

26). CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS & FURNISHING OF AUDITORIUM AT N.H.M.C. :- (Rs.5.00 lacs)

The scheme was started in the 6th Five Year Plan with a view to provide residential accommodation to medical, nursing and other essential duty staff so that the requisite staff may be available for 24 hours and hospital may run round the clock.

Construction of staff quarters has not yet been started due to various factors such as non-availability of land near the vicinity of this Institution. As per norms 15% covered area in existing building can be used for residential purpose, whereas only 3% has been covered. It is proposed to construct the residential accommodation vertically after covering 12% more area in the existing building. A sum of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed for initiating the construction of staff quarters.

27). DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER GRADUATE COLLEGE OF I.S.M. IN U.T. OF DELHI :- (Rs.5.00 lacs)

There are two colleges of the Indian System of Medicine in Delhi at present, Sanatan Dharam Ayurvedic College, Krishna Nagar and Ahimsa Ayurvedic College, Shankar Road. Both are affiliated to the examining body of the Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine, Delhi Administration. These Colleges are imparting degree courses of B.A.M. of 6½ years including 16 months internship. These two colleges have not developed to match the standard of Central Council of I.S.M. as laid down in their recommendations in respect of facilities for teaching like staff, laboratories, library, lecture, theatre, equipment, etc. Therefore, this Directorate is providing grant-in-aid to these colleges.

According to pattern approved by Government of India each college would be given an assistance of Rs.25.00 lacs on the capital side or 75% of the total construction costs whichever is less. Similarly, maximum of Rs.10.00 lacs per college per year on the revenue side or subject to the 75% of the total recurring expenditure whichever is less could be entitled to the each college. For 1989-90, a sum of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed under this scheme.

28). HAMDARD TIBBI COLLEGE :- (Rs.10.00 lacs)

Hamdard Tibbi College, formerly known as 'Mamia Tibbia Delhi', was established in the year 1935. Now this institution is functioning at its new campus at Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi.

The present admission capacity of the college is 10 students in Pro-Tibbi Course and 20 students in B.A.M.S. Course. The college is affiliated to the University of Delhi. The main objective of the education being imparted by this college is to prepare competent medical officers in Unani System of Medicine and Ayurvedic System. The college has a hospital with 125 beds.

According to pattern as approved by Govt. of India, college would get an assistance of Rs.25 lacs on the capital side or 75% of the total construction cost whichever is less. Similarly, maximum amount of Rs.10.00 lacs would be given to the college as revenue assistance annually or subject to 75% of the total revenue expenditure whichever is less. For 1989-90, a sum of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed under this scheme.

29). STRENGTHENING OF TIBBIA COLLEGE:- (Rs.37.00 lacs)

The college is one of the oldest institutions in the Country in Indian System of Medicine. It is conducting two courses of five years duration, one each in Ayurvedic and Unani leading a degree of B.A.M.S., B.U.M.S. respectively. The admission capacity of the college is 30 in each of the Ayurvedic and Unani System. The college has a hospital with 60 beds. The institution is being run by a Board constituted by Delhi Administration. Like other institutions of I.S.M. this institution has not been able to come up with the standard prescribed by Central Council of I.S.M. in respect of teaching facilities etc. The college is affiliated to the University of Delhi.

The Board felt that effective measures are required to be taken to improve functioning of this institution. The Tibbia College Board has approved for the creation of additional posts of 1 Accounts Officer, Senior P.A., 2 Senior Assistants, 1 Office Superintendent, 10 Readers and 14 Demonstrators.

In addition, the inspection committee appointed by the Academic Council of Delhi University has submitted a report on the functioning of this institution. Among other things the committee has high-lighted the shortage of staff and non-existence of proper facilities in the Tibbia College Hospital and the Laboratories. The inspection report was considered by the Tibbia College Board and decided that the requirement of additional posts of non-teaching staff (Medical), Para-Medical and Ministerial, may be considered by a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Medical), Delhi Administration, Delhi. This has also been done by the Committee and request for creation of 94 additional posts is under active consideration of the Delhi Administration.

In addition to above, the Master Plan for the construction of the building is under preparation. After the sanction of the Master Plan, the P.W.D. will start the construction of the buildings required by the institution.

For Annual Plan 1989-90, an amount of Rs.37.00 lacs is proposed under this scheme to provide grant-in-aid to this College.

NEW SCHEMES

30). OPENING OF A NEW AYURVEDIC COLLEGE: (Rs50.00 lacs)
IN DELHI

The Ayurvedic System of treatment is becoming popular among the people day by day. With expansion of Delhi and growth in its population at a massive rate has necessitated for the Administration to provide basic amenities and other infrastructure to keep pace with the growing population of Delhi which is 82 lakhs, out of which about 1/3 rd of the population lives in trans-yamuna area.

At present, only one Ayurvedic College is functioning in Delhi, which is catering to the need of West, North and South Delhi. The out-turn of the Ayurvedic Tibbia College, Karol Bagh is only 30 student per year, which seems to be quite inadequate as compared to the population of Delhi. Keeping these facts in view, Delhi Administration intends to establish new Ayurvedic College with intake capacity of 50 students in trans-yamuna area where the need is felt extremely.

The curriculum will be based on the guidelines of Central Council of Indian System of Medicine. The College will impart Five Year Degree Course in Ayurvedic System of Medicine.

IV. OTHER HEALTH SCHEMES

31). SETTING UP OF E.D.P. CELL: (Rs.1.00 lac)

The different types of medical institutions functioning in Delhi as on 31.12.1987 are as under :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Institutions</u>	<u>Nos</u>
1.	Hospitals	76
2.	Dispensaries	567
3.	Primary Health Centres	8
	a) Sub-centres attached to PHC	10
	b) Dai centres attached to PHC	6
4.	Maternity Homes/M&CH Centres/ Sub-Centres	180
5.	Poly-Clinics	10
6.	Special Clinics (TB/VD/Leprosy)	28
7.	Private Nursing Homes	106
	<u>Total -</u>	<u>991</u>

The number of these units will further increase every year under various health development programmes. The electronic data processing of the Health Statistical data pertaining to the health outlets will help in the compilation and speedy dissemination of health information to various users agencies viz. Planning Commission, Central Health Intelligence Bureau, Delhi Administration and Health Planners. Therefore, it has been proposed to establish a E.D.P. Cell in the Directorate of Health Services to compile all kinds of health statistics for whole of Union Territory at one place.

In order to implement the above scheme, the following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>
1.	Programmer	1	700-1300
2.	Asstt. Programmer	1	550-900
3.	K.P.O.	3	330-560
4.	Manual Attendent	1	196-232

		6	-----

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is required for the year 1989-90 for salary, purchase of equipments etc.

32). ESTABLISHMENT OF NURSING CELL:- (Rs.1.00 lakh)

At present, because of absence of Nursing Cell in the Directorate of Health Services, there is lack of proper coordination with regard to the service conditions of the Nursing Personnel, Pay-Scales, Qualifications and other service matters and training. Similarly, this Directorate have no infrastructure to get the information with regard to the number of nursing personnel working in the Government and autonomous bodies. Further, Delhi has not yet been able to establish the Delhi Nursing Council for Registration of Nurses in Delhi and regulate private practice of qualified nurses in Delhi.

Keeping the above facts in view the proposal for setting up of a Nursing Cell on the similar pattern as in the other states was included in Seventh Five Year Plan.

During 1986-87, four posts were created by Government of India. During 1989-90, one post of Compoutor in the pay scale of Rs.1200-2040 is to be created to collect various kinds of information like number of Nursing Personnel in various institutions, training facilities, their intake and out-turn and preparation of panel for inservice training etc.

For 1989-90, a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for salary and other office expenses etc.

33). SCHOOL HEALTH SCHEME :- (Rs.34.50 lacs)

School Health Scheme is an on-going scheme since 1979 in a phased manner with the objective of rendering comprehensive health care to school children with the emphasis on preventive and promotive measures of health.

Presently, the school health scheme is functioning through 65 school health clinics and 5 specialist referral centres, and caters to 3.54 lacs student population. Each school health clinic is located within a school and is staffed with a school medical officer, public health nurses, pharmacist etc. while at specialist referral centres Eye, E.N.T. and Dental Specialist services are available. So far the scheme has been implemented in all parts of Delhi except North Delhi. This scheme is likely to be extended to North Delhi in phase manner during the current financial year and 1989-90. This scheme was also approved by the Standing Finance Committee.

During 1989-90, there is a proposal to open 6 more school health clinics in schools situated in North Delhi with a approved staffing pattern of one Medical Officer, One Public Health Nurse, One Pharmacist and two attendents. In addition to this, following posts at Head-Quarter level will also be created.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	Admn. Officer	2000-3500	1
2.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
3.	Research Officer	1640-2900	1
4.	Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	1
5.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1
6.	Computer	1200-2040	1
			----- 6 -----

An amount of Rs. 34.50 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme.

34). SPECIALIST SERVICES :- (Rs. 33.00 lacs)

There are at present 561 dispensaries spread throughout the Union Territory of Delhi. Of these, 136 dispensaries are run by Delhi Administration, 106 by C.G.H.S., 151 by MCD, 30 run by N.D.M.C., 11 by Railways, 35 by E.S.I.C., and 92 by Statutory and Voluntary Organisations. Some of these dispensaries cater to specific clientele and not open to general public.

The scheme of setting up of Poly-Clinics in different parts of Delhi was taken up by Directorate of Health Services, during 7th plan with the object to bring the Specialist Services within the easy reach of the common people. Till the end of 6th plan, 7 Poly-clinics were opened by Directorate of Health Services. These Poly-Clinics provide the services of a Physician, a Paediatrician and a Gynaecologist.

The experience of the working of the poly-clinics has revealed a number of deficiencies. It is therefore, planned to upgrade the poly-clinics by adding the services of the Ophthalmologist, Dentists, E.N.T. Specialists and Skin & V.D. Specialist alongwith the supportive Para-Medical Staff. Apart from the services, being provided by poly-clinics, it is also proposed to select dispensaries under this Directorate spread out in different parts of Delhi for providing specialist services with the walking distance to the people of respective area. The specialist would be drawn from the non-teaching specialists on the above mentioned six disciplines, viz. Physician, Paediatrician, Gynaecologist, Ophthalmologists, E.N.T. Specialists, Skin & V.D. Specialists and Dentists of the Government Hospitals each of whom may visit these dispensaries once or twice a week for which they could be provided allowances to the tune of Rs.100/- or so for a period of two hours per visit.

During 1987-88, 84 posts falling under group 'B', 'C' and 'D' have been created to upgrade the seven poly-clinics.

During current financial year, it is also proposed to provide services of part-time specialists in 5 Delhi Administration dispensaries out of 25 selected Delhi Administration Dispensaries on pilot basis. After gaining experience the scheme will be further extended to remaining 20 Dispensaries.

A provision of Rs. 33.00 lacs under revenue head is proposed to meet the salary of the staff, purchase of equipments, medicines and honourium.

II. Establishment of 500-bedded Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital at Hari Nagar :- (Rs.475.38 lacs)

It was planned to establish 500 bedded hospital to provide medical care facilities to more than 14 lacs population of West Delhi and the scheme was originally sanctioned by the Govt. of India at a total cost of Rs.5.48 crores. The scheme had been subsequently revised from time to time and an amount of Rs.1966.67 lakhs including capital works was sanctioned by the Govt. of India on 29.3.85. The break-up of the amount is as below :-

Capital - Rs.1223.20 lakhs
Revenue - Rs. 743.47 lakhs
Total - Rs.1966.67 lakhs

The approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan is Rs.1820.00 lacs which includes Rs.1020 lakhs on Revenue and Rs.800 lakhs on capital.

The present position of each work of the scheme is given as under :-

A. O.P.D. Block :- Taken over from the PWD on 1.2.83 and the OPD is functioning in the newly constructed block since then.

B. Casualty Block - Taken over from the PWD on 22.9.83. Casualty services which were initially made available during limited period only, were converted into round the clock services since 15.1.88.

C. Administrative Block - Taken over from the PWD on 7.1.86 and the administrative office, seminar room and the library have been housed in this block.

D. X-Ray/Laboratory/Operations Theatre Block - The ground floor housing X-Ray and Laboratory units were taken over on 23.6.88. First floor and second floor housing the O.T. Complex are almost ready and are expected to be handed over by the PWD shortly.

E. Kitchen Block - Taken over from the PWD on 21.3.88

F. Centralized Sterilized Supply Department Block - Taken over on 9.2.88. The equipments and machineries are in the process of being installed.

G. Nurses Hostel - Ground floor to 5th floor taken over in May '84 and 6th to 9th floor taken over in June, '86.

H. Doctors Hostel - All the eight floors have been taken over.

I. Mortuary Block - Taken over in July, '88 and is functioning since then.

J. Eight storeyed ward block for 350 beds - All the floors have been taken over and Fire clearance from the competent authority has been received on 29.10.88 making the complete building ready for use.

K. Laundry Block - Partly taken over from the PWD and the Laundering services are working on experimental basis w.e.f. 28.7.88.

L. Incinerator - Since completed and is ready for handing over.

M. Cycle Stand - Lying ready and is expected to be taken over shortly.

N. Six Storeyed ward block for 150 beds - The work is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1989-90.

O. Residential Complex -

Type - I quarters	-	133
Type -II quarters	-	161
Type -III quarters	-	44
Type - IV quarters	-	16
Type - V quarters	-	14
		<hr/>
Total	-	368
		<hr/>

P. Service Building - The following buildings have since been completed, equipments provided and are being used for service purpose :

1. Boiler Room
2. Generator Room
3. Gas Store
4. Kiosk
5. Electrical Sub-Station
6. Additional Electrical Sub-Station
7. Air condition plant store.
8. L.P.G. Cylinder store.
9. Weather maker room
10. Under ground water tank alongwith pump house.
11. Under ground water tank for fire alongwith pump house.
12. Additional air condition plant room (in progress and A/C equipment are also being installed and is likely to be completed during the year 1988-89.

Staff :-

The position of posts included in the E.F.C. Memo., posts created so far and number of posts to be created is given as under :-

S.No.	Category of post with scale of pay	Position of Staff No. of Posts included in the EFC Memo.	No. of posts created/ continued so far.	No. of Posts to be created.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Dy. Medical Supdt. (Rs. 3000-4500)	1	1	Nil
2.	Asstt. Medical Supdt. (Rs. 2200-4000)	1	Nil	1
3.	Specialist Gr. I (Rs. 4500-5700)	2	Nil	2
4.	Specialist Gr. II (Rs. 3000-5000)	12	9	3
5.	G.D.O. I (Rs. 3000-4500)	29	7	22
6.	G.D.O. II	39	27	12
7.	Sr. Residents (Rs. 3000-3200)	14(*+19)	14	0(*+19)
8.	Jr. Residents (Rs. 2400/-)	21(*+45)	21	0(+45)
9.	C.A.S. Dental (Rs. 2200-4000)	1	1	Nil
10.	Store Purchase Supervisor (Rs. 2000-3200)	1	1	Nil
11.	Statistical Officer (Rs. 2000-3500)	1	Nil	1
12.	Matron (Rs. 2000-3500)	1	Nil	1
13.	Office Supdt. (Rs. 1640-2900)	1	1	Nil
14.	Accounts Officer (Rs. 2375-3500)	0(*+1)	0(*+1)	Nil
15.	S.A.S. Accountant (Rs. 1640-2900)	1(*+1)	1	0(+1)
16.	Assistant Matron (Rs. 2000-3200)	1	1	Nil
17.	Nursing Sisters (Rs. 1640-2800)	30	11	19
18.	Staff Nurse (Rs. 1400-2600)	122	56	66
19.	Dietician (Rs. 1640-2900)	1	Nil	1
20.	Stenographer(Sr.) (Rs. 1200-2040)	2	1	1
21.	Stenographer(Sr.) (Rs. 1400-2300)	1	1	Nil
22.	Home Sister (Rs. 1640-2900)	1	Nil	1
23.	Cashier (Rs. 1200-2040)	1	Nil	1

(*+ figures indicated additional posts proposed).

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
24.	U.D.C. (Rs.1200-2040)	7	5	2
25.	L.D.C. (Rs.950-1500)	20	12	8
26.	Telephone Operator (LDC) (Rs.100-1500)	4	Nil	4
27.	Medical Record (Computer) (Rs.1200-2040)	3	Nil	3
28.	Medical Record Clerk (LDC) (Rs.950-1500)	3	Nil	3
29.	Statistical Asstt. (Rs.1200-2300)	1	Nil	1
30.	Medical Record Incharge (Rs.1200-2040) (Computer)	2	1	1
31.	Registration/Enq.Clerk (UDC) (Rs.1200-2040)	5	3	2
32.	Registration Clerk (Rs.950-1500)	10	4	6
33.	Cook (Rs.775-1025)	18	4	4
34.	Head Cook (Rs.800-1150)	1	Nil	1
35.	Mate (Rs.750-940)	31	6	25
36.	Assistant Dietician (Rs.1400-2300)	1	Nil	1
37.	Jamadar (Rs.800-1150)	1	Nil	1
38.	Steward (Rs.1200-2040)	2	1	1
39.	Dresser (Rs.800-1150)	10	4	6
40.	Masalchi (Rs.750-940)	4	Nil	4
41.	Duplicating Machine Operator (Rs.800-1150)	1	1	Nil
42.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	8	4	4
43.	Tailor (Rs.750-950)	1	1	Nil
44.	Ambulance Attendent (Rs.750-940)	8	4	4
45.	Chowkidar (Rs.750-950)	14	14	Nil
46.	Sweeper (Rs.750-940)	130	69	61
47.	Nursing Orderly (Rs.750-940)	130	92	38
48.	Mali (Rs.750-940)	3	1	2
49.	 (Rs.750-940)	4	2	2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
50.	Daftry (Rs.750-940)	2	1	1
51.	X-Ray Technician/ Sr. Radiographer (Rs.1350-2200)	10	4	6
52.	Asstt.X-Ray Techn./ Jr. Radiographer (Rs.950-1400)	10	7	3
53.	Dark Room Assistant (Rs.975-1540)	8	6	2
54.	Chief Pharmacist (Rs.2000-3200)	1	1	Nil
55.	Pharmacist (Rs.1200-2040)	14	8	6
56.	Store Keeper (Rs.1200-2040)	4	2	2
57.	Linen Keeper (Rs.1200-2040)	1	1	Nil
58.	Laundry Operator (Rs.750-940)	10	10	Nil
59.	Laundry Supervisor (Rs.1200-2040)	1	1	Nil
60.	Barber (Rs.750-940)	1	Nil	1
61.	Blood Bank Technician (Rs.1200-2040)	2	1	1
62.	Laundry Technician (Rs.1200-2040)	3	Nil	3
63.	Lab. Technician (Rs.1200-2040)	6	6	Nil
64.	Technical Assistant/OT/ CSD (Rs.1400-2300)	4	1	3
65.	E.C.G. Technician (Rs.2200-2040)	3	3	Nil
66.	O.T. Technician (Rs.1200-2040)	6	6	Nil
67.	Lab. Assistant (Rs.975-1540)	9	9	Nil
68.	O.T./Plaster Asstt. (Rs.950-1500)	9	9	Nil
69.	Lab. Attendent (Rs.750-940)	2	2	Nil

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
70.	C.S.D. Technician (Rs.1200-2040)	1	1	Nil
71.	C.S.D. Assistant (Rs.950-1400)	1	1	Nil
72.	Physiotherapist (Rs.1400-2300)	1	1	Nil
73.	Occupational Therapist (Rs.1400-2300)	1	1	Nil
74.	Caretaker(UDC) (Rs.1200-2040)	1	1	Nil
75.	Dental Hygienist (Rs.1200-2040)	1	1	Nil
76.	Electrician (Rs.1320-2040)	1	Nil	1
77.	Carpenter (Rs.950-1400)	1	Nil	1
78.	Driver (Rs.950-1400)	8	7	1
79.	Hawaladar (Rs.950-1500)	1	1	Nil
80.	Blacksmith (Rs.950-1400)	1	Nil	1
81.	Plumber (Rs.950-1400)	1	Nil	1
82.	Khulasi for Stores (Rs.750-940)	2	Nil	2

Functioning Departments :-

The hospital is presently having following functional departments.

A. Clinical - Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Orthopaedics (including Physiotherapy & Occupational Therapy), Paediatrics, Eye, ENT, Dental, PP Unit, Anaesthesiology and De-Addiction Centre (under joint aegis of Delhi Administration and All India Institute of Medical Sciences.).

B. Para Clinical Departments - Radiology, Pathology and Blood Bank.

C. Service Department - Laundry, Kitchen, Mortuary.

D. The hospital is providing O.P.D. services for all clinical departments, round the clock casualty services and having presently 250 beds (the balance 250 beds are expected to be commissioned in the current year.

It is expected that during the year 1988-89 the following additional services will be started:-

1. The balance 250 beds will be commissioned.
2. Maternity Services will be started.
3. Centralised sterilised supply department will be started.
4. Incinerator will be started.
5. Eight modern operation theatres in the new O.T. complex will be started.

The following services are expected to be commissioned during the year 1989-90 :-

1. 150 bedded ward block will be commissioned.
2. 6 bedded Intensive Care Unit and 10-bedded Intensive Coronary Care Unit will be commissioned.

AMBULANCE SERVICES Presently, the hospital is having 3 ambulances.

An amount of Rs.475.38 lakhs (Rs.405.38 lakhs on revenue account and Rs.70.00 lakhs on Capital) is proposed for 1989-90. The item-wise break-up is given as under :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed Outlay 1989-90.</u>
1.	Salaries	2,24,78,000
2.	T.E.	20,000
3.	Stationary & Office expanses.	1,15,000
4.	Furniture	2,00,000
5.	Liveries etc.	2,51,000
6.	Instalation of new Tele. & rental charges	5,50,000
7.	Printing of forms	2,00,000
8.	Elec. & water charges	20,00,000
9.	Purchase of Vehicle (Ambulance and staff car)	4,00,000
10.	Maintaince, Diesel POL etc.	2,70,000
11.	Miscs.	70,000
12.	Linen	2,00,000
13.	Medicine	50,00,000
14.	Diet.Gas etc.	17,25,000

15.	Mach. & Equip.	70,59,000
16.	Capital	70,00,000
		<hr/>
		4,75,38,000
		<hr/>

III. Estt. of 500-bedded G.T.B. Medical College-cum-Hospital at Shahdara (Rs.1553 lakhs).

Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital cum University College of Medical sciences has been set-up to provide :-

1. Medical care and facilities to people living in trans-Yamuna area.
2. Teaching facility to 100 students in the university college of Medical Sciences.

The scheme involving an estimated cost of Rs.11.82 lacs was approved by the Govt. of India in the year 1978. Due to cost escalation, the estimated cost of the project was revised and Govt. of India accorded their approval to the revised project involving an estimated cost of Rs. 44.57 lacs. The break-up of the total cost is as under :-

Capital	Rs.2772.91 lakhs
Equipment	Rs. 924.00 lakhs
Salary of the staff	Rs. 760.11 lakhs
Total	Rs.4457.02 lakhs

The scheme was started during the year 1978-79. Achievements made under the scheme so far is as under :-

1985-86

A. O.P.D. at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital were opened with effect from 1.11.85 with the help of the following staff:-

1.	Addl. Medical Superintendent	1
2.	Senior Medical Officer	1
3.	Specialists	7
4.	Junior Medical Officers	11

There were few posts of the ministerial staff and about 5 nursing persons and 40 class IV employees. Total 113 posts were sanctioned. Most of the technical posts were lying vacant.

B. Non clinical classes of IInd year M.B.B.S. course were started w.e.f. 1.2.86. Since the college building was not in existence hence college studies started in half of the multistoried ward block area.

C. Project officer handed over the following buildings:

1. O.P.D. Block
2. Half of ward block
3. Girls Hostel
4. Junior Residents' Hostel
5. 112 residential quarters of A, B, C, D, group.

College building and nurses hostel construction started from March, 1986.

1986-87

A. 975 posts of groups A, B, C & D were sanctioned by Delhi Administration w.e.f. 1.2.1987. The proposal to create 50 Group A posts was sent to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India. All the above mentioned posts were filled up through various Staff Selection Committee at various levels. The O.P.D. which started functioning in 1985 were expanded to its full capacity.

- a) Radiological services and pathological diagnostic services were added. Minor O.T. Operational Surgical Units were commissioned on 11.2.87.
- b) The clinical classes of 3rd year M.B.B.S. started at G.T.B. hospital with effect from Jan., 1987.
- c) PWD handed over the following buildings in addition to the handed over earlier :-
 - i) Other half of the ward block to open up indoor services.
 - ii) Casualty Department
 - iii) Automobile workshop.
 - iv) 24 number of 'C' type residential quarters.
 - v) Four septic tanks at the strategic points were constructed as there had been no other drainage system by the Municipal Corporation.
 - vi) All the buildings were energised with electricity. Casualty OPD and ward blocks were made functioned by P.W.D.
 - vii) 2 ambulance and one jeep for the hospital use were purchased.

1987-88

Staff :-

Total 1138 posts including group 'A' were sanctioned for Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital Complex. Except clinical teaching posts from C.H.O. all other group A, B, C & D are maximally filled up. About 90% of the sanctioned posts clinical, para clinical and ministerial are filled up.

317 beds have been commissioned w.e.f. 15.6.1987. Four Major Operation Theatres, four Minor Operation Theatre, two Labour Rooms, One Family Planning Unit have been commissioned.

Buildings

All the 8 floors of ward building completed in all the respects have been occupied.

Four floors of X-Ray O.T. Block completed in all the respects taken over for the utilization. Fire fighting arrangements have been installed.

Ten lifts in O.P.D. block, casualty area, X-Ray-O.T. Block and ward block have been commissioned.

Half of the multi-storeyed Boys Hostel completed in all the respects is commissioned as Nurses' Hostel.

22 Nos. Senior Residents' family quarters completed and allotted to Senior Residents' working in G.T.B. Hospital.

22 Nos. Type 'C' quarters and 12 Nos. type 'E' quarters received from PWD and allotted.

College

Third year MBBS classes started from Feb. 1987. IVth year MBBS classes started from Feb. 1988.

Most of the clinical teaching faculty members are appointed by U.C.M.S.

1988-89

All the clinical departments will be strengthened in imparting patients' care. Most of the costly equipments needed for various departments were identified through DGS & D. It is expected that the supply through DGS & D will be arriving this year one by one.

The number of indoor beds have been increased to 450 in comparison to 317 which were started in June 1987.

The following new departments have been commissioned.

1. Mortuary
2. Laundry, w.e.f. July
3. Incinerator, w.e.f. August.

Central Air Conditioning of X-Ray - O.T. block and Casualty Deptt. is likely to be started during this financial year.

C.S.S.D. Deptt. may start functioning by Nov. 1988. It depends upon arrival of the equipments through D.G.S. & D.

College building will be ready by 31st Dec., 1988. Hence college may be shifted by March, 1989. Second block of ward will be commissioned by March, 1989.

1989-90

It is proposed :-

1. To open full five hundred beds.
2. To start the classes of final year M.B.B.S. Course.
3. All Residential Buildings and non-residential buildings including college building-completion and commissioning except the college Auditorium and College of Nursing.
4. To create all the posts clinical, Paraclinical and ministerial to run 500 bedded G.T.B. hospital as approved in E.F.C. Memo.
5. Filling up of all the created posts as mentioned above through staff Selection Committee.
6. To run the Hospital Lab. Services round the clock.
7. To run the Blood Bank Services round the clock.
8. To commission staff canteen, and Dharmshala.
9. To shift the college in the College Building.
10. To open up the college occupied ward block for the patients.

Buildings

1. To construct the animal house.
2. To hand over the college Block.
3. Centrally Air Conditioning.
4. To hand over Nurses Hostel.
5. To construct the School of Nursing.
6. Garrages.
7. Labour shed for P.W.D. Offices.

G.T.B. Hospital is a teaching hospital it has to have a minimum 700 beds for the attached Medical College i.e. U.C.M.S. to be recognised as a Medical Institution by Medical Council of India. G.T.B. Hospital has 500 beds at present. There is an immediate need of 200 extra beds.

The following new works are proposed to be undertaken in 1989-90 :-

- i) Additional storey on C.S.S.D. and Kitchen Block with estimated cost of Rs.34,77,000/-.
- ii) Construction of car & scooter garrages with an estimated cost of Rs.14,53,000/-.
- iii) Construction of phase - II of Dharmshala Block with an estimated cost of Rs. 14,18,000/- .
- iv) Construction of additional storey over O.P.D. and casualty block with an estimated cost of Rs.110 lacs.
- v) Construction of Civil and Electrical maintenance building of G.T.B. Hospital Complex with an estimated cost of Rs.71,28,500/-.
- vi) construction of an additional floor over maintenance workshop with an estimated cost of Rs.30,60,000/-.

It is also proposed to start department canteen in the hospital. The following posts are proposed to be created:-

Staff requirement of 'A' Type Canteen :-

S.No.	Name of Post	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts.
1.	Manager	1200-30-1440 -EB-30-1800	1
2.	Asstt. Manager cum-store keeper	950-20-1150-EB -25-1500	1
3.	Counter Clerk/ Salesman/Kitchen clerk.	825-15-900- EB-20-1200.	2
4.	Coupon/Revenue Clerk.	825-15-900-EB- 20-1200	1
5.	Halwai	950-20-1150-EB- 25-1500	1
6.	Asstt. Halwai	825-15-900-EB- 20-1200	1
7.	Cook	825-15-900-EB- 14-940	1
8.	Tea/Coffee Maker	750-12-870-EB- 14-940	1

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
9.	Bearer	750-12-870-EB- 14-940.	7
10.	Wash Boy/ Dish Cleaner	750-12-870-EB- 14-940	2
11.	Sweeper	750-12-870-EB- 14-940.	1
			<u>19</u>

A provision of Rs.1553.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. The itemwise break-up of the proposed outlay is as under and the position of staff sanctioned and proposed to be sanctioned is given at Annexure 'A'.

<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Capital</u> (Rs, in lakhs)	
i)	Salary	511.00	Air Conditioning 150.00
ii)	Office Expdr.	100.00	Construction work 50.00
iii)	Medicines	50.00	Addition of 200 ward Block. 50.00
iv)	<u>Instruments/ Equipments</u>		Constn. of new floors and building. 61.00
a)	Lab.	100.00	
b)	Radiology	25.00	
c)	Anesthesia	30.00	
			<u>Total</u> 311.00
v)	<u>C.C.U./I.U.C.</u>		
a)	Oxygen gas pipe-40.00 line.		
b)	Surgery	200.00	
c)	Orthopaedics	15.00	
d)	Medicine	20.00	
e)	Gynaecology	15.00	
f)	E.N.T.	10.00	
g)	Eyes.	10.00	
h)	Paediatrics	10.00	
i)	Dermatology	5.00	
j)	Dental	5.00	
k)	Blood Bank	5.00	
l)	C.S.S.D.	50.00	
vi)	<u>Material Supply</u>		
a)	Laundry	10.00	
b)	Workshop	5.00	
c)	Linen	10.00	
d)	Hospital furni- ture.	10.00	
e)	Kitchen	6.00	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1242.00</u>	

CREATION OF POSTS FOR 500-BEDS AS PROVIDED IN E.F.C.

Sl. No.	Designation	Pay Scale	Approved in E.F.C.	Sanctioned	Reqd. more	Total	Justification
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	4	1	3	4	
2.	S.A.S. Accountant	1640-2900	2	2	-	2	
3.	Research Officer	1640-2900	2	1	1	2	
4.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	5	3	2	5	
5.	P.A. to H.O.	1400-2300	1	-	1	1	
6.	Sr. Storekeeper	1450-2300	2	2	-	2	
7.	Stat. Assistant	1400-2300	4	2	2	4	
8.	Stenographer (Sr)	1400-2300	1	1	-	1	
9.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	22	16	6	22	
10.	Storekeeper	1200-2040	10	8	2	10	
11.	Stenographer (Jr.)	1200-2040	10	2	8	10	
12.	L.D.C./Asstt. Storekeeper/Reg. Clerk	950-1500	69	38	31	69	
13.	Daftari	800-1150	4	1	1	2	
14.	Peon	750-940	30	10	20	30	
15.	Nursing Orderly/ Hostel Attendant	750-940	442	174	89	263	Detail justification is given in Annexure-III.
16.	Sweepers	750-940		116	131	247	
17.	Driver	950-1500	10	3	7	10	
<u>NURSING STAFF:</u>							
18.	Nursing Supdt.	2000-4000	-	-	1	1	
19.	Dy. Nursg. Supdt	2000-3500	1	1	-	1	
20.	Asstt. Nursing Supdt./Dept. Sister	2000-3200	7	6	1	7	
21.	Nursg. Sister	1640-2900	57	25	32	57	
22.	Staff Nurse	1400-2600	254	190	210	400	
<u>TECHNICAL STAFF FOR O.T., I.C.U., C.C.U., GAS PIPE LINE :</u>							
23.	Sr. Tech. Asstt.	1640-2900	44	25	5	30	
24.	Supervisor O.T.	1400-2300	1	1	-	1	
25.	O.T. Tech./Asstt. Supervisor	1200-2040	11	11	11	22	
26.	Lab. Asstt./ O.T. Assistant	975-1540	24	20	30	50	
27.	Lab. Technician	1200-2040	26	18	8	26	
28.	Lab. Attendant	800-1150	27	-	27	27	
29.	Audiometry Asstt	1400-2300	1	-	1	1	
30.	Refractionist	1200-2040	3	-	3	3	
31.	Orthopst	1200-2040	2	-	2	2	
<u>C.S.S.D.</u>							
32.	C.S.S.D. Tech.	1200-2040	1	-	1	1	
<u>PHARMACY :</u>							
33.	Hospital Chief Pharmacist	2000-3200	1	-	1	1	
34.	Hosp. Asstt. Chief Pharmacist	1640-2900	1	1	-	1	
35.	Head Pharmacist	1400-2300	2	1	1	2	
36.	Pharmacist	1200-2040	10	10	4	14	
<u>AUNDRY :</u>							
37.	Washerman	800-1150	8	5	3	8	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8
<u>MORTUARY :</u>							
38.	Mortuary Tech./ Tech. Asstt.	1400-2300	4	1	3	4	
<u>PHYSIOTHERAPY :</u>							
39.	Occupational Therapist	1400-2300	2	1	1	2	
40.	Social Worker	1400-2300	48	2	3	5	
<u>RADIOLOGY :</u>							
41.	Radiographer (Sr)	1350-2050	12	7	5	12	
42.	Speech Therapist	2000-3200	1	-	1	1	
<u>DENTAL :</u>							
43.	Dental Hygienist	1200-2040	5	1	4	5	
44.	Dental Tech.	1200-2040	3	1	2	3	
45.	Dental Attendant/ Chair Asstt.	800-1150	3	-	3	3	
<u>RECORD DEPARTMENT :</u>							
46.	Research Officer	1640-2900	2	1	1	2	
47.	Medical Record Attendant	750-940	15	-	15	15	
<u>HOSPITAL KITCHEN STAFF + HOSPITAL STAFF :</u>							
48.	Cook	750-940	20	10	10	20	
49.	Cook - Mates	750-940	43	23	20	43	
50.	Masalchi	750-940	39	14	25	39	
51.	Bearer/Hospital Attendant.	750-940	74	7	33	40	
52.	Junior Resident	2400	100	78	22	100	
			<u>1450</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>793</u>	<u>1633</u>	

IV. Strengthening of Central Jail Hospital (Rs.22.00 Lakhs)

29 Posts of medical/para-medical staff of the different categories have already been created for Jail Hospital under this scheme. Now steps have been taken for purchase of certain medical equipments. Construction of suitable accommodation for the purpose and purchase of Ambulance. A provision of Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. This includes Rs.9.92 lakhs required for salary expenditure of the staff and the remaining amount of Rs.12.08 lakhs will be utilised for contingencies, purchase of equipments and machines.

V. CIVIL HOSPITAL

Upgrading of Civil Hospital (Rs.35.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing Scheme. At present, the Civil Hospital has a strength of 30 Indoor Beds. In the 7th Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-90, there is a proposal to increase the number of Indoor Beds from 30 beds to 100 beds. To start the the 100 bedded hospital, it is proposed to construct the building in the phased manner.

In the Ist Phase of the building, Casualty Block has been completed certain additions and alteration in the old existing building, which was taken over from O.G.H.S. had been completed.

In the IIInd Phase, it is proposed to start the construction of OPD Block, but the same could not be done as the land was not made available by Police Deptt., though they had earlier agreed to provide the land. This matter has been taken up with higher authorities of the Administration and land in the near future is likely to be made available.

In the IIIrd Phase, it is proposed to construct a 100-bedded Indoor Ward with other allied facilities by demolishing the old structure, which is at present housing 30 indoor beds and OPD structure. The demolishing of the Old Structure can only be possible, if the OPD Block which was supposed to be completed in the IIInd Phase of construction work, is ready.

During the current Five Year Plan 20 posts of various categories have been created and filled up. One ULTRASOUND Machine has also been procured for special investigations. The eye, ENT and Pathology Deptts. have been equipped with new equipments to facilitate special investigations which was not earlier possible in the hospital. A provision of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 which includes Rs.25.00 lakhs on revenue account and Rs.10.00 lakhs on capital. 24 posts of various categories are proposed to be created as per details given below. Modern equipments are also proposed to be purchased.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	paediatrician	3000-5000 +NPA	1
2.	Staff Nurse	1400-2600	3
3.	Dental Machanic	1200-2040	1
4.	Matron	2000-3200	1

S.No.	Name of Post	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
5.	Technical Asstt. (X-Ray Deptt.)	1400-2300	1
6.	Technical Asstt. (Pathology)	1400-2300	1
7.	O.T. Asstt.	950-1200	1
8.	CSSD Technician	1200-2040	1
9.	Sr. Radiographer	- do -	1
10.	Statistical Investigator.	1200-2040	1
11.	Sweeper	740-940	2
12.	Chowkidar	- do -	2
13.	Strecher bearer	- do -	2
14.	Mate Servant	- do -	3
15.	Ambulance Attendent	- do -	2
16.	Driver	950-1400	1
			<u>24</u>

VI. H.M.D. Shahdara.

An amount of Rs.62.00 lakhs is proposed for hospital for Mental Diseases Shahdara for the years 1989-90 as against the current year's outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs. Brief details of various schemes proposed under this hospital are as under :-

i) Expansion of O.T. Deptt. (Rs.1.00 lakhs)

The scheme could not be implemented due to non-creation of posts. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90 :-

a)	Agriculture Supervisor	1400-2300	1
b)	Cleaners	750-940	2
c)	Jr. Projecti nists	950-1200	1

One matador and one Maruti Van has already been purchased under this scheme. The post of 2 drivers have already been created and filled up. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to meet the salary expenditure of the staff and purchase of one tractor.

ii) Construction of Store Block (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

At present there is no Store Block in the hospital. The different stores are scattered in ward rooms and in the Administrative Blocks. The objective of the scheme is to provide accommodation for different stores in the hospital. The scheme could not be implemented due to non-finalisation of the building plans. It is proposed to start the construction work after finalisation of the plans during the year 1989-90, and as such an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

be implemented due to non-finalisation of the building plans. It is proposed to start the construction work after finalisation of the plans during the year 1989-90 and as such an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

3). Construction of O.P.D. Block: (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

The hospital at present does not have any OPD block. The O.P.D.'s are functioning in the Administrative Block and there is congestion due to short of space. The construction work has already been initiated by P.W.D. and an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

4). Staff for sheltered Workshop :- (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The aim of the scheme is to provide training in some trades to the long stayed patients so that these patients may be able to earn their livelihood after discharge from the hospital and become acceptable to the society. The following posts have been created.

1.	Sr. Occupational Therapist	- One
2.	Instructors (One for each 3 trades)	- Three
3.	U.D.C.	- One
4.	L.D.C.	- One
5.	Workshop Attendent	- Three

The following additional staff is proposed to be created :-

1.	Workshop Superintendent	- One
2.	Liason Officer	- One
3.	Occupational Therapist	- Two
4.	Accounts Officer	- One
5.	Store-Keeper(L.D.C.)	- Two
6.	L.D.C.	- One
7.	Instructor	- Six
8.	Psy. Social Workers	- Two
9.	Chowkidars	- Seven
10.	Peons	- Four
11.	Workshop Attendants	- Six
12.	Mali	- Two

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure of the staff sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned.

5). Strengthening of Hospital Administration and Communication System :- (Rs.23.00 lakhs)

This hospital has been given the status of full fledged Institution with the Medical Superintendent as head of the Department. Under this scheme, it is proposed to create the following posts to improve the Administration of the Hospital.

1.	Estate Officer(DANI Officer)	Rs.2000-3500	-	One
2.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	-	One
3.	U.D.C.'s	Rs.1200-2040	-	Two
4.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1200	-	One
5.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	-	One

The post of Estate Officer alongwith the supporting staff is required for doing the work regarding allotment, eviction, cancellation, correspondence with the P.W.D., repair and maintenance of 246 staff quarters occupied by the staff of Hospital.

The following posts are also proposed to be created for the proper functioning of the hospital as per orders of the Supreme Court :-

1.	Psychiatrist's	-	Four
2.	G.D.M.O.'s	-	Fourteen

A provision of Rs.23.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure and other contingencies.

6). Construction of Air-Conditioned Mortuary:-

(Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The hospital at present does not have any satisfactory arrangement for keeping the dead bodies. There is a Mortuary without any air-conditioning as a result of which dead bodies get decomposed in the summer season even after putting ice on them. This method is very un-hygienic. It is, therefore, proposed to air-conditioned the mortuary and as such an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

7). Renovation of Hospital building:-(Rs.5.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to carry out various renovation works in the hospital building and as such a lump sum provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

8). Augmentation of Water Supply in the hospital

(Rs.3.00 lakhs)

As per orders of Supreme Court arrangements for 24 hours water supply is required to be made for the patients and the hospital staff. This work is being carried out by P.W.D. authorities and expenditure sanctioned involving an estimated cost of Rs.20.43 lakhs has already been accorded. The work is in progress. To complete the work an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

VII. Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital.

1. Institute of Orthopaedics. (Rs. 5.00 Lacs)

This institution initially was proposed as a separate entity and was included in the 7th Five Year Plan. However, this money could not be spent on account of non-availability of the site. However, the area occupied by Reema Block has to be cleared and demolition work has to be taken up immediately. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for the construction work.

2. College of Nursing/School. (Rs. 5.00 Lacs)

The college of Nursing is an approved scheme of the 7th Five Year Plan. No expenditure could be incurred in the 1st three years of the 7th Plan due to non-finalisation of the site. Now it has been decided that the old building of Doctors Mess now occupied by hospital staff members will be demolished in phases with provision of alternative accommodation to the staff in the residential complex.

It is felt that it would be absolutely essential to recruit some skelton staff who will superwise and monitor the progress of the construction and establishment of College of Nursing. Moreover, the existing Nursing School have to be immediately augmented and re-organised to accommodate the new Syllabus & to continue the ongoing teaching programme till the College of Nursing is established. The revised syllabus which has reduced the duration of the course from 3½ years to 3 years, with increased hours of theory classes and community Nursing experience. The following posts are to be created in 1988-89 for College of Nursing.

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts reqd./proposed
1.	Dean/Principal	1
2.	Administrative Officer	1
3.	Sr. Tutor/Vice Principal	1
4.	Clinical Tutor/Instructor	27
5.	Home Sister	2
6.	Sister Tutor	7
7.	Head Clerk	1
8.	Steno-Typist	1
9.	U.D.C.	2
10.	L.D.C.	3

In addition to the above posts, the following more posts are also required to be created in 1989-90.

S.No.	Name of the posts	No. of posts	Scale of pay (in Rs.)
1.	Lecturers	2	2200-4000
2.	Jr. Stenographers	1	1200-2040
3.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5.	Librarian	1	1640-2900
6.	Library Attendant	1	800-1150
7.	Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
8.	Peons	2	750-940

9. Lab. Attendant	1	800-1150
10. Class Room Attendant	1	950-1400
11. Drivers	3	950-1400
12. Wardens	2	1640-2900
13. Asstt. Wardens	4	1400-2600
14. Stat. Asstt.	1	1400-2300

and the following equipments are also to be purchased in 1989-90.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Equipment</u>	<u>No.</u>
1.	Bus	1
2.	Van	1
3.	Staff Car	1
4.	Typewriter	2
5.	Electronic Typewriter	1
6.	Photocopier	1
7.	V.C.R.	1
8.	Calculator (Table Model)	1
9.	Slide Projector	1
10.	Direct Telephones	2
11.	Epidiascope	1
12.	Wall Clocks	10

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90. Out of which Rs. 4.00 lacs is on Capital and Rs. 1.00 lakh is on Revenue account.

3. Construction of Residential Complex. (Rs. 5.00Lacs)

This institution is facing acute shortage of residential accommodation for all categories of staff. P.W.D. has submitted an estimate of Rs. 77.54 lacs for the construction of 96-Type-I Quarters. The land for residential complex has been procured in 1986-87. The vacant possession of the Pocket 'D' is linked with demolition and evacuation of unauthorised constructions. We are hopeful to get the vacant possession of the land available between Miradard Lane and Mata Sundri Lane shortly. Keeping that in mind it was proposed to construct one hostel type accommodation for Junior/Resident Doctors and one hostel type accommodation for other categories of Staff. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

4. Reorganisation of Laundry Department. (Rs. 7 lacs)

The pressure on the laundry work has increased manifolds with the addition of beds and openings of specialised services. Clean linen also ensures protection against infection. At present hospital laundry is being run by nursing orderlies. No qualified and committed staff has been appointed to work in laundry with the result that poorly washed linen reflects on the service in the hospital. All the old machines need to be replaced by new modern and technologically advanced equipment, for which a sum of Rs. 6.00 lacs is proposed. The following additional posts are proposed for creation during 1988-89.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	Laundry Officer	1
2.	Technical Asstt. (Washerwoman, Dryerman, Boiler Attendant)	3

A provision of Rs. 7.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure of the Staff created/proposed to be created and purchase of machines & equipment for laundry.

5. Establishment of Cancer Department (Medical Oncology) and 50-bedded Cancer Ward. (Rs 50.00 Lacs)

This is an approved plan scheme of 7th Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-90 with an outlay of Rs. 104.15 Lacs. It is proposed to set up Cancer Department in one of the wings of existing building. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Prof./Sr. Surgeon (Cancer)	1
	Spl. Gr. I	1
2.	Jr. Surgeon GDMO. I	1
3.	Prof./Sr. Cytologist Sp. Gr. I	1
4.	Cancer Technician	2
5.	Cancer Therapist	2
6.	G.D.M.O. II	2
7.	Nursing Orderlies	6
8.	L.D.C.	1
9.	Peon	1
		<u>17</u>

A provision of Rs. 50.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme to purchase the equipment and for salaries of the staff required.

6. Re-organisation of C.S.S.D. (Centralised Sterilised Supply Department). (Rs. 1.00 Lakh).

This department is the back bone of the hospital. The regular supply of the sterilized equipment (Viz Syringes, Operational Instrument, Cotton, Gauge, Lien etc.) round the clock to all disciplines is absolutely essential. The existing facilities in the hospital are very meagre and unsatisfactory. Major alteration have been done in the existing new operation Theatre Block for streamlining the working of the CSSD. To re-organise the CSSD the following posts were proposed in 1986-87.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Technical Supervisor	1 (Sanctioned)
2.	Technician	1 (----do----)
3.	Technical Assistant	1 (----do----)
4.	Khalasi	4

An amount of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure of the staff already created/proposed to be created.

7. Re-organisation of Operation Theatre (Rs 2.00Lacs)

There are Twenty Eight Operation Theatre in L.M.J.P.N. Hospital. The operation theatre in Emergency Block are busy round the clock. The existing strength of Staff is absolutely inadequate compared to workload. Moreover, the number of Operation Theatre have to be augmented because of increasing demand. Sub-specialities in Surgery viz. urology and Gastroentriology Surgery have grown to full bloom. The following posts were sanctioned during 1986-87.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Sr. O.T. Mechanic	2
2.	O.T. Technician	4
3.	Physiotherapist	1
4.	Stretcher Bearer	10

The following posts were included in Annual Plan 1987-88 and 1988-89 and will spill over to Annual Plan 1989-90, if not created during the current year.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Technical Officer	1
2.	O.T. Supervisor	3
3.	U.D.C.	1
4.	Peon	2
5.	O.T. Attendant	25

A provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed to meet the salary expenditure of the staff already created and proposed to be created in 1989-90.

8. Re-organisation of Security Cell (Rs 5.00Lacs)

Problems due to security lapses are mounting every-day causing threat to the public property, patient and for the working staff. Round the clock security arrangement has to be provided on priority basis. Innumerable incidences of confrontation and altercation occur with patients relatives almost every day. At present there is no safety of property and staff working in this institution complex. It is proposed to deploy ex-service persons for security cell organisation which will open avenues of re-employment of ex-servicemen. The following posts were preposed during 1985-86, 1986-87.

<u>1985-86</u>		<u>No. of posts</u>
<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	
1.	Security Officer	1
2.	Asstt. Security Officer	1
3.	Hawaldar	5
4.	Chowkidar	67
<u>1986-87</u>		
1.	Asstt. Security Officer	1
2.	Sr. Hawaldar	4
3.	Hawaldar	10
4.	Hostel S uperintendent	1

So far we have received the sanction of Assistant Security Officer-1, Sr. Hawaldar-2, and Hawaldar-10. The remaining posts will spill over to Annual Plan 1989-90. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed to meet the salary expenditure of the staff already created and proposed to be created.

9. Re-organisation of Workshop.(Rs. 3.00 Lacs)

It is absolutely essential that routine and sophisticated equipment, vehicle and furniture should be maintained properly for adequate patient care. It is therefore proposed to re-organise the Hospital Workshop. The following posts during 1985-86 and 1986-87 to augment and for re-organisation of workshop were proposed.

<u>1985-86</u>		
<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Sr. Mechanic	1
2.	Technical Asstt.(Elect.)	2
3.		
<u>1986-87</u>		
1.	Asstt. Eng.(Mech.)	1
2.	Mechanic	1
3.	Tech. Asstt.(Mech./Elect.)	1
4.	L.D.C.	2
5.	Khalasi/Helper	10/6

Out of the above posts, Technical Assistant-1, Assistant Engineer-1 and Khalasi-6 were sanctioned. The following additional posts are also proposed in Annual Plan 1988-89 being absolutely essential.

1.	Asstt. Eng.(Tech.)	1
2.	Asstt. Eng. (Electronics)	1
3.	Foreman (Electrical)	1
4.	Technical Asstt.(Carpenter)	1
5.	Tech. Asstt.(Blacksmith)	1

A provision of Rs. 3.00 Lacs is proposed to meet the salary expenditure of the staff already created and proposed to be created.

10. Strengthening of Staff and Equipments
(Rs. 200.00 Lacs)

This is an ongoing scheme and approved in the 7th Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 480.00 Lacs. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90. Department-wise position of proposed and additional posts to be created is as under :

I. Gynae & Obst. Deptt.(Rs. 3.00 Lacs)

Actual bed occupancy rate in this department is 150-180% during the last few years. This has resulted in overcrowding, insanitary conditions and dilution of quality of service. We are compelled to keep three-four patients on the one bed.

The following posts are proposed to be created for this department so as to provide the best possible care to the patients :-

1. Jr. Gynaecologist GDMO-I	1
2. Technician (Spl. Instrumentation)	1
3. Technical Asstt.	1
4. Female Therapist	1
5. Publicity Officer	1
6. Public Health Nurse	2
7. Extension Educator	2
8. Field Workers	2
9. A.N.M.	1
10. Peon	1
11. Sweeper	1
12. Nursing Orderly	3
13. Staff Nurses	4
14. Health Educator	1

The following posts are required to be setup Family Planning Theatre separately :-

1. O.T. Technician	2
2. O.T. Assistant	6
3. O.T. Attendant	7
4. Staff Nurse	7
5. Sister	1
6. Sweeper	4
7. Asstt. Professor (Anaesthesia)	1
8. Sr. Resident (Anaesthesia)	1

The extra staff required for 50-beds :-

1. Nursing Sister	2
2. Staff Nurse	10
3. Orderlies/Ayas	13
4. Sweeper	13
5. Jr. Resident	3

The following posts are also required for Gynaecological Endocrinology Lab:-

1. Biochemist	1
2. Lab. Technician	1
3. L.D.C.	1
4. Sweeper	1

A provision of Rs. 3.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

II. Re-organisation of the Radiology Department (Radio Diagnosis) & Radiotherapy (TH) (Rs. 50.00 Lacs).

This is an essential and important investigative Department where major Radiological procedures for diagnosis are conducted. It is one of the essential services. This deptt. has been splitted into Radio Diagnosis and Radiotherapy and for necessary expansion the staff has to be provided. The Cobalt Unit was commissioned during 1985-86 but the posts were not sanctioned. However, the work is being done with great difficulties under lot of pressure and strain.

The deptt. of Medical oncology is being proposed to be established soon. The Radiotherapy beds will be a part of the department. The following posts are proposed for 1989-90 for this Deptt.

1. Sr. Med. Officer	3
2. Jr. Med. Officer	3
3. Sr. Residents (Radiology)	2
Physocost R.D.	1
R.T.	1
4. Sr. Tech. S upervisor	2
5. Tech. Supervisor	2
6. Tech. Asstt. (Radiology)	4
7. Dark Room Attendant	4
8. Record Keeper	2
9. L.D.C.	2
10. Nursing Orderly	6
11. Safai Karamchari	3

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

III. Augumentation of Surgery Deptt. (Rs. 2.00Lacs)

The Department of Surgery has developed and diversified into various sub-specialities like Urology, Paed. Surgery, Cancer Surgery etc.. Moreover, the department has yet to increase the bed strength to cope up with the work load of surgical patients. Now, the Burns and Plastic Surgery Department has got a separate existence. Paed. Surgery having 35 beds enjoys a separate status but facing acute shortage of accommodation. The following posts are proposed to be created for this department.

1. G.D.M.O.- II	4
2. Endoscopy Technician (Urology, Gastroenterology; 1 each)	2
3. Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	1
4. Nursing Sister	3
5. Staff Nurse	6
6. Nursing Orderly	12
7. Technician (Uro-Dynamic)	1

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure of the staff.

IV. Paediatrics Department (Ps. 5.00 Lacs)

To augment the services which are essential and to render proper medical care to 50-60% of the patients belonging to the tender age group (Up to 12 year) the following posts were proposed for the year 1987-88. These posts are already included and approved in the 7th Five Year Plan documents.

1. Spl. Gr. I	1
2. G.D.M.O.-II	2
3. Endoscopic Technician	1
4. Endoscopic Asstt. Tech.	1
5. Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	2
6. Nursing Sister	4
7. Staff Nurse	12
8. Nursing Orderlies	24
9. Sweepers	6

In addition to above, the following more

posts are proposed for 1989-90.

1.	Professor of Paediatrics (Neonatology)	1
2.	Associate Prof. of Paed.	1
3.	Assistant Prof. of Paed.	3
4.	Senior Resident	6
5.	Junior Resident	12

Nursing Personneâs

1.	Staff Nurses	60
2.	Ward Sisters	6
3.	Stenographer	1
4.	Orderlies	16
5.	Sweepers	16

Technical Staff

1.	Tech. Asstt. for Echo Cardiograph	7	1
2.	Tech. Asstt. for Real Time Ultrasound	1	1
3.	Tech. Asstt. for Perinatal Dialysis	8	1
4.	Tech. Staff for leave reserve	11	1
5.	Endoscopic Technician	1	1
6.	Endoscopic Asstt. Technician	1	1
7.	Class IV Staff	5	5

I.C.C. in Paediatrics

1.	Consultant	1
2.	Senior Residents	4
3.	Junior Residents	6
4.	Sister Incharge	1
5.	Technician	1
6.	Staff Nurses	13
7.	Lab. Technician	4
8.	Nursing Orderlies	10
9.	Sweeper	10

Equipments

1.	Central Suction	
2.	Central Oxygen	
3.	Air Compressors (Multi Channel)	2
4.	Ventilators	2
5.	Cardio respiratory & BP Monitors with central station capable of monitoring 6-8 patients	
6.	Temperature monitors	4
7.	O2 Tent	1
8.	O2 Canopys infant size	2
9.	Bird's Respirator	3

Micromethods Laboratory

1.	Macmatologist clinical/Pathologist	1
2.	Biochemists	1
3.	Technical Supervisor	2
4.	Technical Assistant	4
5.	Technician	8
6.	Laboratory Assistant	8
7.	Lab. Attendants	4
8.	Sweeper	4
9.	L.D.C.	1
10.	Stenographer	1

Child Guidance Clinic

1. Asso. Professor in Paediatrics	1
2. Asso. Prof. in Child Psychology	1
3. Asstt. Prof. of Child Psychology	1
4. Psychiatrist	1 (Part time)
5. Speech Therapist	1
6. Physiotherapist (Senior & Junior)	1 each
7. Occupational Therapist (Sr. & Jr.)	1 each
8. Psychiatric/Medical Social Workers	2
9. Special Educationist	2
10. Trained Graduate Teachers	2
11. Public Health Nurse	2
12. Health Educators	2
13. Clerical Class IV Staff (for maintenance of general services)	4

A provision of Rs. 5.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

V. Orthopaedics Department (Rs. 3.00 Lacs)

The pressure on the Department of the Orthopaedics for both OPD and inpatient has increased tremendously due to rise in population and also as a sequel to the increase number of road and other accidents. We have got only 140 beds divided into children ortho, Female Ortho, Male Ortho, Special Ortho which are most inadequate to cope up the load of work. It has become absolutely essential to expand the department. The following posts were proposed for 1986-87 and 1987-88 and 1988-89.

1. Ortho. Surgeon Sp. Gr. II	1
2. G.D.M.O. II	2
3. Technical Supervisor	1
4. Therapist (Dresser)	2
5. Nursing Staff	8
6. Nursing Orderlies	3
7. Physiotherapist	1
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With the construction of Emergency and Trauma Centre, as proposed, this Orthopaedics Department will be amalgamated with the centre.

In addition to the above posts the following more posts are also proposed.

1. Chief Physiotherapist	1
2. Sr. Physiotherapist	2
3. Physiotherapist Gr.I	4
4. Chief Occupation Therapist	1
5. Sr. Occupation therapist	2
6. Occupational Therapist	4
7. Registration clerk	1
8. Peon	2

A provision of Rs. 3.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure.

VI. Medicine Department (Rs. 10.00 Lacs).

The Medicine Department has been accommodated in 380 bedded Block since 1983-84. This is one of the Major Department and is almost like a miniature hospital. Large number of patients attend the OPD and are also admitted. With the advancement of technology and various diagnostic facilities, diversification to sub-specialities have also taken place. Moreover, few beds have to be added for freedom fighters. 20-beds for de-addiction and few for geriatric patients. To augment the medicine deptt. the following posts were proposed during 1985-86 :-

1. Sr. Physician Sp. Gr.II Neurology/Prof.	1
2. Neurologist Sp. Gr.II/Asstt. Prof.	1
3. Physician	1
4. G.D.M.O. II	2
5. Jr. Technical Officer (Respiratory)	1
6. Nursing Sister	1
7. Staff Nurse	1
8. Lab. Assistant	1
9. Lab. Attendant	1
10. Nursing Orderly	4
11. Sweepers	3

These posts have not been sanctioned yet and were carried over in 1986-87. Further following more posts were preproposed for 1987-88 and 1988-89.

1. Physiotherapist (Neurologist)	1
2. G.D.M.O. II	2
3. Technician (Neurology)	1
4. Technical Assistant (Neurology)	1
5. Nursing Sister	1
6. Staff Nurse	38
7. Sanitary-cum-security Inspector	1
8. Hawaldar	4
9. Nursing Orderly	27
10. Chowkidar	4
11. Sweepers	30

The posts at Sl. No. 5-11 have also been recommended for the 380 bed by the Administrative Reforms Committee and these posts have already been approved under Nursing and Other Heads.

In addition to the above posts the following posts are also proposed for I.R.C.U. and C.C.U..

1. G.D.M.O. II	4
2. Nursing Sister	1
3. Staff Nurse	12
4. C.C.U. Assistant	1
5. Nursing Orderlies	4
6. Sweeper	3
7. Jr. Technical Officer	1
8. Technical Assistant	3
9. Lab. Attendant	1
10.	

A provision of Rs. 10.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure.

VII. Re-organisation of Blood Bank (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

Collection of Blood is in itself a gigantic programme. In this hospital we are making all efforts to collect Blood from Voluntary donors and also regularly approaching other organisation to meet the increasing demand of this life saving material. Proper storage and distribution is also being done Mececulously, Inspite of all these we are still not been able to re-organise the department which is very essential. The following posts were proposed during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

1.	Sr. Blood Bank Officer Sp. Gr.I/Prof.	1
2.	Technical Supervisor	1
3.	Blood Technician	1
4.	Blood Bank Attendent	3
5.	G.D.M.O.-II	1
6.	Technical Assistant	1
7.	Blood Bank Assistant	3
8.	Sweeper	2

Out of the above posts the following posts were recommended by the Study Team of A.R. Department.

1.	Technical Supervisor	1
2.	Technical Assistant	1
3.	Lab. Technician	-
4.	Lab. Assistant	2
5.	Lab. Attendent	1
6.	Social Worker	1
7.	Sweeper	1

In addition to the above posts the following posts are also proposed.

1.	<u>Blood Bank Services I</u>	
	i) Sister-in-charge	1
	ii) Clerk/Store-keeper	1
	iii) Social Worker	2
	iv) Tech, Assistant	1
	v) Lab. Technician	2
	vi) Lab. Attendent	1
2.	<u>Component Manufacturing Unit :</u>	
	i) Tech. Assistant	1
	ii) Technicians (including leave reserve)	4
	iii) Lab. Attendant	1
	iv) Nursing Orderlies	2
	v) Sweeper	1

The following equipments are also proposed.

S.NO.	Items	Number reqd.	Estimated costs
1.	Referigerat d centrifuge (heavy duty)	1	Rs.3.5 to 4 lacs.
2.	Deep Freeze	2	Rs.1.50 to 1.75 lacs
3.	Cell Washer	1	Rs.8 lacs.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

VIII. Nursing Services (Rs. 10.00 Lacs).

With the expansion of the hospital bed strength and diversification of the speciality more trained nursing personnel will be required to meet the demand. Provision has to be made for leave reserve and for 6-7 days offs. Nursing services is a round the clock service and is the backbone for proper patient-care. The following posts were proposed during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 :-

1. Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	5
2. Staff Nurse	40
3. Nursing Orderlies	50
4. Nursing Sister	15
5. A.N.S.	8
6. Sweeper	20

These posts are yet to be sanctioned. It is proposed to include the following additional posts during the year 1989-90.

1. Sr. Nursing Supdt.	1
2. Nursing Superintendent	1
3. Asstt Nursing Supdt.	3
4. Nursing Sister (Ward Sister)	5
5. Staff Nurse	40

A provision of Rs. 10.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme for meeting salary expenditure.

IX. Department of Dental (Rs. 1.00 Lakh).

Dental College has been established under the M.A.M. College since last four years. Lot of expansion has taken place incorporating various sub-specialities. As a result the attendance of the Dental Department has increased by almost 10 folds. The staff sanctioned under the Dental College are not enough to cope up the increase load of work.

The following posts were proposed during the year 1985-86, and 1986-87 :-

1. Sr. Dental Surgeon Spl. Gr.I/Prof.	1
2. Dental Hygeinist	1
3. Dental Mechanic	2

These posts are yet to be created. The following posts included in Annual Plan 1987-88 have also not been created so far.

1. Dental Technician	1
2. Dental Chair Side Asstt.	4
3. Dark Room Assistant	1

A provision of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is proposed to meet the salary expenditure of the staff proposed to be created.

X. Dermatology Department (Rs. 1.00 Lakh).

Attendance for both skin & VD patients has increased in the Department of Dematology due to awareness of hygiene in the community. The existing staff is not adequate to fulfill the requirement.

The following posts were proposed for 1987-88 and 1988-89 :-

1.	Dermatologist Spl. Gr. II/Asstt. Prog.	1
2.	G.D.M.O. II	2
3.	Dermatology Lab. Technician	1
4.	Dermatologist Asstt. (Dresser Therapist)	2

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lac is proposed for 1989-90 to meet salary expenditure of the above mentioned posts.

XI. E.N.T. Department (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

40% of our population is below the 15 years and this group of the people suffer frequently for Ear, Nose, Throat troubles. With the increase in the population and pollution in Delhi there is also increase in the incident of ENT problems. Moreover, this department has developed many sub-specialities to prevent deafness.

The following posts were proposed for 1985-86 :

1.	Supervisor/Machanic ENT	1
2.	Chair Side Asstt.	2
3.	Speech Therapist	1

The following additional posts were included in 1987-88 and 1988-89.

1.	Sr. E.N.T. Spl. Gr. I/Prof.	1
2.	Sr. E.N.T. Spl. GDMO-I	1
3.	Technical Officer (Bio-medical Engr.)	1
4.	Technical ENT (Endoscopic & other)	1
5.	Nursing Staff	4
6.	Nursing Orderlies	4
7.	Sweeper	1

These posts are yet to be sanctioned. In addition to these the following posts are also proposed for 1989-90.

1.	Sr. Hearing Therapist	1 (Rs. 2000-3500)
2.	Technician	1 (Rs. 1200-2040)

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure of the above mentioned posts.

XII. E.C.G. Section (Rs. 2.00 lacs)

Keeping in view of the requirement for both OPD and indoor patients of various disciplines particularly Medical & Paed. patients, the following posts were proposed during 1985-86 to strengthen the E.C.G. Section so as to keep pace with the increasing workload in this department.

1.	Jr. Cardiologist GDMO-I	1
2.	Technical Officer (Bio-Medical Eng.)	1
3.	ECG Technician	2
4.	ECG Assistant	2

The following additional posts were proposed during 1987-88 and 1988-89 also :-

1. Sr. Technical Supervisor	1
2. ECG Technician	2
3. ECG Assistant	2
4. Helper (Technical)	1

The above mentioned posts will continue in Annual Plan 1989-90. In addition to these the following posts are also required.

1. Sr. Med. Officer	3	Rs.3000-4500
2. Jr. Med. Officer	3	Rs.2200-4000
3. Sr. Tech. Supervisor	2	Rs.2000-3500
4. Ward Sister	1	Rs.1640-2900
5. Staff Nurse	10	Rs.1400-2300
6. Sr. Tech. Assistant	1	Rs.1640-2300
7. Technical Assistant	3	Rs.1400-2300
8. Technician ECG/CCU Assistant	19	Rs.1200-2040
9. Lab. Attendant	8	Rs. 850-1100
10. Nursing Orderly	4	Rs. 750-940
11. Sweeper	7	Rs. 750-940

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme.

XIII. EEG Section (Rs. 1.00 Lakh).

This is also an approved scheme. The requirement of the expanded Paed. Deptt. and also of the Medicine Department has to be catered for to improve medicare for the Neurological patients. The following posts were proposed during 1985-86 :-

1. Neurologist Spl. Gr.II/Asstt.Prof.	1
2. G.D.M.O. II	1
3. Technician	1
4. Technical Assistant	1

It was further proposed to include the following posts during 1987-88, which were also proposed for 1988-89 :-

1. Technician (EEG)	1
2. Technical Asstt. (EEG)	1

The above posts will spill over to Annual Plan 1989-90 and a provision of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is proposed.

XIV. Department of Pharmacy (Rs. 2.00 Lacs).

The pharmaceutical services are divided in three components, manufacturing, dispensing and evaluation (Clinical Pharmacology). It is one of the essential services. Any lapse by any section may be hazardous and likely to generate a lot of adverse public criticisms. The department has to maintain round the clock services and to dispense life saving medicines for various special clinics and indoor patients. There was no addition in the staff strength for the last 10 years. To modernise and improve the functioning of the department the following posts were included during 1985-86 :-

1. Asstt. Chief Hospital Pharmacist	2
2. Sr. Pharmacist	2
3. Class IV	2

The sanction for these posts is still awaited. The following additional posts were included in 1987-88 and 1988-89.

1. Pharmaceutical Officer	1
2. Pharmacist	4
3. Labourer/Nursing Orderlies	2

A provision of Rs. 2.00 Lacs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

XV. Health & Sanitation (Rs. 1.00 Lakh).

Sanitation is the main requisite to maintain health and hygiene of the patient and the personnel rendering the services. Being an absolutely essential services following posts were proposed during 7th Five Year Plan.

1. Sanitary Supervisor	1
2. Sanitary Inspector	2

These posts have not been sanctioned so far. The following additional posts are also proposed to be created.

1. Sanitary Officer (Diploma holder in public health course)	1
2. Barber	4
3. Sanitary Inspector	6
4. Nursing Orderlies	10
5. Sweepers	25

A provision of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is proposed for this scheme.

XVI. Public Information and Welfare Service (Rs. 2.00 Lakhs).

It is obligatory on the part of the hospital Administration to provide adequate information, guidance and help to the patients and the relatives properly. Lot of public criticism could be avoided and the crowd unnecessarily loitering inside the hospital due to lack of guidance will be minimised. The following posts were proposed to be created during 1987-88.

1. Public Relation Officer	1
2. Hospital Guide	8
3. Social Worker	2
4. U.D.C.	1
5. L.D.C.	1
6. Stretcher Bearer	4

An amount of Rs. 2.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

XVII. Health Education (Rs. 0.50 Lakh).

Health Education recently has gained tremendous importance towards prevention of disease and maintenance of normal health. It has become an absolutely essential ingredient in the hospital management.

It is an approved scheme and the following posts were proposed for 1987-88 but these are yet to be sanctioned.

1. Sr. Health Educator	1
2. Health Educator (STB/MCH) Oncology, Respiratory)	4
3. Health Visitor (MCH $\frac{1}{2}$ Paed.)	4
4. L.D.C.	1
5. Peon	1

An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for this unit.

XVIII. Purchase of Equipments (Rs. 94.50 Lacs).

The Paed. Department has already been expanded and there will be additions of beds to maternity, medical oncology, and de-addiction department etc.. Consequent to the addition of these beds the workload has increased in every department i.e. Lab., Blood Bank, Kitchen, Radiology, Laundry & Communication etc. Suitable essential equipments are to be purchased for these departments.

It is also proposed to purchase Linear Accelerator (to augment treatment for Cancer) involving an estimated cost of Rs. 1.20 Crore. It is also proposed to purchase Litoripetor, the equipment used for removal of urinary stone, involving an estimated cost of Rs. 1.95 Crores. The following staff is also required :-

1. L.D.C.	2
2. Nursing Orderly	2
3. Technical Staff	2
4. Staff Nurse	2

A provision of Rs. 94.50 Lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

11. Strengthening of Communication System (Rs. 11.00 Lacs).

This is an approved scheme under the 7th Five Year Plan. In order to strengthen the communication system of L.N.J.P.N. Hospital the following posts were included in Annual Plan 1986-87.

1. Telephone Operator	10
2. Telephone Attendant	2
3. Telephone Monitor	1
4. Telephone Supervisor	1
5. Mechanic	1
6. Cleaner	1

These posts will spill over to Annual Plan 1989-90. It is also proposed to introduce Paging System facilities in L.N.J.P.N. Hospital which

will be of great help in OPD and emergency wards to improve the efficiency and to render the prompt and efficient service. Required personnel aged can be contacted for immediate help. A provision of Rs. 11.00 Lacs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

12. Solar Energy Heating System (Rs. 12.00 Lacs).

Effective utilisation of alternative source of non-conventional source of energy is being encouraged by the Government. It is an approved scheme under the 7th Five Year Plan. No expenditure could be incurred so far due to non-finalisation of estimates. A provision of Rs. 12.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90, to install a Solar Water Heating System for this hospital.

13. Transport Section (Rs. 10.00 Lacs).

This is an approved scheme for which Rs. 9.28 Lacs is approved for 7th Five Year Plan. There is an increase in demand for ambulance services and transport facilities are also required for various extension services and other professional activities. Transport facilities are being provided to the doctors attending the emergency during odd hours. Though we have reasonably adequate number of vehicles but due to lack of drivers, mechanic, cleaner, it has become extremely difficult to maintain the services even at the minimum level of requirement.

The following posts were proposed during the 1985-86.

1. Driver Heavy Duty	4
2. Driver LMV	4
3. Cleaners	2
4. Helpers	3

In addition to the above, the following more posts were included for the year 1987-88.

1. Head Driver	3
2. Store Keeper	1
3. Mespatch Rider (Motor Cycle Driver)	1
4. U.D.C.	1
5. Peon	2

Vehicles:

1. Maruti Van	1
2. Maruti Gypsy	1

A provision of Rs. 10.00 Lacs is proposed to meet the salary expenditure and for the purchase of vehicles in 1989-90.

14. Re-organisation and strengthening of Administrative set up (Staff) (Rs. 10.00 Lacs).

The hospital is spread over a long area. The bed strength and various services is being re-organised. It has become absolutely necessary to augment and re-organise the administrative set-up to achieve the optimum level of efficiency.

It is also proposed that the administrative set-up is sub-divided into three sections headed by an Addl. Medical Superintendent. This is an approved scheme of 7th Plan.

The following posts were proposed during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

<u>1985-86</u>	
1. Purchase Officer	1
2. Head Clerk	2
3. U.D.C.	4
4. L.D.C.	10
5. Sr. Stenographer	1
6. Jr. Stenographer	2

<u>1986-87</u>	
1. DMS(A) Selection Grade/Chief Admn. Officer	1
2. Administrative Officer	2
3. Office Superintendent	2
4. Head Clerk	2
5. Sr. Stenographer	2
6. Jr. Stenographer	2
7. L.D.C.	5
8. Statistical Officer	1
9. Peon	6
10. U.D.C.	5
11. Labour Welfare Officer	1
12. Store Keeper	5

Out of these, the posts from Sl. No. 2 to 8 have been sanctioned and filled up. The following additional posts are also included in 1988-89.

<u>1988-89</u>	
1. Addl. Medical Superintendent	2
2. Accounts Officer	1
3. Asstt. Medical Superintendent	2
4. Care Taker	1
5. Asstt. House Keeper	1
6. Store Clerk/Ward Clerk	5
7. Statistical Asstt.	2
8. Head Peon	2
9. Peon	2

<u>1989-90</u>	
1. Accounts Officer	1
2. Stenographer	1
3. Peon	2

The following more posts are also proposed for creating a Planning Cell in L.N.J.P.N. Hospital.

1. Research Officer	1
2. Statistical Assistant	2
3. Statistical Investigator	2
4. Typists	2
5. Diarist/L.D.C.	1
6. Stenographer	1
7. Peon	1

A provision of Rs. 10.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure of the staff already created and proposed to be created during 1989-90.

15. Re-organisation of Medical Record Deptt.
(Rs. 2.00 Lacs).

Medical Record Keeping is a part and parcel of the continued research and training for the advancement of medical knowledge. Medical records are also required to be properly organised and kept for ready reference all the time to meet the requirement of the Police and the Court.

It is an approved scheme. The post of Medical Record Officer-1 and Medical Record Technician-2 have already been created. It is proposed to create the following more posts under this scheme.

1. Statistical Officer	1
2. Research Officer	1
3. Statistical Assistant	3
4. Daffary	2

A provision of Rs. 2.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure.

16. Re-organisation of Dietetic Deptt. (Rs. 1.00 Lakh).

The existing Dietetic Deptt. is unable to cope up with the existing work load due to expansion of the hospital bed strength. The specialised kind of diet has to be provided to different categories of patients. This is an approved scheme under the 7th Five Year Plan. The following posts were proposed during 1985-86, 1986-87.

1. Asstt. Dietician	2
2. Cook-cum-Debarer	15
3. Masalchi	2

The following additional posts were proposed for 1987-88 and 1988-89.

1. Dietetic Officer	1
2. U.D.C.	1

In addition to the above posts, the following posts are also proposed for 1989-90.

1. Store Keeper	1
2. Asstt. Store Keeper	1
3. L.D.C.	1
4. Steward	3

A provision of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure of the staff.

17. Organisation of Special Lab. Services. (Rs. 5.00 Lacs).

The laboratory services are absolutely essential for proper medicare. These services are one of the major tool for investigation and diagnosis. This is an approved scheme under the 7th Five Year Plan.

The following post were proposed during 1985-86 and 1986-87 :-

Dialysis Unit

1. Biomedical Supervisor	1
2. Technician	1
3. Technical Assistant	1
4. Laboratory Assistant	2
5. Chief Medical Officer	1
6. Sr. Medical Officer	1
7. Medical Officer	5
8. Senior Residents	2
9. Biomedical Engineer	1
10. Jr. Scientific Officer (Dialysis)	1
11. A.N.S.	1
12. Nursing Sister	1
13. Staff Nurse	7
14. Laboratory Attendant	2
15. Nursing Orderly	3
16. Sweepers	3

Pathology Laboratory

1. Pathologist Sp. Gr.II/Assoc. Prof.	1
2. Lab. Tech./Mech.	2
3. Lab. Asstt.	20
4. Lab. Attendant	20
5. Cleaners	5

Biochemistry Laboratory

1. Clinical Biochemist Sp. Gr.II/Asstt. Prof.	1
2. Lab. Technician	4
3. Lab. Assistant	7
4. Lab. Attendant	4
5. Senior Bio-Chemist	1
6. Technical Supervisor	1
7. Technical Assistant	2
8. Sweeper	1

Nuclear Medicine Laboratory

1. Specialist Gr.II/Assoc. Prof.	1
2. Bio-Nuclear Scientist (Physicist)	1
3. Laboratory Assistant	2
4. Laboratory Attendant	2

Haematology Laboratory

1. Haematologist GDMO-I	1
2. Lab. Assistant	2
3. Lab. Attendant	2

Immunology Laboratory

1. Lab. Attendant	2
2. Immunologist Sp. Gr.II	1
3. Lab. Assistant	2

Respiratory Laboratory

- 1. Respiratory Physician Sp. Gr. II/Assoc. Prof. 1
- 2. G.D.M.O. II 1
- 3. Lab. Assistant 2
- 4. Lab. Attendant 2

Metabolic and Endocrinology Lab.

- 1. Physician Sp. Gr. II (M/E) Asstt. Prof. 1
- 2. Jr. Physician G.D.M.O. II (M/E) 1
- 3. Lab. Assistant 2
- 4. Lab. Attendant 2
- 5. G.D.M.O. III 1
- 6. Senior Resident 1
- 7. Staff Nurse 1
- 8. Endocrine Chemist 1
- 9. Record Clerk 1

Cardio Laboratory

- 1. Cardiologist Sp. Gr. II/Asstt. Prof. 1
- 2. Lab. Assistant 2
- 3. Lab. Attendant 2

It is proposed to include the Laboratory Service for clinical pharmacology. It has become essential to monitor the drug uptake by the body, its utilisation, and side effects with the introduction of long range and strong antibiotics and also chemotherapeutic drugs. The following posts are also proposed to be created.

- 1. Laboratory Technician 1
- 2. Laboratory Attendant 1
- 3. G.D.M.O. II 1

A provision of Rs. 5.00 Lacs is proposed for this schem for 1989-90.

18. Addition/Alteration/Renovation of existing buildings (Rs. 100.00 Lacs).

The existing building is more than 50 years old and needs alteration/renovation even to the extent of replacement to keep it functional. The approved outlay for 7th Plan for this scheme is Rs. 100.00 Lacs. The following work will spill over to the Annual Plan 1989-90 :-

- i) Provision of A.C. Sheet and toilets in front of new O.T. Block and Gynae. Block.
- ii) Repair and renovation of new operation theatre comprising of replacement of false ceiling, inside drainage, replastering of some rooms, shutters etc..
- iii) Provision of A.C. Sheet coverage on the path connecting Nurses Hotel to Ward No. 12, 13.
- iv) Construction of boundary wall.

- v) Renovation work, Platform, Shelves, Doors and partition in C.S.S.D. Block.

A provision of Rs.100.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 to carry out the above mentioned works.

19. Computerization (Rs.2.00 lacs)

To incorporate advance technology, computerization has become essential. Efficiency and quick disposal of the cases, minimisation of the manual work load can be achieved with computerisation. Computerization will be introduced in the management of administration to reorganise the department like medical record department, financial administration, personnel Management, Inventory Control etc., The following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90.

1.	System Analyst	1
2.	Programmer	2
3.	Asstt. Programmer	2
4.	Key Punch Operator	5
5.	Stenographer	1
6.	J.D.C.	1
7.	Head Clerks	1
8.	L.D.C.	1

The total cost for the computerisation at the first instance shall be as under :-

1.	System Software and design of input and output forms - Rs.35,000/-	
2.	System Hardware	- Rs.10.00 lacs.
3.	Manpower	- Rs. 3.00 lacs.
4.	Total	- Rs.13.35 lacs.

A provision of Rs.2.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

20. Construction of a new Trauma-cum-Emergency Block
(Rs.5.00 lacs)

With the increase in both population and number of vehicles on the road in the capital city of Delhi, the pressure on casuality and emergency services augmentation of the emergency services in this hospital.

The Casuality load index which is 10% of O.P.D. (there are well over 4000 patients/Day in L.N.J.P.N. in Out Patient Department) load i.e. 400 patients are being attended every day in casuality department of which about 25% (i.e. 100 patients/day) requires admission. To render services of desired quality it requires not only organisation to deal with this load but also infrastructure to accommodate the facilities. The existing bed strength is only 48 which is far near to the need. It is proposed to construct a New Trauma-cum-Emergency Block, for which land is already available called Pocket 'A'.

and approved by the Architect for the purpose.

Construction could be phased so that phase-I with only semi-underground and ground floor could be constructed to accommodate 80 beds. After First Phase is completed the equipment such as X-rays, O.T. equipment etc. at present being utilised in 48 beded casualty could be shifted to the newly constructed block. New equipment will be required in the first phase - Hospital. Additional staff required is as under :-

1.	Asst. Medical Superintendent	1
2.	Sr. Surgeon Sp.Gr.I (Neuro/Surgeon/Prof.)	1
3.	Neuro Surgeon Sp. Gr.II	1
4.	Sr. Physician Sp. Gr.I (Neuro/Prof.)	1
5.	Sr. Ortho. Surgeon Sp. Gr.I/Prof.	1
6.	Anaesthetist Gr.II/Asst. Prof.	3
7.	Dental Surgeon Sp.Gr.II/Asstt. Prof.	1
8.	Radiologist Sp.Gr.II/Asstt. Prof.	1
9.	Prof./Sr.Surgeon Sp.Gr.I	1
10.	Asstt. Prof./GDMO-II Neuro Surgery	1
11.	Neuro Technician	1
12.	Asstt. Prof./Sp.Gr.II Physician Medicine	1
13.	Sr. Anaesthetist Sp. Gr.I/Prof.	1
14.	G.D.M.O. II	1
15.	Asstt. Prof. of Pathology/Pathologist Sp. Gr.II	1
16.	G.D.M.O. II (Biochemistry)	1
17.	Prof. of Clinical Pathology/Pathologist	1
18.	Stretcher Bearer	15
19.	Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	1
20.	Nursing Sister	6
21.	Staff Nurse	30
22.	Nursing Orderly	15
23.	Sweepers	8

Phase : II

Emergency & Casualty Block will be expanded. 1st and 2nd floor will be constructed alongwith provision of two lifts. This area will accommodate 50 beds on each floor and will be used for immediate care of the patient, where patient will be kept in the next 48 hours. This phase will be completed in the year 1989-90. A provision of Rs. 5.00 Lacs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

21. Expansion of Gynae & Obstet. Deptt. (Rs5.00Lacs).

Though the sanctioned bed strength of Gynae & Obstetric deptt. is 175 beds but the bed occupancy which should be kept 90% is 150 to 180% during the last few years. This amounts to keeping atleast Two (2) patients in almost all beds. Besides beds have been kept in V. Pandana for MTP and there also are usually 2 patients on each beds.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 Lacs is proposed for this scheme in 1989-90 to start the construction work.

VIII. GURU NANAK EYE CENTRE

1. Establishment of Guru Nanak Eye Centre
(Rs. 35.74 Lacs).

The need for creation of this centre was felt due to over crowding in LNJP Hospital where only 83 beds for eye patients were provided and the operation theatre had to be shared. Moreover there was no scope for extension.

Originally it was proposed to complete the project during 6th Plan period, but as the building could not be completed an amount of Rs. 150 lacs was approved for 7th Plan not only to complete the building but also for payment of salaries for newly created 243 posts under this scheme.

The centre now has a separate building for its wards and operation theatre with a bed capacity of 150 and three operation theatres. Recently 243 posts under Plan have been transferred to non-plan side. As the commissioning of the extended block of C.P.D. and provision of Doctor's chambers the patient rush have been increasing. A.R. Deptt. conducted a study during the current year and approved the following twelve posts :-

1. Driver	3
2. Senior Resident	1
3. Junior Resident	2
4. E.C.G. Technician	1
5. Radiologist (G.D.M.O. II)	1
6. Radiographer (Junior)	1
7. Dark Room Attendant	1
8. Chowkidar	2

In addition to the above, the following posts are also proposed to be created during the year 1989-90.

1. U.D.C.	3
2. Store Keeper	2
3. L.D.C.	4
4. Nursing Orderly	12
5. Sweeper	3

An amount of Rs. 35.74 lacs is proposed to meet the salary expenditure and the contingencies. This also included provision of purchase of equipments, like Slit lamps, Microscope and other Ophthalmic equipments.

2. Extention of existing OPD Building and
construction of Phase III (Rs.15.00 Lacs).

The present OPD Block was constructed about 2 decades ago and due to ever increasing rush of patients, the space was felt inadequate as such extension of OPD Building was planned. The extension block is almost complete and is likely to be commissioned in early 1989. Additional fittings and fixtures and furnitures are needed to make it functional.

Construction of phase III Block is also proposed and the drawings are being prepared by the architects. The construction will be started only after the necessary approval is obtained from the concerned authorities.

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

3. Strengthening of Staff & Equipment (Rs. 5.00 Lacs).

With the commissioning of the extended block of CPD, it is proposed to shift the administrative offices and stores from Phase II block to Phase I Block. This will give us enough space to commission one additional ward that will be able to accommodate 30 to 35 beds. This increased bed strength is badly needed. Additional equipment and furnitures for this ward is already being purchased. However, some new equipments will be necessary to manage this ward. The following additional staff is also proposed for proper management of this ward.

1.	Staff Nurses	(1400-2600)	6
2.	Nursing Orderly	750-940	5
3.	Sweepers	750-940	5
4.	Sanitary Supervisor (for sanitary guide).	775-1075	3

4. Introduction of New Units & Course (Rs. 1.00 Lakh).

The Medical Staff of Guru Nanak Eye Centre are being trained in various technologies. A number of workshops are being arranged every year and faculty members are encouraged to attend the workshops, seminars etc..

Re-orientation programmes and referresher courses for nurses and other paramedical officials are also being arranged. It is also planned to train the Ministerial Staff in various technologies like Computer etc.. A sum of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

IX. MAULANA AZAD MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW DELHI,

1. Additional Staff for M.A.M. College (Rs 45.00Lacs).

This is a continuing scheme from 6th Plan. The scheme aims at providing adequate Addl. Staff in M.A.M. College according to the norms laid down by M.C.I.. The College was set up in 1958 with an Annual intake of 60 Under-graduates. Since then the admission strength has gone to 200 in 1984 (including 20 B.D.S. students) but there has not been a proportionate increase in staff over the years.

The M.C.I. in its recommendations to Government of India has suggested that emphasis in Medical Education being on practical instructions and demonstration in small groups, the number of teachers must be adequate to enable such instruction to be imparted efficiently. Based on the above criteria the proposal was included in 7th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 125.00 Lakhs for the creation of various categories of new teaching and ancilliary staff. The number of Under-graduates admitted annually is 180 (MBBS) and 20 (BDS).

The Government of India have created 13 Posts of Professors and also upgraded 9 Assistant Professors to Associate level in June, 1985. Delhi Administration has conveyed sanction to the creation of 183 (Group B, C and D only) new posts under this scheme in June, 1987. In addition 32 posts of Jr. Residents have also been created under the scheme in July, 88. In addition the following teaching and supporting staff (group-A) has been approved by Delhi Admn. during 1987-88 and the proposal is pending with the Government of India.

1. Professor	6
2. Asstt. Professor	12
3. Sr. Registrar	1
4. Bio-chemist	1
5. Sr. Veterinary Surgeon	1

As per instructions of Government of India provision is also to be made to enable the Medical Staff of Medical Colleges to attend National and International Conferences. During 1989-90 6 posts of Sanitary Guides in the pay scale of Rs. 775-1025, 42 Jr. Residents will be required in view of the increase in number of seats & introduction of 3 years P.G. Course. Besides, a part of U.G. Hostel is proposed to be converted into P.G. (Girls) Hostel in view of acute demand by Girls and as such 1-House Keeper (Girls), 1-L.D.C., 3-Cooks & 7-Bearers are also proposed to be created for the new Girls P.G. Hostel. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is required on this account. The total financial requirement will be Rs. 45.00 lacs for 1989-90.

2. Construction of Library Block (Rs.14.00Lacs).

Construction of a Library for M.A.M. College was taken up during 6th Plan period and was completed during 1985-86. With the shifting of Library to new building which is 4 times to its previous space and also due to its working from 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 mid-night it is imperative to provide Addl.

Staff. Besides purchase of new books, the following staff has been sanctioned to cope with the increased work load :-

1.	Librarian	2
2.	Asstt. Librarian	4
3.	Library Attendent	2

There is a persistent demand from the students that our Library should function round the clock for 24 hours. For this, we will have to augment our Library Staff to achieve this objective. The following staff is required to start 24 hours library service.

1.	Sr. Librarian	Rs. 2200-4000	1
2.	Sr. Documentalist	Rs. 1500-2900	2
3.	Documentalist	Rs. 1400-2300	1
4.	Cataloguer	Rs. 1400-2300	2
5.	Librarian	Rs. 1400-2300	2
6.	Asstt. Librarian	Rs. 950-1500	2
7.	Library Attndt. (Sr.) - cum - Gestetner Operation	Rs. 800-1150	2+2
8.	Library Attndt. (Jr.) -cum- Daftary.	Rs. 750-940	3
9.	Gate Keeper	Rs. 750-940	5

In addition to creation of above posts, fund will be required for purchase of Library Books & Journals worth Rs. 5.00 lacs. Besides, Rs. 1.00 lakh will also be needed for minor capital works to be executed in the existing buildings. The total financial implications on the above items will be Rs. 14.00 lacs during the year 1989-90.

3. Re-orientation of Medical Education (Rs. 17.00 lacs)

The concept of the primary Health Centre and its sub-centres as a mechanism for providing health services to rural masses was put into practice in 1952. Subsequently it is all along being reiterated to improve the quality of service in the Primary Health Centre and strengthening of existing centres before opening of new ones.

The M.A.M. College give its services at 3 PHCs namely Alipur, Narela and Khanjhawala and as per regulation of Medical Council of India we need following staff :-

1.	Professor	1
2.	Assoc. Professor	1
3.	Asstt. Professor (Med., Paed., Opth.)	3
4.	G.D.M.O.-II	3
5.	Public Health Nurse	3
6.	Stenographer	1
7.	Driver	6
8.	Sweeper	4
9.	Orderlies	4
10.	Chowkidars	4
11.	Sanitary Inspector	3
12.	Store Keepers	3
13.	Cooks	3
14.	Accountant	1

Out of the above the following staff has been sanctioned.

1.	Assoc. Professor	1
2.	Asstt. Professor	2
3.	Medical officer/Jr. Class-I/GD-II	2
4.	Public Health Nurse	2
5.	Stenographer	1
6.	Sweeper	2
7.	Orderlies	2
8.	Chowkidars	2
9.	Sanitary Inspector	2
10.	Store Keeper	2
11.	Cooks	2
12.	Accountant	-

In addition we are constructing Hostels for Interns at the 3 PHCs. Work in this regard at Narela and Alipur is nearing completion and is likely to be started soon at Kanjhawala. We would require the following supportive staff at Kanjhawala.

1.	Public Health Nurse	1
2.	Sweeper	1
3.	Orderly	1
4.	Chowkidar	1
5.	Sanitary Inspector	1
6.	Store Keeper	1
7.	Cook	1

To carry on with the above activities, a provision of Rs. 17.00 Lacs would be needed for the year 1989-90.

4. Dental Wing (Rs. 17.00 Lacs).

Dental Wing in the M.A.M. College was set up in 1983 with an intake of 20 students in BDS course. The following posts have been sanctioned so far.

1.	Professor	1
2.	Assoc. Professor	4
3.	Asstt. Professor	6
4.	Demonstrators	6
5.	Dental Hygienist (Sr.)	1
6.	Dental Mechanic (Sr.)	1
7.	Chair-Side-Asstt.	6
8.	Clinical Lab. Cleaner	5
9.	Lab. Attendant	8
10.	Lecturers	2
11.	Head Clerk	1
12.	Dental Dyginist	2
13.	Lab. Technician	1
14.	Dental Mechanic	2
15.	Junior Residents	20

Besides proposal for creation of 10 posts of Sr. Residents, 9 Lecturers and 20 Interns as per norm laid down by Dental Council of India are required to be created during 1989-90. This would not only satisfy the norms but also provide actual training/working facilities to the students who pass out from this College.

Construction work of about Rs. 2.00 Lacs has also been carried out in the Dental Wing during last 4 years. This includes laying of channels, constn.

of workshop and setting up of Dental Lab; A provision of Rs. 17.00 Lacs would be needed (Rs. 1.00 Lakh under Capital, Rs. 8.00 Lacs for Staff already sanctioned, Rs. 5.00 Lacs for new staff and Rs.3.00 Lacs on other items of contingencies) for 1989-90.

5. Extension of Pathology Block (Rs. 12.85 Lacs).

The construction work of two new floors over existing Pathology Block is nearing completion. An amount of Rs. 12.85 Lacs will be required during 1989-90 for total completion of all works.

6. Security Cell in M.A.M. College (Rs. 2.00 Lacs).

M.A.M. College is a cluster of good number of buildings besides, the main college building it has one Teaching Block, Animal House, Library, Gas Plant, 5-Hostels Buildings, One Auditorium, Mortuary and Type-IV, V and VI residential complex. A large number of people roam about in the college campus thereby creating security risks. Accordingly a Security Cell was established.

One Security Officer, One A.S.O. and 20 Guards were sanctioned under the scheme. With the coming up of new buildings in the near past viz. U.G. Hostel, Library and Animal House the present staff is finding it difficult to provide adequate security and we need some more staff for the strengthening of Security Cell. Accordingly it is proposed to have one more A.S.O. and 10 Guards under the Scheme. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90.

7. Estt. of a Centre for Medical Education (Rs. 20.00 Lacs).

Medical Education all over the world is in a continuous process of dynamic flux. Pressures from the Medical Community and the need of society are forcing unprecedented changes for improving and adopting the curricula and instructional methods for the Medical and para-medical personnel. The response to these pressures is seen at all levels ranging from the national university, institutional and departmental levels to individual teachers in Medical Education. Medical Education in India has problems of its own, for which a national centre for Medical Education is very essential. Such a centre would essentially be a response to the local needs, rather than an attempt to emulate the western experiments. With this view it was proposed to establish a "Centre".

The main guidelines for structure of the centre will be :-

1. Medical Teachers and educators will be actively involved.
2. It will be capable of working in all areas of Medical Education.

3. It will be responsible to the needs of various teaching deptt. and collaboration with them in its service and research activities.

The core organisation of the centre, with minimum effective academic establishment will be a Director supported by specialists educational technology, system analyst, computer programme drawn from the faculty on a part-time basis. Following staff has been sanctioned for the purpose besides, equipments books and other contingencies but due to separate & specific nature of work we need a special set of staff and the posts in question are to be nomenclated specifically for centre for Medical Education.

1.	Asstt. Graphic Artist	2
2.	Photographer Movie	1
3.	Photographer /	1
4.	Technical Asstt	2
5.	Tech. Supervisor	1
6.	Technicians	2
7.	Librarian	1
8.	Attendants	5
9.	Private Secretary	1
10.	Office Supdt.	1
11.	L.D.C.	2
12.	Stenographer	1
13.	Peon	1
14.	Sweeper	1

In addition following equipments will also be required for the Centre :-

1. Audio Visual Aids.
2. Close Circuit T.V. Unit (V.C.R., T.V. & Camera)
3. Video & Sound System
4. Self learning Laboratories etc.
5. Personnel Computer

Adequate provisions will also be required for liveries, travel allowances, Library Books, Furniture and One Staff Car. The total financial involvement in the scheme would be Rs.20.00 Lacs during 1989-90.

The following Group 'A' posts have been recommended by Delhi Administration and the matter is under consideration of Government of India.

1.	Professor	1
2.	Asstt. Professor	1

3. Construction of Sports Complex (Rs.3.35 Lacs).

This is also an approved plan scheme under 7th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs but due to non-finalisation of Master Plan of the complex this scheme could not be implemented. Now a decision has been taken regarding the location of sports complex.

Needless to mention that with enrolment of more than 100 students we would like to have a play field tracks for athelatics activities for the physical and extra curricular activities of students as early as possible. Details are being worked out by P.W.D..

A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

9. Construction of Staff Quarters (Rs.0.60Lakh).

M.A.M. College and associated hospitals have on roll about 300 specialits/Doctors. Provision of residential accommodation in the campus is desired for patients care. For the above number of specialists staff we have only 20-Type-IV and 16 Type-V flats. In view of this there is a dire need of further addition in residential accommodation for them. For this purpose this scheme was included in the 7th Plan.

There is a plot/land available which has already been earmarked for construction of multi-storied staff quarters in the campus and it is proposed to construct atleast 40 Type-III/IV/V quarters during 1989-90. A token provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is being proposed during 1989-90.

10. Spl. Equipments for different Deptt..
(Rs. 25.00 Lacs).

Efficient diagnostic facilities and consequently services for patients and public depend on the availability of latest technology. The scientific advances in technology have been in geometric progression and while in 1958 when the College founded the technological gap between M.A.M. College and a modern college in West was 10 to 15 years, this gap is now more than 25 years. If Medical Education and Lab. services for patient care, are to keep pace there is an urgent need to close the above gap.

With this object a scheme for providing special equipments was included in the 7th Five Year Plan of the College. Under the scheme, it is proposed to keep pace with the latest facilities and technology available in the interest of teaching, training, services of patients and research by providing sophisticated equipments etc. to following departments of M.A.M. College.

1. Pharmacology
2. Physiology
3. Pathology
4. Medicine
5. Obstet. & Gynae.
6. Microbiology
7. Forensic Medicine
8. E.N.T.
9. Bio-chemistry

A provision of Rs. 25.00 lacs has been proposed for 1989-90.

11. Construction of P.G. Hostel (Rs.9.50 Lacs).

Training for post-graduates has also been started in the College and at present it has 147 Junior and 72 Senior Residents. The report of Kartar Singh Committee recommended residential accommodation for

these categories. Keeping in view this mandatory recommendation a P.G. Hostel was carved-out from the Nurses Hostel. The Nurses also were badly in need of Hostel accommodation and the need for a separate P.G. Hostel is imminent. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 30.00 Lacs was got approved for this purpose in the 7th Five Year Plan but due to non-availability of land the scheme could not be implemented. During 1989-90 it is again proposed to locate proper site and as such a provision of Rs. 9.50 Lacs is proposed for taking construction of the P.G. Hostel.

12. Strengthening of Book Bank (Rs. 2.00 Lacs).

Book Bank was started in the College for the help of needy students in 1963 with the initial investment of Rs. 0.30 Lacs by the University Grants Commission. Subsequently more books and new editions were added from time to time. But there has been no regular flow of funds and sufficient number of copies of new editions could not be added and the very purpose of the scheme is not served due to its limitations.

Keeping in view the fact that text-books for P.G. Students are very expensive and the need to have adequate number of copies in the Book Bank is essential, it is proposed to have books worth Rs. 2.00 Lacs every year. A provision of Rs. 2.00 Lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for purchase of more new books.

13. Introduction of P.G. Diploma Course in Hospital Administration (Rs. 5.00 Lacs.)

A number of post-graduate degree/diploma courses are being run by M.A.M. College but there is no course for Hospital Administration.

In order to introduce the DH Course this scheme was included in 7th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 8.00 Lacs but due to non-sanctioning of P.G. students it could not be started so far. Under the scheme we require creation of 10 posts of Junior Residents as 10 M.B.B.S. Doctors with adequate background are to be admitted in this course as students. Joint teaching will be organised along with post-graduate students of other courses run by M.A.M. College. Staff of administration of L.N.J.P.N. Hospital will also be available to start the course under P.S.M. Deptt. of the College. It is proposed to invite Guest lecturers from National Institute of Health & Family Welfare and Delhi University.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

14. Introduction of M.L.T. Courses (Rs. 9.00 Lacs).

To provide facilities for technical training, it was proposed to introduce this scheme during 7th Plan with a provision of Rs. 20.00 Lacs as no M.L.T. Course is available for men in Delhi. The same has not yet been started due to non-

sanctioning of adequate staff. The course will stand one per year. There will be an added benefit of starting it in this complex as it will enable the old employees to join the course and pass the M.L.T. Diploma. This will open promotion avenues and the staff will not get frustrated. The need for this course is felt more when for all technical posts, M.L.T. Diploma has been made compulsory in the Recruitment Rules. Following staff is required to start this course :

1.	Asstt. Professor	Rs. 1100-1800+NPA	1
2.	Lecturer	Rs. 700-1600+NPA	2
3.	Jr. Lecturer	Rs. 550-900	2
4.	Lecturer in Chemistry	Rs. 700-1300	1
5.	Technician	Rs. 330-560	6
6.	Lab. Attendants	Rs. 210-270	6
7.	Typist	Rs. 267-400	1
8.	Sweepers	Rs. 196-232	2
9.	Part-time Lecturer	Rs. 330-560	1
10.	Instrument Mech.	Rs. 330-550	1

Besides, for special equipments, furniture, Glassware and Chemicals we will be requiring about Rs. 3.00 Lacs. A provision of Rs. 9.00 Lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90.

15. Diploma Course for Operation Room Asstt. (Rs. 6.00 Lacs Rev.).

The scheme was included in 7th Plan with a view to provide technical education to Operation Room Asstt. with an approved outlay of Rs. 15.00 lacs but due to non-sanctioning of staff the course could not be started so far.

The main objective of the scheme is to provide facilities for technical training of personnel to enable them to work as Operation Room Asstt. Although training courses for Radiographers, Lab. Asstts. and Physio-therapists are available in Delhi, no facility for training of Operation Room Asstt. exists in the Country. It is, therefore, proposed to start this course in M.A.M. College to have qualified and trained personnel to work in O.Ts. The course will be of 2 years duration and 10 seats per year will be available for admission.

A provision of Rs. 6.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the expenditure of staff, equipment and contingencies.

16. Provision of Generator Set in M.A.M. College. (Rs. 11.10 Lacs).

During the past few years power failure has become a routine and frequent feature in the College campus and causes a great set back in the smooth functioning of research work and Laboratories. This position becomes worse as the College feed to the requirements of L.N.J.P.N. Hospital in carrying out various tests etc. which ultimately play a big role in patients care. With this defective power supply patients specimens and costly reagents and strains

replaced easily. L.N.J.P.N. Hospital has a very small generator and is hardly sufficient for operation theatres in case of power break-down.

Accordingly it was proposed to set up a generator in the College during 7th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs. P.W.D. authorities were asked to work out the details in this regard and they have informed that a generator in the College, with a total cost of Rs. 22.00 Lakhs will be ideal for the needs of the complex. A provision of Rs. 11.10 Lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90 as per requirement of P.W.D..

17. Setting up of a Computerised Telephone Exchange (Rs. 6.00 Lacs).

M.A.M. College has become a vast complex with a 10 main buildings within 1-KM radius. The communication network for the complex is very poor at the moment. During next few years some more buildings may camp-up and this position will worsen. We at present managing with only 50 lines out of P.X Board of 8 direct lines where as the requirement is for 200 lines atleast. It is, therefore, proposed to have a computer terminal presently with 96 outlines in various Deptt. Hospitals, speciality ward and laboratories. The scheme was got approved in 7th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs. Details of the Telephone Exchange have been worked out in consultation with Deptt. of Electronics. It is likely to be installed shortly.

Three posts of Telephone Operator in the pay scale of Rs. 950-1500 are proposed to be created during the year 1989-90.

18. Setting up of Para Clinic Block (Rs. 0.10 Lakh).

Lab. investigations are increasingly playing important role in the patient care and treatment. For effective treatment of many ailments reliable and quick lab. reports are required. The Lab. should be located in the Hospital premises. In case if the lab. is near the hospital, the Doctor can discuss the cases with Lab. Reporters without any loss of time. Many times better diagnoses and treatment of patient can be achieved by useful discussions between treating Doctor and Lab. Doctor. With the view it was proposed to have a separate Para-Clinic Block as near to hospital as possible in the 7th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 75.00 Lacs. Due to non-finalisation of Master Plan of the complex land could not be made available. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed under the Annual Plan 1989-90 for this scheme.

19. Setting up of students Convenience Centre (Rs. 0.10 Lakh),

The M.A.M. College has a residential complex consisting of 2 Boys Hostel accommodating 700 students,

Girls hostel for 200 Students, 1-P.G. Hostel having 100 students, 2-Hostels for residential doctors, Nurses and other residential flats. The students are posted in wards and they have to attend the lectures, practicals and night posting. They find it difficult to visit shops outside the campus for petty purchases of articles of daily use. It is proposed that for such a huge complex a student convenience centre consisting of stationery counter, book counter, general supply counter and a post office be constructed in the campus. Due non-availability of suitable site this could not come up so far. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 Lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

20. Setting up of Electronics Data Processing Unit (Rs. 1.00 Lakh).

The department of P.S.M. carried out numerous surveys in the rural and urban areas, as well as census in the rural areas of the rural field work. A population of about 30,000 is being covered at the moment and with the start of re-orientation of Medical Education scheme, the population will increase to over 3.00 lacs.

The need of the hour is for speed, accuracy and reliability in the analysis of these data so that the findings are available in time for preventive action. The only way to achieve this is through computerisation.

In this connection, a meeting was held with the Secretary (Plg.) for implementation of the scheme COMPUTER CENTRE IN DELHI ADMN. for which an outlay of Rs. 6.00 Lacs is available in the 7th Plan. In the meeting it was decided that the Deptt. intending to make use of computer centre should put up the proposal for setting up Computer in their Deptts. Accordingly feasibility to have computers in College Library & Accounts Branch is being worked out. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

21. Modernisation of various Deptt's. of M.A.M.C. (Rs. 23.00 Lacs).

With the introduction of new techniques and methods and also with the advancement of Medical Education and Research all round the world during past one decade there is an urgent need to equip the Deptts. of M.A.M.C. College with latest equipments and laboratories according to the need of the hours. This will help in patient care for early diagnosis and timely treatment. Modernisation of various Deptts. was suggested in 7th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 68.00 Lacs. Following units/Labs. in various Deptts. are proposed to be added under the scheme :-

1. Bifurcation of Radiology Deptt.
2. Setting up of Medico Legal Post Mortem work Centre.
3. Toxicology Centre.
4. Taking over of Phase Typing Centre.

5. Endocrine and Metabolic Lab.
6. Modernisation of Cytogenetic Lab. in the Deptt. of Pathology.
7. Paediatric Micromethod Lab.
8. Setting up of a Virology Lab. in Microbiology Deptt.
9. Setting up of Urology Deptt. & Paed. Surgery Deptt. in M.A.M.C..

i) Bifurcation of Radiology Deptt. : As per mandatory requirement of M.C.T. the Radiology Deptt. is to be bifurcated in "Radiolotherapy" and "Radio-diagnosis". Following staff is required for the two bifurcated departments and some of the posts have already been sanctioned and the remaining posts are proposed to be created during the year 1989-90.

	<u>RADIO-THERAPY</u>		<u>RADIO-DIAGNOSIS</u>	
	<u>Propo- sed.</u>	<u>Post created</u>	<u>Propo- sed.</u>	<u>Post created.</u>
1. Professor	1	-	-	-
2. Assoc. Prof.	2	-	2	-
3. Asstt. Prof.	2	-	2	-
4. Store Keeper	2	2	2	2
5. Sr. Residents	5	5	2	2
6. Stenographers	1	1	1	1
7. L.D.C.	2	2	2	2
8. Tutor	1	1	-	-
9. Tech. Asstt.	2	2	2	2
10. Lecturer (Physics)	1	-	-	-
11. Sr. Radiographer	2	2	-	-
12. CLASS-IV	4	-	2	2
13. Jr. Residents	8	8	2	2

ii) Setting up of Medico Legal Centre : In 1982 total post-mortem cases were 650 and it is expected that this number would increase to 900 in 1988. As per norms/recommendations of the committee constituted for the purpose by Government of India there should be 11 doctors for conducting post-mortem work for 800 cases per year. At present we have sanctioned strength of specialists in Forensic Medicine Deptt.. However, following supporting staff is essentially required for the work.

	<u>Reqd.</u>	<u>Sanctioned</u>	<u>Addl. reqd.</u>
1. Tech. Assistant	2	2	-
2. Post Mortem Tech.	7	4	3
3. Post Mortem Asstt.	6	4	2
4. Post Mortem Attdt.	8	4	4
5. L.D.C.	2	1	1
6. Stenographer	1	1	-
7. Photographer	1	-	1
8. Dark Room Attdt.	1	-	1
9. Safai Karamcharies	2	2	-

iii) Toxicology Centre: The cases of so called poisoning do not get adequate treatment after admission in Hospital due to lack of Lab. analysis facilities to detect the nature of poison. It ultimately reflects itself in the increased morbidity and mortality rate in the group of cases. The setting up of Toxicology service centre is aimed at providing :

- 1) Analysis facilities for body hide in poisoning cases.

- 2) Analysis of tissues and fluids from post-mortem in poisoning cases and thus allow quick final opinion.

The result of analysis will be given within a few hours and this service will be available round the clock. The following staff is required for the Centre,

1.	Sr. Scientific Officer	1
2.	Jr. Scientific Officer	1
3.	Technical Asstt.	2
4.	Technician	4
5.	Lab. Assistant	4
6.	Lab. Attendant	6
7.	Sweeper	2
8.	Clerk	1

iv) Taking over of phage typing Centre : This centre has been in existence for the last 10 years with the financial grant from Indian Council of Medical Research. This is recognised as the National Centre for Staphylococcal Phage Typing and has been doing excellent work in the Control of Hospitals infection. The Indian Council of Medical Research as a policy do not grant finance for such centres beyond 10 years. The Centre is internationally recognised and has been taken over by Delhi Administration with the following sanctioned staff :-

1.	Research Assistant	1
2.	Lab. Technician	1
3.	Lab. Attendant	2
4.	L.D.C.	1
5.	U.D.C.	1

In addition to above it is proposed to create one post of Research Officer in the scale of Rs. 2200-4000 during 1989-90.

V) Endocrine and Metabolic Lab. : A large number of new cases of Endocrine and Metabolic diseases got registered in the Endocrine and Metabolic Clinic of L.N.J.P.N. Hospital (year 1982 - 1560, Year 1983 - 1618). Many more types of cases are not referred to the clinic (MOED year 1982-100153, year 1983-106995) due to lack of investigational facilities and staff in the Deptt. The Endocrine disease are generally chronic in nature and got added up in the follow up clinic. About 150-200 old cases on Mondays and 40-50 cases on Thursdays are seen even though revisit appointment is made once in 1-3 months (Total number of patients seen in the clinic 1982-8895, 1983-18978) Many patients go away disappointed due to inordinate delays in arriving at correct diagnosis (investigations) and hence prompt treatment. Once a final diagnosis is made with the revolution in and normal life, unlike and outcome in other chronic disease (such as kidney, arthritis etc.) .

There is also a need to strengthen teaching of post-graduates in Medicine in the areas of Endocrinology and Metabolism which includes such pressing and common diseases like goitre and diabetes. Further, more, new courses (approved by MCI) should be started

such as Diploma in Diabatology, Diploma National Board of Examination (Endocrinology). While asked for these posts, equipments, space etc. norms of MCI and National Board of Examination in Endocrinology have been kept in mind.

Following staff is needed for a full-fledged Endocrine and Metabolic Lab. during the year 1989-90.

1.	Assoc. Professor	1
2.	Asstt. Professor	1
3.	G.D.M.O.	1
4.	Sr. Resident	1
5.	Endocrine Chemist	1
6.	Tech. Asstt.	1
7.	L.D.C.	1
8.	Lab. Asstt.	2
9.	Class IV	1

vi) Modernisation of Cytogenetic Lab. in the Deptt. of Pathology: Tremendous developments have taken place in Cytogenetics for diagnosis of congenital abnormalities, detection and treatment of different malignancy particularly lenkemiss and lymphomas Family Planning and Welfare, detection of sterility cases and lastly study in the field of Toxically & Environmental Pollution.

Therefore, it is proposed to modernise the Cytogenetic Lab. by introducing the following facilities.

1. Intranterine detection of Congenital anomalies.
2. Cytogenetic investigations of sterility cases.
3. Detection, treatment and Prognosis of lenkemias.
4. Testing of Antilekemic drug sensibility.
5. Investigations concerning Family Planning and Fertility.
6. Investigation on the mutagenic effect of environmental pollution and toxicity.
7. To conduct research.

The requirement of staff are as follows :-

1.	Research Officer	1
2.	Lab. Technician	1
3.	Lab. Attendant	1
4.	L.D.C.	1

vii) Paediatric Micromethod Lab: It is proposed to set up a Paediatric Micromethod Lab. attached to the Paediatrics Deptt. of the M.A.M.College with a view to provide teching and research facilities to the P.G. students and essential and emergency investigations in microsample (0.1 to 0.2 ml.) of blood for the large number of children admitted to the Paediatrics Deptt. for the M.A.M. College and L.N.J.P.N. Hospital.

The Lab. shall be able to provide the following herematological and biochemical investigations :-

Blood : Hb, TLC, DLC, P.S. & M.P.
 B.S.R.
 Platelet counts
 B.T.C.T. Prothrombintive

Serum Electrolyte Na, K.
 Blood Urea, Blood Sugar
 C. Bilimubin Direct & Indirect
 C.B.F. Biochemistry
 Blood Ph. Bicarbs, PCO₂ base deficit
 Other investigations to be made available on a
 routine (non-Emergency) basis
 Bone Marrow
 Hemoglobin Electrophoresis
 Postel Hemaglobin
 Serum Iron and T.I.B.C.
 S.C. Ct. P.T. Alkaline Phosphate
 Serum Creatinin, Serum Anyase.

Other special investigations like sweat
 Electrolyte, D-xylene absorption, etc. absorption etc.
 can also be made available. For the same we need the
 following staff :-

Designation	Scale of pay	No. reqd. for	
		Hemato- logy	Bioche- mistry
1. Consultant	1100-1800	1	-
2. Senior Supervisor	500-900	1	1
3. Tech. Assut.	425-700	1	1
4. Technician	300-560	1	1
5. Lab. Assut.	200-450	2	1
6. Lab. Assut.	100-260	1	1
7. Sweper	196-232	1	1

viii) Setting up of Virology Lab. in Microbiology

Deptt. : There is a need for setting up a
 proper Virology Deptt. since at present there is no
 functioning Virology Section. Virology is a specialise
 branch. Diagnostic Virology is of paramount importance
 to provide proper care in clinical medicine. In
 addition, Virology holds immense research potential in
 several areas including vaccine production, cancer
 and community health. Proper diagnoses of Virological
 infection is only provided by Lab. isolation and
 serology.

It is proposed to set up a Virology Lab. in
 M.A.M. College with the following staff :-

1. Tech. Assut.	1
2. Technician	1
3. Lab. Assut.	1
4. Animal Attendant	1
5. Sweper	1

Besides equipments like laminar flow, Deep
 Freeze, Microscope with attachments, Centrifuge
 Microfuge will also be required.

8. Setting up of Urology Deptt. & Paed. Surgery
 Deptt. in M.A.M.

It is proposed to set up speciality departments
 under the overall supervision of General Surgery in
 L.N.J.L.N. Hospital. The Departments will in the
 field of Urology, Plastic Surgery and Paediatric
 Surgery.

The necessity for specialised departments has
 been felt round the world and they have been set up
 with specific objectives.

Urology : It is proposed to set up a Urology Deptt. with the following posts :-

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Associate Professor | 1 |
| 2. Assistant Professor | 1 |

Plastic Surgery Department : It is proposed to open Plastic Surgery Department with the following posts :-

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Associate Professor | 1 |
| 2. Assistant Professor | 1 |

Paed. Surgery : It is also proposed to open Department of Paed. Surgery by creating the following posts :-

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Associate Professor | 1 |
| 2. Assistant Professor | 2 |

An amount of Rs. 18.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for Modernisation of various departments of M.A.M. College.

22. Provision of Fire-fighting arrangement (Rs. 8.50 Lacs).

The administrative approval and expenditure sanction amounting to Rs. 19.50 lakhs was already been granted for the Wet Riser System in 400-Under Graduate Student Hostel and Central Animal House in M.A.M. College, New Delhi during the year 1988-89. However, there is a need for Rs. 8.50 lacs for Automatic Fire Alarm System in 400-Under Graduate Student Hostel and Central Animal House. A provision of Rs. 8.50 lacs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

23. Addition, Alteration and renovation of buildings (Rs. 19.00 Lacs).

Present building of M.A.M. College was constructed in 1959 and since then a lot of modifications of alteration have been felt. Due paucity of funds no substantial addition/alteration could be made. The P.W.D. every now and then express their inability to carry out the repairs/changes required in the existing buildings. To name some them are :-

- Constn. of Dust Bin.
- Constn. of Generator Room.
- Repair of Staff Quarters.
- Improvement of Street Lights System.
- Voltage Stabilizer in Central Animal House.
- Wire rope electric Hoise in Library.

In order to over come the long felt need for addition/alteration, the scheme has been included in Plan. A provision of Rs. 19.00 Lacs is proposed for 1989-90 to carry out the above improvement works in the college building.

X. G.B. Pant Hospital

Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital was started in 1964 as a super speciality referral hospital and is at present providing facilities for treatment in Cardiology, Cardiac Thoracic Surgery, Neurology, Neuro-Surgery, Gastroenterology, Gastroenterology Surgery and Psychiatry. There is also a Nursing Home attached to this hospital. An amount of Rs. 2000 lakhs has been approved for various schemes under seventh Five Year Plan.

Brief details of schemes proposed for 1989-90 are as under :-

1. Store-cum-Lab. Block : (Rs. 60.00 lacs)

G.B. Pant Hospital was designed as an annexe of LNJP Hospital. No separate accommodation for store and laboratories was built. But with the completion of 500 beds for various specialities number of special investigations will be required round the clock and for this a separate proper laboratory service has to be developed. Similarly more sophisticated equipment and drugs are required for every patient in the specialities, necessitating the need for a separate proper store to provide efficient service to the hospital. Technical approval of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi has already been received. Special relaxation has been given by Government of India for construction of multi storey building. It is expected to be completed in 2½ years. Expenditure sanction involving an estimated cost of Rs. 1,65,38,720/- has also been received. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 for undertaking the construction work.

2. Lecture-cum-Research Block : (Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

G.B. Pant Hospital is also a teaching institution for super specialities, but it does not have essential facilities like Lecture Halls, Seminar Rooms, Post-graduate student Room, Biological, Psychological, Electronics, Chemical, Bio-Chemical Research and Analysis Laboratories, proper library for reference books and teaching alongwith reprint and photostate facilities. Besides, there is no office space for the faculty members. Offices of the faculty members will also be located in this building. This vast gap is proposed to be filled up by constructing a multistoreyed Lecture-cum-Research Block at an approximate cost of Rs. 105 lakhs. The scheme has been technically approved by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90.

3. Construction of Staff Quarters : (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

There is acute shortage of residential accommodation for the various categories of essential duty staff. As such this scheme for construction of 40 type V, 40 type VI and 30 type III quarters have been drawn up at a projected cost of Rs. 85 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs exists in the 7th Five Year Plan and Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90 to start the construction work.

4. Expansion of GB Pant Hospital : (₹.108.00 lakhs)i) Construction of 110 bedded Block (₹.80.00 lakhs)

In the first phase the GB Pant Hospital was started with 280 beds and later on 110 beds were added to it till 1980. This includes addition of 40 Nursing Home beds which were constructed during 1979-80. It is proposed to complete part of the building in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90.

Construction work is in progress. E.F.C. Memo has already been cleared by the Govt. of India. An allocation of ₹.80.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 to complete the construction work.

ii) Referral Clinic and Date Retrival Centre (₹.2.00 lakhs)

G.B. Pant Hospital is mainly a referral hospital for the various specialities and it is proposed to construct a building as a part of the hospital to analyse the investigation of all the referral cases for specialities treatment. This block will be constructed in place of the cycle stand and garages near Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg to give easy access to the patients. Anticipated cost of this projects is about ₹.150 lakhs. Amount of ₹.2.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90 to start the construction work.

iii) Administrative Block : (₹.2.00 lakhs)

With the expansion of G.B. Pant Hospital, administrative staff has gradually increased and there is acute shortage of space. With the completion of other projects like construction of 110 bedded block and addition of academic wing for the post - graduate (Lecture-cum-Research Block) administrative staff will be required necessitating more space for the administration, academic, accounts and secretarial work and this justifies the construction of a separate administrative block in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. The ground floor of the Referral Clinic and Date Retrival centre is proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of ₹.50 lakhs. An amount of ₹.2 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

iv) Construction works for connecting corridor : (₹.2 lakhs)

Between G.B. Pant Hospital and Orthopaedic Block of LNJP Hospital it is proposed to construct a connecting corridor. There are lot of referral cases from LNJP Hospital for different departments i.e. Cardiac-Surgery, Neuro-Surgery, Chest Disease Emyomas who need lot of regular care and a connected corridor is essential for easy movement of the patients who are to be carried to or from the respective departments. This will also cater for patients, who are being looked after by the faculty members of LNJP Hospital in G.B. Pant Hospital, Nursing Home. The proposed cost of this corridor is approximately ₹.10 lakhs amount of ₹.2 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90.

v) Rehabilitation Centre (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Patients of Neurology, Neuro-surgery, Cardiology, Cardiac Surgery are required to be rehabilitated. For this purpose, it is proposed to have Rehabilitation Centre in the G.B. Pant Hospital. The approximate cost of this project will be Rs. 11 lakhs. An amount of 10.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90.

vi) Construction of one more floor over the existing building of G.B. Pant Hospital (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

With the increase in the number of staff, more rooms for the faculty member are required as the space available for them is not sufficient. At a time 2 Officers have to sit in one room. There is a lack of space for the various laboratories and stores. Arrythemia Centre will have to be located in this floor. The approximate cost will be Rs. 10 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90 for Arrythemia Centre. It is not being considered feasible to construct Arrythemia Centre at this site, therefore, another site within the hospital complex is being finalised.

vii) Extension of Psychiatry Deptt. (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Department has extreme shortage of space and this deficiency will be corrected by constructing additional accommodation on the adjoining land available for this purpose. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 10 lakhs.

An allocation of 2 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 666 lakhs (capital) is approved in the 7th Five Year Plan for the above schemes of expansion of G.B. Pant Hospital and a sum of 108.00 lakhs for is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90 for execution of aforesaid works.

5. Modernisation of Kitchen and Extension (Rs. 2 lakhs)

The building of the Kitchen has been renovated and it is proposed to equip it with modern equipments. The approximate cost of the equipments will be Rs. 4 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is approved in the 7th Five Year Plan and Rs. 2 lakhs is required in Annual Plan 1989-90 for the purchase of equipments.

6. Construction of Nurses Hostel (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to construct one hundred fifty room Nurses Hostel on the space which is going to be allocated to G.B. Pant Hospital for expansion. There is acute shortage for the residential accommodation for nurses. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

7. Renovation of G.B. Pant Hospital (Rs. 20 lakhs)

Under this scheme, it is proposed to centrally air condition the ICU/CCU, various wards and now and then certain changes for the improvement of the hospital that may crop up. Various estimates of works of additions and alternations in the hospital will also be covered in this scheme. The scheme has been cleared by the standing finance Committee.

A sum of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

8. De-addiction Unit (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to create number of posts on the pattern approved by Gopalan Committee constituted by Government of India required for 20 bedded block of the De-addiction Unit. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure of its staff.

9. Additional Staff for Units (Rs.106 lakhs)

On account of all round increase in the work load of various departments, this scheme was included in the 7th Five Year Plan to get the various posts created for this hospital.

Details of various posts included in Annual Plan 1989-90 and the new posts for which provision is required are detailed as under :-

S.No.	Name of the post	Post included in 7th Plan.	Poststo be created in 1989-90.
1.	2.	3.	4

Department of Cardiology :

1.	Associate Professor	1	1
2.	Sister Incharge	1	-
3.	Tech. Assistant (computer)	1	-
4.	Store Clerk (LDC)	1	-
5.	Staff Nurse	6	10
6.	Technical Assistant (cine Ango Lab.)	1	6
7.	Lab. Assistant	1	2
8.	Nursing Orderly	3	10
9.	Sweepers	6	-
10.	Stenographers	2	-
11.	Tech. Supervisor	1	-

Cardiac Thoracic Surgery Department :-

1.	Associate Professor	1	-
2.	Nursing Sister	2	1
3.	Staff Nurse	6	10
4.	Physiotherapist	4	-
5.	Technical Supervisor	1	-
6.	Perfusionist	2	-
7.	Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-
8.	Nursing Orderly	2	3
9.	Sweeper	2	-
10.	Stenographer	1	1
11.	Technical Officer	-	1
12.	Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	-	1
13.	U.D.C.	-	1

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Department of Neurology :</u>			
1.	Technical Supervisor	2	-
2.	Tech. Assistant	2	-
3.	Technician	2	1
4.	Lab. Technician	2	-
5.	Lab. Attendant	2	-
6.	Sister Incharge	3	-
7.	Stereographer	1	-
8.	Senior Physiotherapist	1	-
9.	Physiotherapist	3	2
10.	Social Worker	1	2
11.	Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-
12.	Senior Occupational Therapist	1	-
13.	Nursing Orderlies	5	-
14.	Sweepers.	5	-
15.	Assistant Professor	-	2
16.			
<u>I.C.U. Department :</u>			
1.	Associate Professor	1	-
2.	Senior Resident	2	-
3.	Staff Nurses	12	-
4.	Psychologist	1	-
<u>Neuro-Surgery Department :</u>			
1.	Associate Professor	1	-
2.	Tech. Supervisor	1	1
3.	Staff Nurse	6	4
4.	Nursing Orderly	2	2
5.	Sweeper	2	2
6.	Tech. Assistant	1	-
7.	Store Keeper	1	-
8.	Social Worker	-	2
9.	Scientist	-	1
10.	Therapist	-	2
11.	Physiotherapist	-	1
12.	Lab. Assistant	-	3
<u>Department of Gastroenterology :</u>			
1.	Associate Professor	1	-
2.	Assistant Professor	1	-
3.	Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-
4.	Technician	2	-
5.	Tech, Asstt.	2	1
6.	Nursing Orderly	2	2
7.	Sweepers	2	2
8.	Tech. Supervisor	-	1
9.	Lab. Assistant	-	4
10.	Lab. Attendent	-	2
<u>Department of Gastroenterology Surgery :</u>			
1.	Assistant Professor	1	-
2.	Junior Resident	4	4
3.	Senior Resident	2	2
4.	Technician	1	-
5.	Staff Nurses	4	-
6.	Lab. Attendent	1	2
		1	

1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Nursing Orderly	1	3
8.	Sweeper	1	2
9.	Associate Professor	-	1
10.	Tech. Supervisor	-	1
11.	Tech. Assistant	-	1
12.	Technician	-	2
13.	Lab. Assistant	-	3

PSYCHIATRY DEPARTMENT

1.	Assistant Professor	1	-
2.	Assistant Professor	1	-
3.	Store Keeper	1	-
4.	Technician	-	1
5.	Lab. Assistant	-	1
6.	Lab. Attendant	-	1

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

1.	Assistant Professor	1	-
2.	Scientist (EM)	1	1
3.	Technical Supervisor	2	1
4.	Technicians	3	3
5.	Stenographer	-	1
6.	Animal Keeper	-	1
7.	Beon	-	1
8.	Technical Assistant	-	2
9.	Lab. Assistant	-	6
10.	Lab. Attendant	-	4

MICROBIOLOGY DEPARTMENT :-

1.	Technician	1	2
2.	Lab. Assistant	2	4
3.	Lab. Attendant	2	2
4.	Technical Supervisor	1	1
5.	Nursing Orderly	2	2
6.	Sweeper	2	2
7.	Associate Professor	-	1
8.	Assistant Professor	-	1
9.	Technical Assistant	-	1
10.	Animal Keeper	-	1
11.	Stenographer	-	1

RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

1.	Tech. Assistant	2	3
2.	Assa. Professor	1	-
3.	Staff Nurse	2	2
4.	Store Keeper (JAC)	1	2
5.	Dark Room Assistant	1	-
6.	Nursing Orderly	2	2
7.	Sweeper	2	2
8.	Technical Supervisor	2	2
9.	Assistant Professor	-	1
10.	Dark Room Attendant	-	2

BIOCHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

1.	Senior Biochemist	1	1
2.	Technical Assistant	3	1
3.	Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-
4.	Technicians	2	2
5.	Lab. Assistant	5	4
6.	Associate Professor	-	1
7.	Technical Supervisor	-	1
8.	Lab. Attendant	-	2
9.	Sweeper	-	2

1.	2.	3.	4.
----	----	----	----

ANAESTHESIA AND C.S.S.D. DEPARTMENT :

1.	Associate Professor	1	-
2.	Assistant Professor	1	-
3.	Senior Resident	4	2
4.	Junior Residents	6	-
5.	GDMOs	3	-
6.	Technical Supervisor	1	-
7.	Technical Assistant	7	-
8.	Technician	7	1
9.	Staff Nurse	4	-
10.	O.T. Assistant	7	-
11.	Pipe Line Technician	1	-
12.	Pipe line Assistant	3	-
13.	Nursing Orderly	7	-
14.	Lab. Assistant	2	-
15.	Theatre Attendant	4	-
16.	Stretchin Bearer	4	-
17.	Stenographer (LDC)	2	-
18.	Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-
19.	Sweeper	1	1
20.	Barber	3	-
21.	Lab./CSSD Attendant	-	2
22.	CSSD Orderly	-	4

Blood Bank Department :

1.	Senior Blood Bank Officer	1	-
2.	Technical Supervisor	1	-
3.	Technical Assistant	1	-
4.	Technician	3	-
5.	Lab. Assistant	2	-
6.	Lab. Attendant	2	-

Nuclear Medicine Department :-

1.	Technical Supervisor	2	-
2.	Technical Assistant	1	-

Administration :

1.	D.M.S.	1	-
2.	Head Clerk	2	1
3.	Stenographer	2	1
4.	Sanitary Superintendent	1	-
5.	Staff Nurse	30	10
6.	Havaldars	2	-
7.	Store Keeper (LDC)	6	4
8.	Peons	-	2
9.	Nursing Orderly	-	15
10.	Asstt. Security Officer	-	1
11.	L.D.C.	-	1
12.	Cook	-	4
13.	Sweeper	-	10
14.	Senior Resident	-	4
15.	Junior Resident	-	4
16.	Telephone Operator	-	4
17.	Daftry	-	1
18.	Ambulance Attendant	-	3
19.	Store Khallasi	-	4
20.	Chowkidar	-	4

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Establishment Branch :</u>			
1.	U.D.C.	2	
2.	L.D.C.	2	-
<u>Accounts Section</u>			
1.	U.D.C.	1	-
2.	L.D.C.	1	-
<u>Out Patients Department :</u>			
1.	L.D.C.	4	2
2.	Nursing Orderly	10	-
3.	Statistical Officer	1	-
4.	Statistical Asstt.	1	-
5.	Medical Record Sorter	4	-
6.	Staff Nurse	7	3
<u>Kitchen :</u>			
1.	Senior Dietician	-	1
2.	Assistant Dietician	1	-
3.	Cooks	1	-
4.	Mates	1	-
5.	Masalchi	1	-
<u>Reception :</u>			
1.	Information Assistant	1	1
2.	Sweeper	1	-
3.	Telephone Operator	1	4
4.	Nursing Orderly	1	-
5.			
<u>Laundry :</u>			
1.	Laundry Attendant	1	-
2.	Linen Laundry Officer	-	1
3.	Laundry Technician	-	2
4.	Laundry Assistant	-	2
5.	Tailor Mending	-	1
<u>Dispensary :</u>			
1.	Pharmacist	2	2
2.	Sweeper	1	1
<u>Photography :</u>			
1.	Photographer	-	1
2.	Artist	-	2
<u>Library :</u>			
1.	Library Attendant	1	-
2.	Sr. Librarian	-	1
3.	Jr. Librarian	-	1
4.	Library Attendant	-	2

The work of the hospital is on the increase day by day. Various schemes of the hospital to provide better patient care are in the process of implementation. It is felt that during finalisation of the 7th Five Year Plan the strengthening of hospital administration was not given due consideration. Therefore, it is proposed to include some additional posts which were not included in the 7th Five Year Plan. These posts included in Annual Plan 1988-89 will spill over to 1989-90.

1. Asstt. Medical Supdt.	2
2. Chief Administrative Officer	1
3. Nursing Supdt.	1
4. Hospital Welfare Officer	1
5. Office Supdt.	1
6. Stenographer (Junior)	2
7. Stenographer (Senior)	1
8. Head Clerk	1
9. U.D.C.	2
10. L.D.C.	2

Besides above posts, a post of Deputy Medical Supdt. in the hospital stands approved in the 7th Five Year Plan for which a proposal for creation is under consideration. An outlay of Rs. 106 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure under this scheme for the staff already sanctioned and new posts to be created during 1989-90.

10. Yoga Therapy Unit (Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The value of yogic exercise, mind control in Cardiovascular Psychosomatic problem is well understood. But few studies have been made of their comparative value in gastermatological problems like colities, repticular etc. which are common amongst our proper citizens. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

11. Communication Facility : (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Proper paging system for calling the medical staff is absolutely essential. In this hospital which is also a recognised centre for providing medical care to VVIPs. The Electronic PABX system has already been installed and during 1988-89 long distance pagers are being provided. Direct telephones will also be provided at all important places in the hospital. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90. This also includes provision to provide direct telephones to all faculty members in their offices and at their residence.

12. Setting up of an electronic data processing cell.
(Rs. 8 lakhs)

Fast scientific development are taking place in the field of hospital management with a view to provide better patient care. Computer technology is already rendering services to the hospital administration in many fields including providing upto date records and instant retrieval of information about the patient which is very important in providing better patient care. Computers are being increasingly utilised in many other areas effecting the efficiency of hospital management.

An amount of ₹.8 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for setting up of E.D.P. Unit in the hospital.

13. Special equipments. (₹.200.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme out dated and unserviceable equipments are proposed to be replaced and procurement of more sophisticated and advanced equipments for better treatment and investigations, of patients is required to be made. A sum of ₹.200.00 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1989-90. Under this scheme it is also proposed to acquire three vehicles viz. one ambulance, one van and one staff car during the year 1989-90 for use in G.B. Pant Hospital. Van would be provided to the Blood Bank Department, which has not been provided with any vehicle. The ambulance will be provided to the ICU as this facility is being started in the Neurology Department. The staff car will be used by various Professors and Head of Department as at present this facility is not available to them for their official visits to various medical institutions. Three posts of drivers are also proposed to be created accordingly.

XI. Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

An integrated approach to the health problems through preventive, promotive and curative measures along with effective linkages with other programmes like safe drinking water supply, environmental improvement, nutrition etc. has been adopted in the 7th Five Year Plan. M.C.D. was running 6 Major Hospitals (total number of beds 2847), 9 colony hospitals (total number of beds 279), 5 PHCs (47 beds), 48 Allopathic Dispensaries/Sub-health centres, 8 T.B. clinics, 71 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 13 Unani dispensaries/sub-health centres and 12 Homeopathic dispensaries.

Under the 7th Five Year Plan, 36 different schemes have been approved/included for providing additional medical facilities to the public and for the development, strengthening of existing facilities in the Municipal Medical institutions with the total approved outlay of ₹.1300.00 lakhs. An outlay of ₹.800 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for various schemes. Below are the details of schemes proposed for 1989-90 :-

Major Hospital

1. Construction/provision of Addl. Accomodation for House Surgeons. (Phase-II). (₹.2.50 lakhs)

Three-storeyed building for house surgeons has almost been completed and necessary equipment, furniture and linen are being purchased to meet day to day requirements. The following staff is proposed :-

(a)	Safai Karamchhari	3
(b)	Chowkidar	4
(c)	Cook	3
(d)	Maid-Cook	3
(e)	Bearer	4

1-4 85, i.e. at the commencement of 7th Plan.

The estimated expenditure on establishment and other contingent expenses will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- will be required for civil works. Thus, the total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs. 2.50 lacs.

2. Construction/setting up of permanent mortuary and post-mortem room. (Rs. 1.30 lacs)

The building has already been completed and air conditioning plant is likely to be installed. An amount of Rs. 1.30 lacs for civil works has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

3. Construction/setting-up of Nursing Home (Rs. 40 lacs)

The building for setting-up of Nursing Home has been completed. The commissioning of this block has been divided into two phases. Under the first phase, first two storeys are being commissioned for which the following staff is proposed to be created.

a)	Dy. Medical Supdt.	1
b)	G.D.M.O.	8
c)	Junior Resident	8
d)	Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	1
e)	Nursing Sister	2
f)	G.D.M.O. (Pathology)	1
g)	Staff Nurse	24
h)	Asstt. Care Taker	1
i)	Receptionist	4
j)	Lab. Technician	2
k)	X-Ray Technician	2
l)	ECG Technician	1
m)	Medical Record Clerk	1
n)	Physiotherapist	1
o)	Lab. Assistant	2
p)	L.D.C.	1
q)	A.S.I.	1
r)	Peon	1
s)	Seworman	1
t)	Ward Boy	12
u)	Chowkidar	4
v)	St. Bearer	8
w)	Safai Karamchhari	12

The estimated annual expenditure on establishment for the commissioning of 4 storeys will be Rs. 42.00 lacs and Rs. 8.00 lacs have been proposed for purchase of necessary equipment, instruments, furniture and other contingent expenditure. In addition, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed for undertaking civil works. Thus, an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90.

4. Construction/setting-up of a multi-storeyed block (Pathology, Radiology and Blood Bank) (Rs. 20.50 lacs)

The second phase of this scheme consists of Pathology Radiology, Blood Bank unit and conference Hall with Library. The expenditure on establishment has been estimated

to be Rs.7.00 lacs on the staff. An amount of Rs.13.00 lacs has been proposed for purchase of various equipments such as; Blood Cell Counter, Microscope, fluorescent, Analyzer Reactor, Coagulo Meter, Block Cabinet, Microslide Cabinet, furniture for Conference Hall and Library, Blood Cell Respirator etc. In addition, an amount of Rs.0.50 lacs has been proposed for civil works. Thus, the total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.20.50 lacs.

5. Establishment of an Emergency Centre : (Rs.55.00 lacs)

The civil works on emergency centre are in full swing. All the five wards with two operation theatres and physiotherapy unit, in this complex, are to be equipped. Operation Theatres are to be equipped with pipeline for medical gases, Boyles machine, Ceiling lights, T.T. Tables, Cauterion, D.C. Defibrilators, Heart Lung Ventilator etc. The expenditure on equipments has been estimated to the tune of 60.00 lakhs. In addition, other equipments viz. arthroscope, Mobile X-Ray Unit, Resuscitating devices for critically ill patients are also to be provided in the Emergency Centre. The following staff is proposed for the Emergency Centre.

i)	Jr. Anaesthetists	xii)	A.S.I.
ii)	G.D.M.O.-II	xiii)	Lift Operator
iii)	Sr. Residents	xiv)	Ward Boy
iv)	Tech. Supervisor	xv)	Chowkidar
v)	Tech. Assistants	xvi)	Dhobi
vi)	Technicians	xvii)	Safai Karanchari
vii)	O.T. Assistants	xviii)	Str. Bearer.
viii)	Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	xix)	Lab. Tech. Asstt.
ix)	Nursing Sisters	xx)	Lab. Technician
x)	Medical Record Tech.	xxi)	Lab. Assistant
xi)	Medical Record Clerk.	xxii)	Lab. Attendant

Thus, the expenditure on establishment, purchase of equipments, furniture, linen items and other contingencies has been estimated to the tune of Rs.85.00 lacs and Rs.10.00 lacs have been proposed for payment of civil works. Thus, the total requirement under this scheme is Rs.55.00 lacs for the year 1989-90.

6. Expansion/Strengthening of hospital services.
(Rs.21.50 lacs)

Under this scheme, the establishment of Renal Dialysis Unit has already been taken up and the purchase of equipments is under process of finalisation and necessary staff has been sanctioned. The annual expenditure on establishment has been estimated to be Rs.7.00 lakhs. In addition, new equipments such as, Lacoscope with accessories, cardiac lab. etc. are also to be purchased. Besides, furnishing and renovation of Nursing Training School will be done during the Annual Plan 1989-90 and

cost works out to be Rs.7.00 lacs. In addition, an amount of Rs.7.50 lacs has been proposed for undertaking various civil works for bringing in environmental improvements. Thus, the total requirement for the year 1989-90 will be Rs.21.50 lacs.

SWAMI DAYA NAND HOSPITAL

7. Construction/setting up of new OPD Block (Rs.45.00 lacs)

The work on this block is in full swing and the expenditure on civil works will be Rs.5.00 lacs. The block is to be equipped with various equipments alongwith ambulances. The equipments proposed will be mobile X-Ray Plant, Ultrasound, Cardiac Monitor and Resuscitation Unit, Shadowless Lights, O.T. Tables, Defibrillator, Respirators, Air-conditioners, Dental Unit, Blood Gas Analyser, Fluorescent Microscope, Automatic Blood Cell Counters etc.. The estimated expenditure on the purchase of various equipments works out to the tune of Rs.70.00 lacs. Thus, the total requirement for Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs.45.00 lacs.

8. Expansion/Strengthening of services of Swami Daya Nand Hospital. (Rs.5.00 lacs)

The expenditure on improvement of kitchen block, augmentation of water supply and electricity supply will be Rs.3.00 lacs and Rs.2.00 lacs for undertaking civil works. The Task Force Committee has also suggested various improvements for strengthening medical services in the trans-Yamuna areas through this institution. Thus, an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

KASTURBA HOSPITAL

9. Construction of staff quarters and paying wards in place of old building. (Rs.40.00 lacs)

The construction work on first phase is near completion, and the work on the second phase is likely to be taken up. The requirement for Capital works for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs.30.00 lacs. An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs has been proposed for equipping the block which is under process of completion. Thus, the total requirement for the year 1989-90 will be Rs.40.00 lacs.

10. Construction of OPD Block : (Rs.10.00 lacs)

The construction work on new OPD Block is in full swing. The construction work is likely to be completed during the year 1989-90 and accordingly an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

11. Construction of building for Nurses Training School and Nurses Hostel. (Rs.10.00 lacs)

The work relating to the construction of building for Nurses Training School and Nurses hostel has already been initiated. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

12. Expansion/Stg. of services in Kasturba Hospital:-

(Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

The requirement for the purchase of equipments such as : Septic Unborn Care Unit and Respiratory Intensive Care Unit, etc will be Rs.2.00 lacs. An amount of Rs.7.00 lacs will be required for civil works. Thus, the total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs.9.00 lacs.

MRS. G.L. MATERNITY HOSPITAL:

13. Construction of O.P D. Block:-(Rs.15.00 lacs)

The construction work on six-storeyed OPD Block is in advance stage of completion. It is proposed to complete the OPD Block during the year 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed.

14. Expansion/Strengthening of services of Mrs. G.L. MATERNITY HOSPITAL : (Rs.4.20 lacs)

The requirement for undertaking capital works and purchase of equipments will be Rs.2.20 lacs and Rs.2.00 lacs, respectively. Thus, the total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs.4.20 lacs.

R.B.T.B. HOSPITAL

15. Construction of Private Cottage Wards:(Rs.1.00 lac)

The newly constructed private cottage wards are to be furnished and for this purpose an amount of Rs.1.00 lac has been proposed for 1989-90.

16. Estt. of an O.T for thoracic Surgical treatment including ICU and Respiratory Unit :(Rs.35.00 lacs)

The O.T. Block alongwith auditorium has been completed. An amount of Rs.34.00 lacs has been proposed for purchase of various equipments to equip this block. In addition, high pressures, sterilizer, air-conditioning, generator, x-ray equipments and various other equipments for O.T. are also to be provided along with surgicals, furniture etc. Besides, an amount of Rs.1.00 lac will be required for civil works. Thus, the total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs.35.00 lacs.

17. Expansion/Strengthening of Hospital Services:-

(Rs. 15.00 lacs)

Under this scheme, it is proposed to have a modern kitchen on the pattern of kitchen provided in Sher-a-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (J & K). Necessary drawings and estimates are under preparation. The new site for Sputum Sterilizer Unit has already been earmarked and work is likely to commence shortly. The work on fully air-conditioned mortuary block is to be taken. To undertake these works, an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs under Revenue and Rs.10.00 lacs for capital works will be required for the Annual Plan 1989-90. Thus, the total requirements for 1989-90 will be Rs.15.00 lacs.

I.D. HOSPITAL

18. Re-construction of old block of I.D. Hospital,
Kingsway Camp. (₹.1.00 lacs)

The requirement for Capital works has been estimated to be ₹.1.00 lac for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for undertaking civil works.

T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME

19. Strengthening and Development of T.B. Control
Services through existing clinics. (₹.20.00 lacs)

Under this scheme, an X-Ray mobile van will be purchased for the Head Quarters involving an estimated cost of ₹.10.00 lacs for detection of new T.B. cases in the Union Territory of Delhi under New 20-Point Programme. One portable X-Ray machine and one ambulance at the cost of ₹.5.00 lacs will be required for Nehru Nagar Chest Clinic. An amount of ₹.5.00 lacs has been proposed for establishment expenditure on additional staff to be provided at Head Quarters, Chest Clinics and Hospitals for strengthening of T.B. Control services. Thus, the total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be ₹.20.00 lacs.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

20. Establishment of 20 dispensaries of ISM including
construction of building for five dispensaries.
(₹.50.00 lacs)

Under this scheme, 20 dispensaries are to be established under the indigenous system of medicine including construction of buildings for five dispensaries. At present, 13 dispensaries have already been opened/commissioned and three more dispensaries are likely to be opened during the year 1988-89. Thus, the remaining target of opening of 4 dispensaries will be fully achieved during the last year of 7th Plan. The annual expenditure on establishment of 20 dispensaries will be ₹.10.00 lacs. The expenditure on purchase of various instruments, furniture and medicines including contingent expenses has been estimated to the tune of ₹.10.00 lacs. In addition, an amount of ₹.30.00 lacs will be required to undertake Capital works for construction of new dispensaries. Thus, the total requirements for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be ₹.50.00 lacs.

21. Expansion of facilities in A.V. Hospital, Haiderabad.
(₹. 20.00 lacs)

The expansion of Medical facilities with the commissioning of 2nd storeyed block has resulted in an unprecedented increase in the number of indoor as well as out-door patients. Moreover, the areas adjoining this hospital are developing far more rapidly. The additional staff has been provided to cater to the needs of ever increasing number of patients. The requirement for establishment, contingencies, medicines and stores has been estimated to be ₹.20.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

OTHER SCHEMES

22. Construction of building for T.B. Clinic at S.P. Mukherjee Marg, Delhi. (Rs.2.00 lacs)

The construction work on the site could not be taken up due to site dispute. It is proposed to start the construction work and as such an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs will be required for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

23. Construction of building for T.B. clinic at Gulabi Bagh, Delhi. (Rs.10.00 lacs)

The construction work on second storey block on the existing building is near completion and to furnish this block, necessary furniture and equipments are essential. An amount of Rs.5.00 lacs under Revenue and Rs.5.00 lacs for Capital works will be required during the year 1989-90. Thus, the total requirement will be Rs.10.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

24. Construction of building for T.B. clinic at Patparganj, Delhi. (Rs.25.00 lacs.)

The clinic has already been commissioned alongwith the following minimum staff :-

a)	Senior Medical Officer I/C	1
b)	G.D.M.O.-II/Doctor	1
c)	Staff Nurse	2
d)	T.B. Health Visitor	5
e)	Pharmacist	2
f)	Laboratory Technician	1
g)	Laboratory Assistant	1
h)	X-Ray Technician	1
i)	X-Ray Assistant	1
j)	Lower Division Clerk	2
k)	Medical Record Clerk	1
l)	Peon	3
m)	Chowkidar	1
n)	Safai Karamchhari	2

An amount of Rs.20.00 lacs will be required for undertaking the civil works (construction of wards). An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs will also be required for purchase of medicines, equipments and contingencies etc.

This requirement is essential for smooth functioning of the clinic in the densely populated trans-Yamuna areas. Thus, the total requirement will be Rs.25.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

25. Expansion of School Health Programme (Head Quarter building at Gulabi Bagh) (Rs.19.00 lacs)

The estimated expenditure on the construction of building for headquarters at Gulabi Bagh will be Rs.16.00 lacs. The expenditure on establishment, contingencies, medicines, instruments and stores has been estimated to be Rs.3.00 lacs. Thus, the total requirements will be Rs.19.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

26. Construction of staff quarters in various hospitals
(₹.15.00 lakhs.)

It is proposed to construct House Surgeons Flats at S.D.N. Hospital, M.S. quarters at I.D. Hospital, M.S. Matrons residence at Hindu Rao Hospital. To undertake the above work an amount of ₹.15 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90.

27. Construction of staff quarters in various colony hospitals (9), Dispensaries (48), PHCs(5), T.B. Clinics(6) and M&CW centres (68)
(₹.49.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme it is proposed to construct staff quarters at Padam Nagar Bagh Kare Khan, Srinivaspuri, M & CW Centre, PHC Narela, Maternity Centre Mangolpuri and Gulabi Bagh T.B. Clinic. An amount of ₹.49.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

28. Strengthening/expansion of MCH and family Welfare services; Estt. of 30 centres/homes.(₹.188.00 lacs)

During the 7th Five year Plan, there was a target for opening of 34 MCH centres and 3 maternity Homes. In addition, the construction work of 3 maternity homes and one MCH centre is near completion and these are likely to be opened during the year 1988-89. The payment for the purchase of vans for six mobile clinics has already been made and these are likely to be commissioned by the end of this financial year. The annual expenditure on establishment during the year 1989-90 will be ₹.80.00 lacs. An amount of ₹.70.00 lacs has been estimated during the Annual Plan 1989-90 for purchase of necessary instruments, store items, medicines and for making contingent payments for smooth running of MCH centres/ Maty. Homes/Sub-centres. An amount of ₹.38.00 lakhs will be required for undertaking various civil works. Thus, the total requirement for the year 1989-90 will be ₹.188.00 lacs.

29. Strengthening of services in colony hospitals.
(₹.15.00 lacs)

The requirement for carrying out civil works has been estimated to be ₹.15.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

30. Construction of staff quarters in hospitals, Maty. Child & Health Centres, Dispensaries and T.B. Clinics etc. (₹.36.00 lacs)

The requirement for carrying out civil works has been estimated to the tune of ₹.36.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

CENTRAL AMBULANCE SCHEME

Organisation of Central Ambulance Service (₹.20.00 lacs)

This scheme was started during 6th Plan period and now it has been decided that this scheme will be run by M.C.D. The expenditure on the following items has been estimated :-

- a) Purchase of wireless sets and establishment expenses including running expenses on the vehicles and salaries to the staff.
- b) Purchase of medical equipments for equipping the ambulances to meet the emergency.

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been proposed for the annual Plan 1989-90 to purchase various equipments, ambulances and for meeting establishment charges.

XII NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

1. Strengthening of Hospital Services at N.D.M.C. Hospital, Moti Bagh. (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Following services are to be provided in this hospital during the Seventh Plan :-

1. I.C.C.U.
2. De-addiction Centre
3. Cancer Detection Centre
4. Orthopaedic and Fracture Clinic
5. Paediatrics Department
6. Obstetrical Unit
7. Micro-biology and Histo-Pathology
8. Beds strength from 100 to 200

In the year 1985-86, besides upgradation of the surgical unit and the Laboratory with the latest equipments, a modern I.C.C.U. was added.

In the year 1986-87, keeping in view the burning problems and the needs of the Masses regarding to fight the menace like drug addiction and the disastrous diseases like cancer, De-addiction centre and cancer Detection Centres were added.

Due to want of space, our schemes regarding addition of obst. unit and 50 bedded De-addiction centre in South Delhi are not likely to be completed in the current financial year and these are likely to be continued in the 1989-90. Thus, a sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is likely to be required for the completion of such on-going schemes and addition of new OPD wing and Emergency services to accommodate the newly added depts. Besides expenditure on the medicines as well as for the salaries of the staff appointed under the Plan Scheme.

For 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs will be required for the completion of on-going schemes as well for the addition of De-addiction Centre in South Delhi and full fledged Thalassemia unit at S.P. Marg, New Delhi, and the salaries of the staff appointed under the Plan Scheme

2. Opening of MCW Hospital at Lodhi Colony. (Rs. 45 lacs)

A sum of Rs. 60 lacs had been approved for the entire 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. In November, 1985, 40 bedded Modern Maternity Hospital was started for the general public. One new ambulance was also provided for emergency to the patients. In the year 1987-88 this hospital has been

strengthened with addition of medicines and equipments and staff. 14 new residential staff quarters for the essential duty staff have been completed in the year 1987-88. For the year 1988-89 a sum of ₹.32.00 lacs was approved which will be utilised for medicines, X-Ray films Lab. Chemicals, salary to staff and necessary equipments and other inputs like capital expenditure. A sum of ₹.45.00 lacs (salary 18 lac. + Medicine 10 lac. + X-Ray chemical 3.00 lac. + Misc. contingencies stationery 2.00 lac. + equipment 10 lac. + Jeep 2 Lac.) will be required in 1989-90.

3. Strengthening of School Health Services: (₹.3 lakh)

A sum of ₹.10.00 lacs stands approved under the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. For this scheme which is meant for providing preventive and curative health services to approximate 45,000 school children studying in about 93 schools of N.D.M.C. area. It is aimed to strengthen school health services by opening Ophthalmics and Dental Clinic under the independent charge of a Specialist of each specialities alongwith other necessary staff and one Incharge-cum-Junior Physician who will be overall Incharge of the recruitment of the staff. For this purpose an amount of ₹.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

4. Conversion of existing part-time Homeopathic Dispensary into full-time Dispensary located at Sarojini Nagar. (₹.1.50 lakhs)

The residents of the Sarojini Nagar have been pressing hard for the last three years for converting part-time dispensary into full-time dispensary. The proposed recurring and non-recurring expenditure involves under this scheme is to the tune of ₹.1.10 lacs per annum and ₹.0.50 lacs respectively. Accordingly a sum of ₹.1.50 lacs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME

Family Welfare Programme :- (₹.434.46 lakhs)

The Family Welfare Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme. The allocation of funds for the implementation of the programme under the scheme are made by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the each financial year. The allocation of the specific provisions of funds are made under the various Head of accounts as per scheme required to be implemented during the year. As it is a centrally sponsored scheme, the various programme are directly controlled by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and are implemented through Delhi Admn. in Union Territory of Delhi.

In Union Territory of Delhi the net work of the Family Welfare Programme is implemented through Govt. Hospitals, State Government Hospitals, Autonomous Bodies, Local Bodies like M.C.D., N.D.M.C. and also voluntary organisations. In addition to the C.G.H.S. dispensaries

the family welfare activities are also implemented as per schemes approved by Delhi Administration from time to time. The family Welfare Programme being a National Programme (20-Point Programme of the Hon'ble Prime Minister) is given more importance with the view to adopt Small Family Norm and also to educate the masses to adopt any of the one method under family welfare programme. As already stated above the funds for implementation of the programme are provided by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare as per laid down pattern. During the year 1987-88 a total amount of Rs.272.00 lakhs against Rs.249.65 lakh was incurred on the implementation of programme.

During the current financial year, the Govt. of India has sanctioned Rs.281.50 lakh. An amount of Rs.434.46 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90. The itemwise break-up is as under :-

Item Heads

B-1 Direction & Administration	2864
B-1(2) Expenditure in Union Territories without legislature	
B-4 Rural Family Welfare Centre	500
B-5 Urban Family Welfare Centre	9828
B-5(1)(1) Grant-in-aid	
B-5(2)(2) Other Family Welfare Centre	1132
B-6 Maternal & Child Health	4420
B-7 Transport	450
B-8 Compensation	7000
B-11 Other services & supplies	1242
B-11(16) a) Grant-in-aid	1750
b) Conventional Contraceptive	8000
c) Sterilisation Beds	132
B-9 Mass Education	5000
B-2 Training Research & Statics	1128
<u>Total</u>	<u>43446</u>

Mobile Medical Services to J.J. Colonies and clusters in
U.T. of Delhi.

(Rs. 431.15 lakhs)

India is committed to achieve the goal of health for all by 2001. To translate this goal into reality, the first step should be a thorough appraisal of the present health care services particularly that for the urban poor. Usually, it is assumed that people in urban areas are well covered by city health services especially with large hospitals, innumerable dispensaries and private practitioners; all concentrated in the urban areas. So far the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned its picture is somewhat different. Delhi is spread over an area of 1485 Sq. km. with an estimated mid year, 1988 population about 80 lakhs. The density of population in Delhi is 414/Sq. km. as compared to the All India figure of 216. Delhi being an ever growing metropolities, in addition to catering the health needs of its own population, it has also to look after the needs of substantial migratory population coming from the neighbouring states in search of employment, higher technical education, livelihood etc. This adds to magnitude of the health problem of Delhi. As a result, over the years J.J. clusters have become a part of the city culture. It is estimated that about 15 lakhs people are living in about 2.20 lakhs jhuggies located in more than 650 basties/jhugi clusters. It has been endeavour of Delhi admn. to provide medical facilities to the extent possible. However, majority of them do not find any medical facilities. These Jhuggies cluster have peculiar problems unlike rural areas.

1. While rural areas have mixed population, urban J.J. clusters have only poor people living in them.
2. Environmental conditions are totally unhygienic.
3. Most of the population of J.J. clusters are casual labours and the density of population is very high with large families living in shabily constructed single room jhuggies.
4. Being temporary structures, they have no provision for regular and safe water supply, electricity and sanitation.

No reliable data exists on health status of the population in J.J. Clusters. However, a random survey carried out by DDA (Slum & J.J. Wing) reveal that more than 64% of children were totally unprotected against any disease. More significant, 97% of children were not protected against the worst of the preventable diseases - MEASLES. 80% of the deliveries were conducted by UNTRAINED DAIS. 40% of underfive children were found to be SEVERELY MALNOURISHED. Only 8% of the families had any knowledge of ORAL DEHYDRATION THERAPY for diarrhoeas.

In view of the above, there is tremendous amount of resentment among these poor downtrodden/Havenots because neither their Jhuggi clusters are visited by Mobile Health Care Unit nor any doctor come to them and thus majority of these clusters are deprived of basic medical facilities. This is a colossal problem as cannot be resolved overnight. In order to overcome these difficulties and to meet the aspiration of the people it is proposed that the resident of

these J.J. Clusters may be provided medical care through 75 Mobile Van Dispensaries under Delhi Admn. These Mobile Van Dispensaries will be under the overall control of an Additional Director in the Directorate of Health Services. As the J.J. clusters are spread over entire Delhi, they will be divided into four zones. Each mobile Van Dispensary will visit two J.J. Clusters per day in their respective areas and provide them the immediate medical facilities required. These Mobile Van Dispensaries will provide curative services, health education and promote health component of the scheme is given in the enclosed annexures. The total expenditure for one year i.e. 1989-90 is estimated to be around Rs.431.15 lakhs.

ANNEXURE

I. Estimated Expenditure for One Mobile Van,
Medical and Para-Medical Staff.

<u>Recurring Expenditure (Salary)</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>	<u>Total Expdr. for One year (Rs. in lacs)</u>
1. G.D.M.O.-II (Rs.2200-4000 + NPA)	1	0.46
2. Pharmacist (Rs.1350-2200)	1	0.22
3. Public Health Nurse/ Lady Health Visiter. (Rs.1440-2600)	1	0.27
4. Dressor) (Rs.800-1150)	1	0.16
5. Driver (Rs.950-1400)	1	0.18
6. Cleaner/Attendent (Rs.750-940)	1	0.14
<u>Total =</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.43</u>

Rs.1.43 lakhs for one Mobile Van and Expenditure on 75 Mobile Vans will be Rs.1.43 X 75 = 107.25 lakhs.

II. H.Q.R. staff for over control of 75 Mobile Vans.

	<u>No. of Posts.</u>	<u>Total Expdr. for one year (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Addl. Director (Rs.4500-5700 + NPA)	1	0.77
2. Office Supdt. (Rs.1640-2900)	1	0.31
3. Stat. Asstt. (Rs.1400-2300)	1	0.26
4. Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1	0.21
5. U.D... (Rs.1200-2040)	2	0.42
6. Computer (Rs.1200-2040)	1	0.21
7. L.D.C. (Rs.950-1500)	3	0.54
8. Peon (Rs.750-940)	1	0.14
9. Nursing Orderly (Rs.750-940)	1	0.14
<u>Total =</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3.08</u>

III. Staff Requirement for the control of Mobile Vans

	<u>Staff for 15 mobile vans.</u>	<u>Total staff for 75 Mobile Vans.</u>	<u>Total Expdr. for one yr. (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. C.H.O. (Rs. 3700-4500+NPA)	1	5	3.25
2. U.D.C. (Rs. 1200-2040)	1	5	1.05
3. L.D.C. (Rs. 950-1500)	1	5	0.90
4. Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1	5	0.70
<u>Total =</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>5.90</u>

IV. Contingencies Recurring

	<u>Total Expdr. for one yr. (Rs. in lacs)</u>
1. Expenditure on Medicine	1.50
2. Equipments 0.10	0.10
3. Incidental Misc. Expdr.	0.15
4. Cost of petrol	0.25
<u>Total =</u>	<u>2.00 lakhs</u>

V. Cost of Mobile Van
(Non recurring) 2.20 lakhs.

SUMMARY (EXPENDITURE FOR ONE YEAR)

I. a) <u>Recurring Expdr.</u>	
Salary of staff for 75 Mobiles Vans.	Rs. 107.25 lakhs.
II. Salary of staff at H.Q.	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs.
III. Staff for the control of 75 Mobile Vans.	Rs. 5.90 lakhs.
IV. Contingencies Expdr.	Rs. 150.00 lakhs.
b) <u>Non Recurring</u>	
V. Cost of 75 Mobile Vans	Rs. 165.00 lakhs.
<u>Total =</u>	<u>Rs. 431.15 lakhs.</u>

X-(2) Public Health & Sanitation

The programmes under this sector are being implemented by Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee. The main schemes included under this sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan are control of Malaria, setting up of the combined Food and Drug Laboratory, Mobile Laboratory and Development/improvement of Cremation Grounds :

Seventh Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, approved Outlay 1988-89 and Annual Draft Plan 1989-90.

A sum of Rs.2187.00 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Agency/Department-wise break-up of Seventh Plan Approved outlay, expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, approved outlay 1988-89 and proposed outlay for 1989-90 is as under :-

Agency	Approved Outlay 1985-90	Actual expenditures			Approved Outlay 1988-89	Proposed out- lay 1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X.2. <u>Public Health & Sanitation</u>						
a) P.F.A. Deptt.	106.00	4.88	12.38	7.88	11.50	34.00
b) Drug Control Organisation	15.00	1.07	-	1.92	4.00	4.00
c) Dte. of Health Services	30.00	-	0.50	2.44	7.50	12.00
Total (Delhi Admn.)	151.00	5.95	12.88	12.24	23.00	50.00
d) M.C.D.	2015.00	376.34	408.13	525.00	570.00	742.00
e) N.D.M.C.	21.00	1.56	3.56	3.00	7.00	8.00
Total (Public Health & Sani- tation)	2187.00	383.85	424.57	540.24	600.00	800.00

Annual Plan 1989-90

An amount of Rs. 800.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90. Brief details of various schemes proposed are as under :-

Prevention of Food Adulteration

Strengthening of the P.F.A. Deptt. (Rs.5 lakhs)

Objective of the Scheme : The main work of the Department is to implement the provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 and the rules framed thereunder which, in turn, involves the following activities :-

- a) Collection of information and receiving of complaints and representations from the general public;
- b) Survey of market areas and education of the traders about the provisions of the PFA Act;
- c) Enforcement of the provisions of the PFA Act and collection of samples for analysis;
- d) Action against unscrupulous traders by launching prosecution against them in the court of law;
- e) General publicity of the activities of the Deptt. regarding implementation of the Act and the rules.

The above activities are being performed by the department through its different wings, namely, Enforcement Wing, Prosecution Wing, Gen. Admn. Wing, Technical and Food Laboratory. In order to ensure more effective implementation of the PFA Act and the Rules, the above mentioned wings have to be strengthened by providing additional manpower and other necessary facilities and assistance.

a) Strengthening of the general administration wing :

The department of PFA is headed by a Sr. scale IAS officer as Director-cum-Food (Health) Authority assisted by the Dy. Director(Tech.), Jt. Director(Admn.) post filled by a DANI officer, Dy. Legal Advisor. Apart from these officers functioning in the main office of Directorate there is food laboratory of the Department under the charge of a Public Analyst (Rs.3,000-4500), who is assisted by a Dy. Public Analyst (Rs.2000-3500). However, the department has only two sanctioned posts of Peon whereas our immediate requirement is 7. Besides there are three posts of Chowkidars, two at the Headquarters, and one for the Food Laboratory whereas the actual requirement is 7; 4 chowkidars at Headquarters and 3 for keeping watch on 15 vehicles of the department which are parked in an open place of DDA parking. The details of the present position are given below :-

No. of posts and scale	No. of posts required	Existing posts	Additional needed
Peon (Rs.750-940)	7	2	5
Chowkidar (Rs.750-940)	7	3	4
Gastetner Operator	1	-	1
Total :	15	5	10

B. ENFORCEMENT WING

i) At present, there are 5 LHAs/50 FIs and 25 FAs sanctioned for the enforcement of the PFA Act. At the Headquarters there is inadequate ministerial backup in the Enforcement Cell. There are only one Head Clerk, one UDC and three LDCs in the Enforcement Cell. Apart from a work-load of returns that are required to be sent and a good number of Parliament and Metropolitan Council Questions, preparations of raid programmes, complaints and other essential ministerial work connected with the field duty are not being attended to properly on account of inadequacy of staff. Considering the financial constraints, an attempt has also been made to readjust and reallocate the existing staff but it has not been found possible because in the whole department, there are HC(3), UDCs (6), LDCs(15). Apart from this there are a number of cash transactions which are carried out by our Food Inspectors under the Act namely purchasing of samples, undertaking of tours for service of summons in Delhi and outside etc. There is only one Accountant Clerk to aid and assist the Accountant. Therefore, in order to strengthen the enforcement cell, it is proposed that atleast the following essential staff need to be provided :-

Name of Posts & scale	No. of posts required	Existing	Additional
Head Clerk (Rs.1400-2300)	1	1	-
UDC (Rs.1200-2040)	5	1	4
LDC (Rs.950-1500)	5	3	2
Total	11	5	6

Besides in order to ensure availability of necessary funds to the Enforcement staff, special items like kits, refrigerator, typewriters and other items have to be purchased.

C. Police Cell

It has been experienced in the past few years that many of the traders particularly in sensitive areas resort to all types of means and tactics to frustrate the attempt of the enforcement staff of the department to lift samples from their shops. On few occasions our enforcement staff were manhandled by motivated crowd and even falsely accused of causing harrassment to their ladies and children. Not all our efforts to implicate them in criminal proceedings under the provisions of the PFA Act have been successful partly because of inability of the field staff in identifying the mischief mangers and trouble makers. In order to cope with the situation in future, the department has proposed to create a police cell whose task would be to escort the enforcement staff for their assistance and protection.

The details of the posts to be created are as follow :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Scale</u>
1.	Sub-Inspector	2	Rs.1640-2900
2.	Head Constable	4	Rs. 975-1660
3.	Constable	4	Rs. 950-1500
	Total	10	

2. This programme was taken up in the year 1985-86 and in fact two Metador vans have already been purchased.

The proposal for sanction of two posts of drivers alongwith the creation of post of inspectors and others staff is under consideration. These posts will spell over to 1989-90 if not created during 1988-89.

d) Survey-cum-education Programme/Publicity

The Act and the rules are no doubt intricate and complex but a common trader/retailer is not expected to have a full grasp of all the parameters of the legislation. Therefore, there is a dire need for educating the mass by personal contact and through publitiy programmes by the field staff. At present, the department is participating in education programme conducted by Food and Supplies and Directorate of Consumer Affairs. This programme has been very popular among consumers and has been particularly appreciated by voluntary organisations and housewives. Apart from the above, it is imperative to launch a campaign to highlight the injurious affects of food adulteration on human beings so that an awareness can be created among the consumers. Therefore, much emphasis will have to be given on advertisement through the media of television, cinema slides and newspaper. At present there is no separate staff for the purpose of survey-cum-education programme. Therefore, the staff as detailed below will be required :-

<u>S.No.</u> X	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. required</u>	<u>Scale</u>
1.	Survey-cum-Education Programme Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
2.	Statistical Asstt.	2	Rs.1400-2300
3.	Steno.	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	LDC	2	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Messenger	2	Rs. 750-940
	Total :	8	

2. Setting up of a Combined Food & Drug Laboratory(Rs.28.00 Lakhs)

The Delhi Administration has two laboratories viz. one Food Laboratory under the Directorate of Prevention of Food Adulteration and one Drug Laboratory under the Drug Controller. Neither department has its own building for the laboratory. Therefore, it has been decided to establish a Combined Food and Drug Laboratory under the same roof so that different sections of the analytical work can supplement each other.

The present Food Lab. is housed in the building of MCD at Alipur Road. Previously, there was a proposal to take over the present building from MCD and renovate the same according to requirement. However, due to some administrative reasons, it was decided to construct a new building for a Combined Food and Drug Laboratory for which a plot of land has been purchased at Lawrence Road.

Last year, for the construction of building, a sum of Rs.1,09,600,00 was sanctioned but the drawings were later on revised. The revised cost of the building is Rs.1,48,89,300.00. Number of equipments and apparatus are also proposed to be purchased.

Besides, the existing staff of Food Laboratory, following additional posts are required to be created under this scheme as soon as the new building is completed:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Principal Investigator	3700-5000	1
2.	Jr. Scientific Officer	2000-3500	1
3.	Sr. Analyst	2000-3500	2
4.	Asstt. Analyst	1640-2900	6
5.	Sr. Scientific Asstt.	1640-2900	2
6.	Asstt. Store	1400-2300	1
7.	Asstt./Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
8.	Librarian	1400-2300	1
9.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
10.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2
11.	Steno.	1200-2040	1
12.	Electrician	950-1500	1
13.	Lab Asstt.	975-1540	5
14.	Lab. Attendant	750-940	6
15.	Peon	750-940	3
16.	Process Server	750-940	1
17.	Chowkidar	750-940	3
	Total		37

A provision of Rs.28.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 which includes Rs.20.00 lakh on capital account and Rs.8.00 lakh for meeting the salary expenditure.

Setting up of a Mobile Food Laboratory(Rs.1.00 lakh)

The objective of the scheme is

- (i) to impart education to consumers through demonstrations and exhibitions held with the assistance of voluntary organisations.
- (ii) to analyse food sample and their disposal on the spot where the detailed analysis is not required as milk, toxic colours or cases of gross adulteration.

For the Mobile Food Laboratory one Matador has been purchased and equipped with the sophisticated equipments and apparatus. To exercise the work of sampling on the spot the following staff will be required:

1.	Sr. Chemist	1	Rs.1640-2900
2.	Chemist	1	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Lab. Asstt.	1	Rs. 950-1500
4.	Lab. Attdt.	1	Rs. 750-950
5.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
	Total:	5	

Out of the above 5 posts one post of driver and one post of Lab. Asstt. has been sanctioned and filled.

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for meeting the salary expenditure of the staff already created and proposed to be created.

Drug Control Department

Strengthening of Drug Control Organisation (Rs. 4.00 lakh)

Strengthening of the enforcement machinery of the Drugs Control Department has to be a continuing exercise owing to the consistent growth in the population of the Union Territory of Delhi, and consequent increase in the number of licensed manufacturers and dealers. During the last one decade, it has been observed that there has been a manifold increase in the activities of the Department, which includes increase in the number of licenses granted for the manufacture of Drugs & Cosmetics and for the sale of Drugs. It was, therefore, proposed to further strengthen the Department during the 7th Five Year Plan. The total plan outlay for the 7th Plan is Rs. 15 lakhs. During 1985-86, 3 new posts viz Drug Controller, Assistant Drug Controller & Legal Assistant were created. The posts of Drug Controller & Assistant Drug Controller have since been filled up and steps are being taken to fill up the post of Legal Assistant. During the year 1986-87 the post of driver was created & filled. Jeep has also been purchased during the year 1987-88.

It is proposed to create and fill up additional 9 posts which includes one posts of Assistant Prosecutor, 4 posts of Drug Inspectors and 4 posts of Peons during the financial year 1988-89, in addition to 12 posts proposed in 1986-87 & 12 posts of 1987-88. The proposal is under examination of S.I.U. of Delhi Administration.

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for meeting the salary expenditure of the staff already created and proposed to be created during 1989-90.

c) Directorate of Health Services

HEALTH EDUCATION BUREAU (Rs.8.00 lakh)

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely absence of disease or infirmity. In recent years considerable interest has been focussed on the primary prevention of disease in which the promotion of health is a major initiative. Keeping this fact in view, a scheme "Health Education Bureau" was included in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90.

As per the directive of Planning Commission, the Directorate of Health Services have been entrusted with the task of preparing various health education material like pamphlets, posters, hand bills, audio-visual material etc. for general awareness to the people of U.T. of Delhi. During the current financial year due to the outbreak of unprecedented Gastroenteritis and Cholera, the Directorate of Health Services has launched a massive programme to cover health education activities in all the resettlement colonies, jhuggi jhonpuri clusters and unauthorised colonies, through 50 mobile teams of Medical and Para-Medical Staff equipped with audio-visual material, hand bills etc.

During 1989-90, the above activities will continue and various kinds of software on health education will be prepared and distributed to user agencies. For this, a provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90.

2. Estt. of State Health Intellegence Bureau-cum-
Research and Analysis Cell in D.H.S. (Rs.4.00 lakhs)

Till recently, there was no specific organisation at any level in the U.T. of Delhi to co-ordinate the Health Statistics from about 1000 medical institutions in public as well as private sector in Delhi. The Planning, Monitoring and Statistics Section of Directorate of Health Services was collecting and compiling information from some of the institutions mostly under the control of Delhi Administration for supplying the same to Govt. of India in respect of a limited number of diseases. This system was totally inadequate as the information was collected on a few topics only. To cope up with the situation and to enlarge its scope, it was felt necessary to establish a separate unit under the Directorate of Health Services so that the Directorate may function as a Nodal agency for the U.T. as a whole for collection and compilation of Health Statistics and have proper co-ordination between various agencies/institutions. Hence, the State Health Intellegence Bureau has been set up in Directorate of Health Services in 1987-88 with the following six posts :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	Deputy Director	Rs.3000-5000
2.	Research Officer	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Statistical Assistant	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Computor	Rs.1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Class-IV	Rs. 750-940

With the posting of staff, the State Health Intellegence Bureau has started functioning. One post of Stenographer to Deputy Director (Plg.) is likely to be created during the current financial year. Data on every aspect of Health Care facilities in Delhi is being collected and coverage of institutions/agencies involved is being widened to cover all concerned. However, keeping in view the very large number of institutions involved (i.e. about 1000) it will not be possible to collect data from all the institutions without suitably strengthening this unit. The work relating to Research and Analysis wing of this unit cannot be started without additional hands. It is, therefore, suggested that this unit may be suitably strengthened so that it could fulfil the aim of working as Data Bank in respect of medical institutions and medical care facilities etc. For this purpose following posts are proposed to be created during annual plan 1980-90 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
1.	Statistical Assistant	1400-2300	2
2.	Computo	1200-2040	2
3.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
4.	Class-IV	750-940	1

For the current year, there is a provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs which is likely to be fully consumed. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 a provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed. This will be utilised for meeting the salaries of staff (both existing and proposed) and purchasing office equipment etc.

II. Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Many preventive measures are being taken to arrest the spread of epidemics like Cholera, Malaria etc. So far as Municipal Corporation of Delhi is concerned, the main programme under Public Health is control and eradication of Malaria from the Union Territory of Delhi. Other schemes relate to strengthening of Health Planning Intelligence and Information Network, development and improvement of cremation grounds, strengthening of epidemiological services and Health Education Bureau. The total outlay of Rs.2015.00 lacs has been earmarked for the entire 7th Five Year Plan.

1. Strengthening of Malaria Control Programme including construction of a building for Malaria Stores & Workshop at Alipur Road (Rs.700.00 lakhs)

An intensive programme for control of malaria in the UT of Delhi was launched in collaboration with the Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in the year 1978-79. The programme was carried on vigorously during the 6th Plan period and is being implemented during the 7th Five Year Plan with so much so vigour and determination that the incidence of malaria has been controlled and treated to a significant extent as would be evident from the following figures :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Malaria cases</u>
1978-79	3,89,035
1979-80	99,912
1980-81	68,227
1981-82	53,756
1982-83	40,165
1983-84	37,069
1984-85	31,666
1985-86	27,617
1986-87	22,565
1987-88	8,811

It is, therefore, felt that the activities initiated during the 6th Five Year Plan require to be further intensified to control incidence of malaria. It may be added that the UT of Delhi is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh on eastern side and Haryana on northern, western and southern sides. It has been observed that by and large the malaria control activities in the bordering states have not kept pace with the programme in Delhi resulting in increased incidence of malaria particularly in the areas bordering these states. It is, therefore, proposed to expand anti malaria measures in the periphery of rural areas. Programmes for focal spray, BHC spray, control of domestic breeding, Health Education Research in Antomiology and after care post treatment medicines are also proposed to remain continue during the remaining part of 7th Plan period.

A sum of Rs.700.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for establishment, purchase of insecticides, stores, maintenance of fleet of vehicles, purchase of jeeps etc. An amount of Rs.500.00 lacs has been estimated for establishment expenditure. An amount of Rs.100.00 lacs is required for purchase of various disinfectious stores items and instruments such as M.L.O., Baytex EC-1000, Abate, Baytex Granules, Malathion Tech., Baygon Concentrate, Swing Fog Machine, Knapsack Sprayer, Microscope, Lil Immersion Lense, Ganesh Pump etc. An amount of Rs.5.00 lacs will be required for purchase of new jeeps to strengthen the existing fleet for mobilisation of staff to control the menace of Malaria in the entire UT of Delhi. A sum of Rs.90.00 lacs will be required for the running repairs and maintenance of fleet of vehicles, fogging machine, diesel pumps etc. In addition, an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs will be required for undertaking civil works to construct the building for malaria stores and workshop at Alipur Road. Thus, the total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs.700.00

2. Estt. of production-cum-distribution centre for utilisation of organic waste. (2.00 lacs)

Additional staff and vehicles have been provided for control of stray dog nuisance. An amount of Rs.2.00 lacs will be required during the year 1989-90 to meet day-to-day requirements.

3. Development and improvement of cremation grounds. (25.00 lakhs).

During the year 1988-89, the payment for the 12 funeral van has been made and these are likely to be received by the end of this financial year. In order to make these functional, necessary staff and running expenditure are to be made during the year 1989-90 which has been estimated to be Rs.3.00 lacs. The expenditure involved on the staff already deployed for various improvements in various cremation grounds comes to Rs.10.00 lacs. There is also a proposal for addition for funeral vans in the fleet due to increasing demand from the public. Besides this, various civil works are already in hand for bringing various improvements in some cremation grounds. In addition, 30 sites in rural areas are also to be developed by providing at least one covered pyre and two open platforms along with boundary wall and fencing, small room for storing and other necessary water facilities. All these civil works involve an expenditure of Rs.24.00 lakhs. Thus, the total requirement for the Annual plan 1989-90 will be Rs.34.00 lakhs

4. Strengthening of Health Planning Intelligence and Information Network. (Rs.3.00 lacs).

With the increase in the activities of Health Department, it has been considered necessary to strengthen the health planning, intelligence and information network. Various posts have been sanctioned for this purpose. The expenditure on the establishment has been estimated to be Rs.2.00 lacs and an amount of Rs.1.00 lac has been proposed for purchase of various equipments and meeting other contingent expenditure. Thus, the total requirement for the Annual Plan 1989-90 will be Rs.3.00 lacs.

5. Strengthening of Epidemiological service and Health Education Bureau. (Rs.1.00 lacs)

The M.C.D. is having a small Epidemiology Unit and a Health Education Bureau. Presently, the Epidemiology Unit is mainly confined to investigation of cases of Cholera and Gastro-enterities. It is proposed to expand the network of Epidemiology Unit staff for field work to investigate cases of epidemics like viral hepatitis, diarrhoeal diseases and take remedial measures. Similarly, the expansion of health education bureau is aimed at providing teams in the field. It is also proposed to strengthen the headquarters unit so that more and more educational and publicity material can be brought out in collaboration with the Central Health Education Bureau and the Audio-visual facilities are augmented. Thus, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 1989-90 for payment to staff and purchase of equipments.

6. Setting-up of a machinery for licencing of food establishment under P.F.A. Act. (Rs.2.00 lacs)

It has now been decided that MCD may issue/renew licences of such establishments under P.F.A. Act/rules, in addition to the licencing being currently done under DMC Act at the instance of Delhi Administration. Thus, an amount of Rs.2.00 lacs has been estimated for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for purchase of van, payment to the additional staff and meeting other contingent expenditure.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

New Delhi Municipal Committee

1. ANTI-MALARIA OPERATIONS: (Rs.3.00 Lakhs)

A sum of Rs.10.00 lacs stands approved for the entire 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. The basic aim is to strengthen the anti-malaria measures for checking of domestic breeding sources. Malaria is the biggest health problem and other related diseases like virus, Dangué are so much prevalent in this highly urbanised Municipality which needs much inputs and equipments to control it. It is proposed to purchase 2 New Fogging Machines and 2 New Matador pick up vehicles for intensive fogging for intensive Domestic breeding, checking and larvel measures. 2 Jeeps are also proposed for strengthening and supervision of Anti Malaria control. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for the purchase of items mentioned above. This also includes procure the purchase of items mentioned above. This also includes procure for salary of the staff.

2. STRENGTHENING OF VITAL STATISTICS UNIT: (Rs.1.50 lakhs)

This is a very important scheme. Vital statistics is the backbone of all medical & Public Health activities and as such this scheme was formulated with a view to strengthen the present vital statistics/unit with the addition of Statistical Investigator, Statistical Assistant, Steno Typist, Junior Clerk and Daftary. It is also proposee to introduce personal computer system in NDMC area for issuing a large number of Birth & Death certificates required for the general public. Work study of this unit was got done by the Administrative Reforms Department of Delhi Administration and they have recommended the additional staff. These posts are proposed to be filled up during 1989-90. Accordingly, a procurment of Rs.1.50 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

3. STRENGTHENING OF HEALTH EDUCATION UNIT: (Rs.2.50 lakh)

Health Education helps to bridge the gap between the knowledge available about health matters and what is put into practice by the people. That the people should attain the goal 'Health for all' by 2000 AD, the responsibility of the unit has tremendously increased as the unit will not only look after the health aspects of the citizen but aimed to benefit the school children, specially floating population which is much more than the actual population of NDMC therefore, there is a great demand for supply of publicity material exhibition and display material and other audio-visual activities like film show, press publicity, advertisements etc.

There is a proposal to purchase a Video Camera under the scheme during the current year. For strengthening the unit during the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 2.5 lacs is required as per break-up given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

i) Printing of Health education material	0.30
ii) Purchase of documentary films	0.50
iii) Educational Publicity through press	1.00
iv) Recruitment of staff	0.70

2.50

4. Setting up of an Epidemiology Cell (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The role of an Epidemiologist is of para-mount importance in the forecasting of events/disasters/diseases from the available data to be collected from the field, analyse it and interpret it. Apart from this public health field without Epidemiologist is just like a ship without a compass. The Epidemiologist is the backbone of the public health programmes and it is the Epidemiology Cell which is doing job of penetrating the environmental surrounding of a man and get information and knowledge of the prevalence of various customs get information relating to taboos and habits of the society and getting first hand information with regard to outbreak of an epidemic/disease and then on the basis of relevant information collected, compile the events and then evaluate to chalk out the programme on line of action and also forecasting of the future diseases outbreak and impending disaster/epidemic on the basis of its source information.

N.D.M.C does not have an Epidemiology Cell whereas there have been an outbreak of Cholera, infective hepatitis, Chicken Pox, measles, Meningitis. Needless to mention that each and every Municipality/State Government has an Epidemiologist so as to take proper measures to combat control of highly communicable diseases/infectious diseases.

It is thus, proposed that the Epidemiology unit will function under the overall command of Epidemiologist.

Following posts are required for this unit :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>		<u>Scale</u>
1.	Epidemiologist	1	Rs.3000-5000+ NPA + CA
2.	Medical Officer	1	Rs.2200-4000 + NPA + CA
3.	Statistical Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
4.	Research Officer(Statistics)	1	Rs.1640-2900
5.	Statistical Asstt.	2	Rs.1400-2300
6.	Lab.Technician	1	Rs.1400-2300
7.	Lab.Asstt.	1	Rs.1200-2040
8.	U.D.C	1	Rs.1320-2900
9.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1320-2900
10.	S.I	1	Rs.1200-2040
11.	Junior Clerk	2	Rs.1200-2040
12.	Peon	1	Rs.950-1500
13.	Driver	1	Rs.1150-1500
14.	Sweeper	1	Rs.950-1500

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90. This includes provision for the above mentioned staff, purchase of one Ambulance, kits for testing specimen of stool, blood, urine, Microscope and other lab. equipments. This also includes provision for telephone etc.

XI WATER SUPPLY, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

XI.1. WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Schemes for providing water supply and sewerage facilities, desilting of Nallahs and Sewers and low cost rural sanitation facilities in Delhi are included under this sector. Earnest efforts are being made to augment the water supply and sanitation facilities in Delhi. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of MCD is entrusted with the production and supply of water and sewage disposal in Delhi. It provides water in bulk to NDMC and Cantonment Boards for re-distribution in their respective areas. The Development Department is entrusted to implement the scheme of rural sanitation in Delhi.

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND THE ANNUAL PLANS 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-1989 AND 1989-90

The agency-wise approved outlay for the 7th plan, actual expenditure (funds released during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 and the proposed outlay for 1989-90 is indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Agency	7th Plan App. outlay	Actual exp.			1988-89		1989-90
			85-86	86-87	87-88	App. out- lay	Anti. Pro- exp. posed outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	D.W.S. & SDU	27710/-	4277/-	4648.92	5565/-	6351/-	6351/-	8080/-
2.	NDMC	2300/-	300/-	580/-	629.50	696/-	696/-	800/-
3.	MCD(Gene- ral Wing)	190/-	25/-	50/-	50.00	47/-	47/-	50/-
4.	Develop- ment Deptt (Rural Sanitation)	150/-	-	41.16	74.72	33/-	45/-	10/-
TOTAL		30358/-	4595/-	5319.	6319.	7127/-	7139/-	8940/-
				98	22			

The 7th plan target was to generate 592 MGD of filtered water, by setting up of two new water treatment plants of 100 MGD capacity at Haiderpur and 60 MGD capacity at Wazirabad. It was also proposed to set up Ranney Wells and Tube Wells to yield 20 MGD of water. But due to non-availability of raw water which was to be obtained from Haryana in exchange of sewage effluent, the proposed new plant at Haiderpur is not likely to be set up during the 7th plan period. As such the water supply capacity is likely to be 510 MGD by the end of the 7th Plan.

Similarly, the original target was to augment the sewage treatment capacity to 408 MGD by the end of 7th Plan. Against this, the sewage treatment capacity is expected to be only 306 MGD. (The revised target for the 7th Plan was 352 MGD in view of the reduced outlay in the 7th Plan and some technical reasons). This is mainly due to non-

commissioning fully of Rithala, Vasanth Kunj, Pappan Kalan & Gokul Puri and Kondli sewage treatment plants as envisaged in the 7th Plan.

During the Annual Plan 1985-86 the water supply capacity was augmented from 344 MGD to 377 MGD. However, the sewage treatment capacity remained 152 MGD, the level of 1984-85 and while works for augmenting the capacity to 164 MGD remained in progress, during 1986-87 the capacity of water supply generation increased to 397 MGD and that of sewage treatment capacity to 164 MGD.

During the Annual Plan 1987-88, the water supply capacity increased to 409 MGD and that of sewage treatment capacity to 174 MGD. By the end of the Annual Plan 1988-89 the water supply generation capacity is likely to increase to 440 MGD and the Sewerage treatment capacity to 256 MGD.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

An outlay of Rs. 8941 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 to implement the schemes under this sector. It is proposed to augment the Water Supply Capacity to 510 MGD and the sewage treatment capacity to 306 MGD by the end of the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The agency-wise break-up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 8941 lacs is as follows :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
S.No.	Agency	Annual Plan 1989-90 <u>proposed outlay</u>
1.	2.	3.
1.	D.W.S. & S.D.U.	8080.00
2.	N.D.M.C	800.00
3.	MCD (General Wing) (Desilting of Nallahs & Sewers)	50.00
4.	Development Deptt. (Rural Sani- tation)	10.00
TOTAL		8940 .00

The D.W.S. & S.D.U. has proposed the following two new schemes in the Plan 1989-90.

1. Providing alternative source of power supply at Treatment Plants and Booster Pumping Stations (Rs. 150 lacs) by providing shunt capacitors at the plants and major pumping stations, diesel generating sets at major Booster Stations and setting up gas turbines for meeting emergency requirements at water treatment plants.
2. Conservation of water supply (Rs. 50 lacs). In order to save filtered water supply, it is proposed to provide tube wells in all the Municipal Parks of more than 2 acres. 5000 Deep Hand Pumps in urban area are also proposed to be constructed under the Scheme.

Apart from the above, it is proposed to set up one new 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi by substituting irrigation water

being supplied in the U.T. of Delhi with the treated sewage effluent from sewage treatment plants of Keshopur and Rithala. The cost of the project including land, transmission system and ground reservoir etc. is estimated at 20 crores.

Under the sewage schemes, two new sewage treatment plants at Chitkhani (15 MGD) and near Yamuna Vihar are proposed to be taken up during 1989-90.

The agency-wise details of the schemes are as follows :

1. DELHI WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE DISPOSAL UNDERTAKING

At present water supply in Delhi is 1857 MLD (409 MGD). By the end of 7th Plan period, it is proposed to augment the same to 2315 MLD (510 MGD). Works have been taken in hand for augmenting the water supply by additional 313 MLD (69 MGD) namely :

- i) By commissioning of 2 Ranney Wells, one at Mayur Vihar and other at Wazirabad to yield 23 MLD (5 MGD).
- ii) Construction of 3rd 132 MLD (40 MGD) Water Treatment Plant at Wazirabad. First phase of which 91 MLD (20 MGD) portion is likely to be commissioned by end of March '89.
- iii) Construction of 3 Ranney Wells in Alipur Block to yield 54 MLD (12 MGD) and
- iv) Construction of Iron Removal 54 MLD (12 MGD) Plant at Okhla for treating water of 4 Ranney Wells located near L.T.O. Barrage area which are presently closed due to high iron contents. First phase of the plant 27 MLD (6 MGD) portion is expected to be commissioned by end of March '89. Thus, it is expected that water supply would be augmented to 1998 MLD (440 MGD) by end of March '89.

The present sewage treatment capacity is 835 MLD (188 MGD). Works for augmenting the sewage treatment capacity by 508 MLD (112 MGD) are in various stages of progress and it is expected that by end of 1988-89 the treatment capacity should be augmented to 1162 MLD (256 MGD). This will be achieved by commissioning (i) 159 MLD (35 MGD) portion of sewage treatment plant at Keshopur, (ii) remaining 159 MLD (35 MGD) portion of sewage treatment plant at Rithala and (iii) 10 MLD (2 MGD) sewage Treatment Plant at Vasanth Kunj.

The following tables indicate the plant-wise position of water supply and sewage treatment capacity during the 7th plan period :-

-1904 *

Water supply generation capacity

(Figures in MGD)

S.No.	Plants	6th plans level	7th plans Target	Annual plans 1988-89			1989-90 Target	Net addition proposed in 1989-90 vis-a vis col.no.7.
				Target	Anti Achiv. level as on Nov.88	Present level		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Chandrawal Water works I & II	90	90	90	90	90	90	--
2.	Wazirabad I & II	80	80	80	80	80	80	--
3.	Haiderpur	100	100	100	100	100	100	--
4.	North Shahdara (Bhagirathi)	37	100	100	100	100	100	--
5.	New plant at Haiderpur	--	100	--	--	--	--	--
6.	New plant at Wazirabad	--	60	20	20	--	40	40
7.	New plant at Nangloi	--	--	--	--	--	20	20
8.	Plant for Iron Content removal from Ranney wells water at Okhla	--	--	--	6	--	12	12
9.	Ranney wells & Tubewells	37	62	62	44	39	68	29
Total:		344	592	452	440	409	510	101

(Figures in MGD).

B. Sewage Treatment Capacity:

S.No.	Plants.	6th plans level	7th plans Target	Annual plans 1988-89			1989-90 Target	Net addition during 89-90 vis-a-vis col.7.
				Target	Anti Achiev.	present level as on Nov.88		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Oxnla	88	125	100	100	100	115	15
2.	Keshopur	32	72	72	72	37	72	35
3.	Coronation Pillar	20	20	20	20	20	30	10
4.	Rithala	-	75	40	40	5	40	35
5.	Oxidation ponds	12	* (12)	12	12	12	12	-
6.	Vasanth Kunj	-	20	2	2	-	2	2
7.	Papankalan	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Shahdara (Kondli)	-	60	22	10	10	35	25
9.	Gokul Puri	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Total;		152	408	268	256	184	306	122

* Not included

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

An outlay of Rs. 8080 lacs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 to implement the various schemes under this sector. The water supply capacity is proposed to be augmented to 2315 MLD (510 MGD). Similarly the sewage treatment capacity will be augmented to 1389 MLD (306 MGD). The break-up of the proposed outlay is as follows :-

i) Water Supply	-	Rs. 4500.00 lacs
ii) Sewerage & Drainage	-	Rs. 3580.00 lacs
TOTAL		<u>Rs. 8080.00 lacs</u>

A. WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES :

The present water supply in Delhi is 1857 MLD (409 MGD) and it will be stepped upto 1998 MLD (440 MGD) by end of March '89 with the commissioning of the following works :

- i) First phase 91 MLD (20 MGD) portion of 3rd 182 MLD (40 MGD) Water Treatment Plant under construction at Wazirabad.
- ii) Commissioning of 2 Ranney Wells - one at Mayur Vihar and the other at Wazirabad to yield 23 MLD (5 MGD).
- iii) Construction of Iron Removal Plant 54 MLD (12 MGD) at Okhla for treating water of 4 Ranney Wells located near I.T.O. Barrage area which are presently closed due to high iron contents. First phase of the plant 27 MLD (6 MGD) is expected to be commissioned by end of March '89. Thus, it is expected that water supply would be augmented to 1998 MLD (440 MGD) by end of March '89.

By the end of 7th Plan Period, it is proposed to augment water supply to 2315 MLD (510 MGD). The following schemes have been taken up :

- i) Commissioning of 2nd phase of 91 MLD (20 MGD) portion of 3rd 182 MLD (40 MGD) water treatment plant under construction at Wazirabad.
- ii) Commissioning of 2nd phase of 27 MLD (6 MGD) portion of iron removal plant 54 MLD (12 MGD) at Okhla for treating water of 4 Ranney Wells located near I.T.O. Barrage area.
- iii) Construction of additional Ranney Wells and Tubewells in Alipur Block and Wazirabad area to yield 54 MLD (12 MGD).
- iv) Proposals are under finalisation for construction of 182 MLD (40 MGD) water treatment plant at Nanglof construction of which is likely to be taken up during the current year and first phase of 91 MLD (20 MGD) portion is likely to be commissioned by the end of March, 1990.
- v) Commissioning of 3 Ranney Wells in Alipur Block under construction to yield 54 MLD (12 MGD).

Although setting up of additional 182 MLD (40 MGD) Water Treatment Plant has been included but the scheme is subject to availability of raw water to be agreed to by Haryana Government. Matter has already been taken up by Delhi Administration with Central Government. Besides, there is approved scheme for setting up 2nd 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur. This scheme could not be taken up in view of the fact that Haryana Government has not still agreed for exchange of sewage effluent for raw water to be made available through Western Yamuna Canal System. The matter is being pursued.

ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

There is an outlay of Rs. 3291 lacs for the Annual Plan 1988-89 to carry out various augmentation works.

Distribution of water in Delhi is not equitable. To rationalise the distribution system, study was entrusted to a firm of consulting engineers who have analysed the system with the aid of computers. The study indicated necessity of strengthening the trunk mains, construction of additional reservoirs and booster pumping stations at 14 locations and replacement of distribution system in various pockets specially in the Walled City.

The works have already been initiated and work on the following trunks mains is in progress and will be completed shortly.

- i) Replacement of existing 600x650 mm dia main by 1200 mm dia main upto Chandewalan.
- ii) Laying and jointing 1000 mm dia PSC water main from Chandewalan Booster Pumping Station to Cantt. Reservoir.
- iii) Laying of water mains for improvement in Mori Gate Area.
- iv) Providing and laying 900 mm dia water main from Chandrawal to Flag Staff Reservoir.
- v) Providing Laying Jointing 900-600 mm dia PSC main from Shuhdara for E-13 area.
- vi) Laying Jointing 1500 mm dia PSC/HS main from Wazirabad to Model Town and Model Town to Rohtak Road.

Out of 14 reservoirs, the work is in progress at 7 reservoirs viz. (i) Deer Park (ii) Khayala (iii) Geeta Colony (iv) Subhash Park (v) Idgah (vi) Bolilla (vii) Janakpuri. The work from Serial Nos. (i) to (iv) are expected to be completed by March '89 whereas the other works are scheduled to be completed during 1989-90. Tender action has also been initiated in respect of (i) Model Town (ii) Punjabi Bagh (iii) Piragarhi (iv) Najafgarh (v) Nangloi (vi) Mehrauli and works will be awarded by March '89. These works will also be completed by 1990-91.

ANNUAL Plan 1989-90

An outlay of Rs. 4500 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for urban and rural water supply schemes. Two new schemes viz. "providing alternate source of power supply at Water Treatment Plants and Booster Pumping Stations" and "conservation of water supply" are proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90. The details of the schemes are as under :

1. 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Hailerpur:(Rs.10 lacs)

This provision is for finalising the bill claims for allotted works of staff Quarters and electrification of the same. Dispensary building and other miscellaneous works are proposed to be undertaken.

2. Distribution mains and reservoirs:(Rs.5 lacs)

This provision is for final payments in respect of works nearing completion.

3. Raw water conduit and lining of canal:(Rs. 50 lacs)

Provision under this head is for payment of arbitration award to U.P. Jal Nigam for construction of raw water conduit and making payment to Haryana for remodelling of Western Jamuna Canal for re-routing raw water. Lining for Bawana Distributory for supply of raw water to the proposed 40 MGD plant at Nangloi is also contemplated during 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

4. 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Shahdara:(Rs. 50 lacs)

Payment is required for arbitration award in respect of treatment plant, raw water pump house, mortar lining of raw water main connected with Shahdara Treatment Plant. Other misc. works like dispensary, administrative block and staff Quarters are also proposed to be undertaken under this head. For these programmes amounting to Rs. 50 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

5. Distribution mains and reservoirs:(Rs. 100 lacs)

Works of construction of 210 MLD pumping station at Geeta Colony alongwith electrical and mechanical works are included. Misc. works like 600 mm dia line in E-13 area is also included. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed.

6. Secondary distribution mains for Shahdara Plant:(Rs.80 lacs)

Scheme for providing peripheral mains in Brahmपुरi-Ghazipur area costing Rs. 168 lacs has already been taken up and 80% work has already been completed. Transmission main of 900-600 mm dia size costing about 50 lacs is sanctioned and work has been taken up on this scheme. Rs. 80 lacs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

7. Improvement of existing water works:(Rs. 265 lacs)

Chandrawal, Wazirabad Water Works and other installations have become old and need overhauling and Ranney Wells need modifications to achieve optimum efficiency from various units. A large number of bulk meters also need to be purchased to measure the exact quantity of water supplied to distribution system in different parts of the city. 4 numbers of clarifloculators of 45 MLD (10 MGD) capacity each, at Chandrawal are proposed to be constructed at the cost of Rs. 85 lacs to replace existing settling tanks. The improvement work on river barrage is also included. The scheme also includes saving of raw water by providing new pumps as well as recirculation pumps. Scheme for automation of 100 MGD

Water Treatment Plant at Bhagirathi costing Rs.400 lacs has been approved by the competent authority. The major components have to be arranged by the Department of Electronics. However, provision of Rs.100 lacs is needed to meet the cost for items pertaining to D.W.S. & S.D. Undertaking. For all these programmes amounting to Rs. 265 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

8. Replacement of old distribution system - Strengthening of trunk transmission system net work : (Rs.1000 lacs)

Distribution of water in Delhi is not equitable. To rationalise distribution system, study was entrusted to a firm of consulting engineers who have analysed the system with the aid of computers. The study includes necessity of strengthening of trunk main, construction of reservoirs and booster pumping stations at 14 locations and replacement of distribution system in various pockets specially in walled city.

The work has already been initiated on the following trunk mains:-

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| i) Replacement of existing 650 mm main by 1200 mm up to Jhandewalan | Rs.175 lacs |
| ii) 1000 mm PSC HS pipe from Jhandewalan to Cantonment Reservoir | Rs.140 lacs |
| iii) Laying of water main for improvement in Mori Gate. | Rs. 38 lacs |
| iv) Strengthening of distribution system in the command area of Jal Vihar Over Head Tank and Safdarjung Over Head Tank. | Rs. 50 lacs |
| v) Distribution system from Okhla Over Head Tank to Maharani Bagh. | Rs. 40 lacs |
| vi) Laying of link main from Africa Avenue to Rao Tula Ram Marg. | Rs. 37 lacs |

Out of 14 Reservoirs the work is in progress in respect of the following 7 reservoirs:-

- i) Deer Park
- ii) Khayala
- iii) Subhash Park
- iv) Idgah
- v) Badli
- vi) Janakpuri
- vii) Geeta Colony(charged to Shahdara distribution scheme).

Works on some of the reservoirs is scheduled to be completed by March, 89 whereas other works are scheduled to be completed during 1989-90. The work on the following additional underground reservoirs with booster pumping stations have also been sanctioned and tender action is being taken.

i)	Peera Garhi	- Rs. 405 lacs
ii)	Mohel Town	- Rs. 305 lacs
iii)	Nangloi	- Rs. 76 lacs
iv)	Najafgarh	- Rs. 113 lacs
v)	Mehrauli	- Rs. 40 lacs
vi)	Keshavpuram(Lawrence Road)	- Rs. 150 lacs
vii)	Sanjay Gandhi Transport-Nagar	- Rs. 310 lacs

Clear Water Pumping sets are also proposed to be installed and the value of the total allotted electrical mechanical works is Rs. 600 lacs. Tender action on this scheme is being taken. For the Annual Plan 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 1000 lacs is proposed for all these programmes.

9. Ranney wells and Tube wells: (Rs. 450 lacs)

3 Ranney wells in Alipur Block costing about Rs. 150 lacs are already in progress. Work is nearing completion of one ranney well at Mayur Vihar and one at Wazirabad. Additional works on 4 ranney wells costing about 300 lacs are proposed to be undertaken during the year under review. Out of this, scheme amounting to Rs. 140 lacs for two ranney wells has already been sanctioned by the competent authority. The transmission mains have also to be laid from ranney wells mentioned above. Total cost of these works is about 700 lacs. Transmission net work from Alipur Block has been sanctioned for the cost of Rs. 634 lacs and tenders have been invited for the purchase of pipes. Work on 40 tube wells (10 in rural area, 10 in South Delhi and 20 in resettlement colonies) has already been undertaken through Central Ground Water Board and cost of these 40 tube-wells is about 100 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 450 lacs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

10. Staff Quarters and office accommodation: (Rs. 40 lacs)

This provision is for meeting continuing works and office block costing to Rs. 44 lacs at Andrewsganj on Ring Road and construction of cement godowns at different places.

11. Laying of water mains in unauthorised/regularised colonies: (Rs. 200 lacs)

Water supply has already been provided in 429 unauthorised/regularised colonies out of 541 colonies and works are in progress in about 59 colonies. Schemes have already been prepared in respect of 47 unauthorised/regularised colonies at the estimated cost of Rs. 404 lacs. As per present policy works have to be undertaken when initial 10% deposit of development charges is received from the plot holders. For these programmes during 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is proposed.

12. Raw water arrangement for additional needs including alternative arrangements of raw water for Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi Plants: (Rs. 650 lacs)

Under this head sanctioned scheme of 3rd 40 MGD plant by utilising treated sewage effluent from Okhla Plant for Gardening purposes is already in progress at Wazirabad and component of raw water including pump house at Okhla at the cost of Rs. 550 lacs inclusive of laying of 1500 mm dia pipe line from Okhla to Tilak Bridge. The scheme costing about Rs. 100 lacs for supplying raw water pumps at site of 40 MGD Wazirabad plant allotted to M/S Richardson & Crudes is also included.

In order to minimise the en-route losses, proposal has been drawn to lay one conduit and one pipe line to carry 200 cusecs of water from Western Yamuna Canal to Wazirabad and cost of this work i/s raw water pumping station is estimated to Rs. 2600 lacs. However, token provision of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

There is proposal to set up 40 MGD water treatment plant at Nangloi by substituting irrigation water of Union Territory of Delhi with the treated sewage effluent. Remodelling of the Munika Channel from Western Yamuna Canal upto Nangloi would be necessary for bringing raw water to the plant site and ground reservoirs etc. would be about 24.00 lacs. A token provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs for remodelling of the channel is being made in the Annual Plan of 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 650 lacs is proposed for the above works during 1989-90.

13. Augmentation of water treatment plant: (Rs. 1250 lacs)

Following works are proposed to be undertaken under this head.

Construction of additional 182 MLD (40 MGD) water treatment plant at Wazirabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 1400 lacs has already been taken up and is in progress. Details of various allotted works are given below:-

- | | | |
|------|--|--------------|
| i) | Construction of 40 MGD plant works allotted to M/S. N.B.C.C. | Rs. 315 lacs |
| ii) | Construction of 40 MGD plant work allotted to M/s. Driplex. | Rs. 342 lacs |
| iii) | Supply and installation of pumping sets at clear water pumping station at Wazirabad. | Rs. 136 lacs |
| iv) | Supply of 1500mm dia PSC/HS pipes for allotted work from Wazirabad to Rohtak Road. | Rs. 486 lacs |
| v) | Supply of pipes for the work from Rohtak Road to Punjabi Bagh. | Rs. 115 lacs |

vi) Laying of 1500 mm dia pipe from Wazirabad to Rohtak Road	Rs. 160 lacs
vii) Laying of pipe line from Rohtak Road to Punjabi Bagh.	Rs. 40 lacs
viii) Construction of under-ground reservoir i/e booster pumping station at Punjabi Bagh is sanctioned by competent authority at the cost of Rs. 308 lacs. Work of construction of reservoir has already been allotted.	Rs. 308 lacs
ix) Distribution main from Punjabi Bagh boosting station to various areas of West Delhi.	Rs. 110 lacs
x) P/L 900 mm dia PSC pipe line from Ring Road to Punjabi Bagh and Khayala Reservoir.	Rs. 100 lacs
xi) Construction of 12 MGD treatment Plant at Okhla for treating water of 4 Ranney wells located near ITO Bridge which are presently closed due to high iron contents. Cost of scheme is estimated as 97 lacs. Tenders for this work have been invited and award of work will be finalised shortly.	Rs. 100 lacs
TOTAL	Rs. 2212 lacs

xii) Construction of additional 454 MLD (100 MGD) water treatment plant at Haiderpur:

The scheme amounting to Rs. 1704 lacs for setting up additional 100 MGD water treatment plant based on exchange of raw water from Haryana for treated sewage effluent to be supplied from the Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant. The scheme has been technically cleared by Ministry of Urban Development subject to concurrence of the Govt. of Haryana for release of raw water from the Western Yamuna Canal at Haiderpur. Land for construction of this plant is available and tenders have also been received. Matter is being pursued with the Govt. of Haryana at various levels. A token provision of Rs. 200 lacs is being made for this project.

xiii) Setting up 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nanjali:

The proposal is drawn by substituting irrigation water being supplied in Union Territory of Delhi with the treated sewage effluent from sewage treatment plants of Keshopur and Rithala. The cost of project including acquiring of land, transmission system and ground reservoir etc. is Rs. 2000 lacs. A provision of Rs. 200 lacs is being made for acquiring land as well as purchase of pipes after scheme is cleared by Ministry of Urban Development. For all the above works an outlay of Rs. 1250 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

14. to 16. Rural Water Supply (Rs.150 lacs)

All the 219 rural villages within the jurisdiction of M.C.D. have already been covered with potable water supply. Under special component plan and all the 413 Harijan Bastis have already been covered. Provision has been made for stabilizing and strengthening of rural water supply distribution system. A token provision of Rs.20 lacs has been made for covering more Harijan Bastis being identified by Delhi Admn. laying of additional mains and replacement of old distribution mains and construction of more Tube wells. The aforesaid provision covers the laying of water mains within Lal Dora and no provision has been made for areas out side Lal Dora as per the existing policy.

The provision is for strengthening and improving the Rural Water Supply System by construction of boosters, ground reservoirs at Holambi Kalan and other locations. A sum of Rs.150 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

17. Providing alternate source of power supply at Treatment Plants and Booster P/Station:(Rs.150 lacs)

It is admitted that low voltage and power failure disrupt the water supply. Even small tripping causes considerable impact on pumping mains and charging of system takes quite some time. Therefore, water supply is adversely effected. Following works are proposed to be undertaken:

- i) Providing shunt capacitors at all the plants and major pumping stations.
- ii) Providing diesel generating sets at major booster stations.
- iii) Setting up gas turbines for meeting emergency requirement at water treatment plants.
- iv) Provision of transformers of very high range of tripping for voltage control.

A token provision of Rs.150 lacs is proposed for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

18. Conservation of water supply:(Rs.50 lacs)

Presently, filtered water is being used in various Parks and there is also wastage of water through free Public Water Hydrants. In order to save filtered water supply it is proposed to provide tube wells in all Municipal Parks which has area of more than 2 acres. An estimate amounting to Rs.32 lacs has been proposed to provide 25 tube wells in the first phase. It is also proposed to replace existing 3000 Free Public Water Hydrants in a phased manner by construction of deep hand pumps where the quality of ground water is potable. In first phase it is proposed to construct 5000 Deep Hand Pumps in Urban areas. Estimated cost providing these deep hand pumps is 140 lacs. An outlay of Rs.50 lacs is proposed for taking up these works in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

- 1914 -

WRITE UP

OF

SEWERAGE

&

DRAINAGE

SCHEMES

(1915 - 1931)

B. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES

The present sewage treatment capacity is 835 MLD (184MGD) works for augmenting the sewage treatment capacity by 508 MLD (112 MGD) are in various stages of progress and it is expected that by end of 1988-89 the treatment capacity would be augmented to 1162 MLD (256 MGD). This will be achieved by commissioning (i) 159 MLD (35 mgd) portion of sewage treatment plant at Keshopur, (ii) remaining 159 MLD (35 MGD) portion of S.O.P. at Rithala, and (iii) 10 MLD (2 mgd) Sewage Treatment plant at Vasant Kunj.

Works are in progress for augmenting the treatment capacity by additional 182 MLD (40 MGD) as per details given below :-

- i) Construction of additional 114 MLD (25 mgd) Sewage Treatment Plant at Kondli Shahdara.
- ii) Providing additional treatment capacity of 68 mld (15 MGD) at Okhla Sewage Disposal Works and providing secondary treatment plant for 427 mld (94 mgd) at the same plant.
- iii) A scheme for renovating and augmenting the Coronation Pillar sewage Treatment Plant has been sanctioned and tenders are being called in two phases for the above work. In the first phase work of renovation and providing secondary treatment facilities to the existing plant 91 MLD, (20 MGD) shall be taken up. In the second phase action will be taken to augment the capacity by 45 MLD (10 mgd) and provide additional full treatment. Works is likely to be taken up during 1989-90.

By the end of 1989-90 the treatment capacity would be augmented to 1389 MLD (306 MGD).

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

An outlay of Rs. 3580 lacs is proposed for Annual plan 1989-90. The sewage capacity is proposed to be augmented to 1390 MLD (306 MGD) by the end of Annual plan 1989-90. The scheme-wise details are as under :

1) TRUNK SEWER: (Rs. 310.00 lacs)

An outlay of Rs. 310 lacs is proposed for the annual plan 1989-90 for the following Continuing and New works. The position of various major trunk sewers are given below:

A) ONGOING WORKS :

- a) F/L 1200-1400 mm dia sewer from Jheel to Sewage Pumping Station at Geeta colony.

The work of laying of 1400 M length of sewer line at a cost of Rs. 73.00 lacs is in progress and is likely to be completed by May '89. Rs. 20 lacs is needed for 1989-90.

...contd...

B- New WORKS:

a) P/L 400-1100 m dia sewer for Kailash Nagar to Jheel

A scheme costing of Rs. 74 lacs for providing sewerage facilities for areas North and south of Gandhi Nagar, Kailash Nagar has, recently, been sanctioned. Tenders for the work are being invited shortly. Rs. 30 lacs is required during 1989-90.

At present, there is no trunk sewer facilities for areas developed along Mahrauli-Nizamapur Road i/c Taglakabad Extn, Khanpur, Savli etc. A scheme is under preparation for laying of trunk sewer for this area. Rs. 50 lacs is proposed for the work during 1989-90.

b) Providing trunk sewer and relieving sewer in South Delhi Area :

A sum of Rs. 210 lacs would be required in 1989-90 for undertaking various schemes like providing, relieving sewer from Patel Road to Najafgarh Road and peripheral sewers in District I in Trans-Yamuna area.

2) SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS (Rs. 1450 lacs)

An outlay of Rs. 1450 lacs is proposed for augmenting the Sewage Treatment Plant capacity both for continuing as well as New Works. The details are as follows :

a) Construction of 114 MLD (25 MGD) treatment plant at Kondli Shahdara

A sum of Rs. 450 lacs is needed during 1989-90 for the work of augmentation of the treatment capacity at Kondli treatment plant by 114 MLD which is under progress.

b) The present capacity of Okhla Sewage Treatment plant is under augmentation for providing complete treatment for 565 MLD (124 MGD). A sum of Rs. 500 lacs is proposed during 1989-90. The entire scheme is scheduled to be completed during 1989-90.

c) Aug. entation of Sewage Treatment capacity of Keshopur and Rithala Sewage Treatment Plants :

These works are expected to be completed by the end of 1989-90. Rs. 50 lacs is required during 1989-90 towards finalisation of the bills for these works.

NEW WORKS

i) The Coronation Pillar Sewage Treatment Plant has capacity to treat 91 MLD (20 MGD) of sewage out of which only 45 MLD (10 mgd) has secondary treatment. It is proposed to take up the work of providing secondary treatment of 45 MLD (10 MGD) of sewage alongwith construction of digestors and gas holders. A scheme costing Rs. 805 lacs has been sanctioned for the augmentation of the plant. Tenders for augmenting the existing capacity by 45 MLD (10 MGD) secondary treatment has been invited in the first phase. Tenders for further augmentation by 45 MLD (10 mgd) will be invited in the second phase. A provision of Rs. 100 lacs is needed for these works during 1989-90.

ii) A Sewage Treatment plant of 15 mgd capacity is to be constructed at Ghitorni to provide sewerage facilities for large scale development in Vasant Kunj area. The work is likely to be taken up during 1989-90 for which a scheme is under preparation. The treatment capacity of the Rithala Sewage Treatment plant is also proposed to be augmented further to 80 MGD. A provision of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed during 1989-90 for these works.

iii) Augmentation of the Rithala Sewage Treatment plant by 90 MLD (20 MGD) is proposed under Phase II. A provision of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed for the work during 1989-90.

iv) The existing 146 MLD (32 MGD) treatment plant at Keshopur requires its renovation, for improving the efficiency of the plant. It is proposed to take up the renovation works during 1989-90 and as such a provision of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed during the year.

v) For catering to large scale developments in District I of the Trans-Yamuna area, it is proposed to construct a Sewage Treatment Plant near Yamuna Vihar. A provision of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed during the year 1989-90.

3) PUMPING STATIONS & RISING MAINS (Rs. 900 lacs)

A sum of Rs. 900 lacs is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1989-90 as per details given below :

ONGOING WORKS

i) A sewage Pumping Station at Kalyanpuri to cater the requirement of subzone E-3 and E-18 areas is under construction. 58% of work has since been completed. A sum of Rs. 84 lacs is proposed during 1989-90 for completion of the work.

ii) A scheme amounting to Rs. 181.75 lacs was sanctioned for providing sewerage facilities in Geeta Colony area in Trans-yamuna. This scheme included a provision of construction of a Sewage Pumping Station for pumping of the sewage into trunk sewers. The work of construction of a sewage pumping Station in Geeta colony at a cost of Rs. 60 lacs including C.I. rising main has been taken up during the year 1988-89. The work is expected to be completed during the year 1989-90. A sum of Rs- 20 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

iii) Mansarovar Park

A Sewage Pumping Station is under construction at Mansarovar Park in Trans-Yamuna area at a cost of Rs. 273.97 lacs about 6% of the work is completed. A provision of Rs. 90 lacs is proposed during the year 1989-90 for the work.

iv) A scheme amounting to Rs. 70 lacs was sanctioned for setting up a pumping station including allied works at Aruna Nagar. 15% work has since been completed. A provision of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed during 1989-90.

NEW WORKS

1. It is proposed to set up a sewage pumping station to cater to Adarsh Nagar colony in Civil Line zone. A sum of Rs. 56 lacs is proposed for this work during 1989-90.

2. N.D.M.C. has laid a twin 2100 mm dia sewer in their area and the sewage from the same will require its pumping to Kilekai Pumping Station. An estimate amounting to Rs.934.21 lacs has been framed for this work which includes provision for construction of pumping stations as well as the pumping/gravity sewer from the same. A provision of Rs. 350 lacs is proposed for the work during 1989-90.

3. A sewerage scheme for providing sewerage facilities in Zafraabad and surrounding areas in Shahdara is under preparation. A provision of Rs. 250 lacs is proposed for the pumping station during 1989-90.

4) RESIDENTIAL AND OFFICE ACCOMODATION, STORES ETC. (Rs.100 lac)

i) Construction of office building at Varunalaya at an estimated cost of Rs. 200 lacs is in progress and scheduled to be completed by 1990-91. A provision of Rs. 70 lacs is proposed for the works during 1989-90.

ii) It is proposed to construct staff quarters at Coronation Pillar plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 145 lacs. A provision of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed during 1989-90 for the work.

5) STORM WATER DRAINS AND ANTI-FLOOD WORKS (Rs.250 lacs)

An outlay of Rs. 250 lacs is proposed for the following works under this scheme.

a) CONTINUING WORKS

i) Gokulpuri Drain

Gokulpuri drain in Trans-yamuna area is being remodelled at a cost of Rs. 75 lacs, about 17% of work has since been completed. A sum of Rs. 40 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

ii) The work of remodelling of Ajit Nagar Nalla and of G.T. Road drain between Marginal Bund to Trunk drain No.1 at a cost of Rs. 45 lacs has been awarded and the work is schedule for completion during 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

b) NEW SCHEMES :

i) Remodelling of G.T.Road drain in Trans-Yamuna area estimated cost of Rs. 215 lacs is proposed. The work is likely to be taken up in hand during 1989-90. A provision of Rs.130 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

ii) It is proposed to remodell Ramesh Nagar, Subhas Nagar, Shakur Basti and Kanhiya Nagar Nallas in West Delhi. The works are proposed to be taken up during 1989-90, for which schemes are under consideration. A provision of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed for the work during the year 1989-90.

iii) Sunehri Pul Nalla in South Delhi carries a load of discharge of sullage from NDMC area. This sullage presently spreads in major portion of nalla and causes insanitation due to spreading up and stagnation in the bed. With a view to channelise the flow and improve the environment it is proposed to provide a pucca cunnette in the bed of the nalla during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.42 lacs.

6) RENOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PLANTS (Rs. 50 lacs)

A provision of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed during 1989-90 for renovation of areators and other necessary improvements at various treatment plants.

7) GRAVITY DUCTS (Rs. 30 lacs)

A sum of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed for finalisation of bills/claims in respect of 3rd gravity duct which is nearing completion and also for proposed renovation of the existing gravity duct No.1 which is presently in a bad shape.

8) PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF RIVER YAMUNA (Rs. 15 lacs)

A provision of Rs. 15 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for trapping of sullage from various nallas into the sewerage system for the prevention of pollution of river Yamuna.

9) PURCHASE OF MACHINERY/EQUIPMENT (Rs. 25 lacs)

It is proposed to purchase a gully emptier and jetting machine for cleaning large diameter sewers/manholes and purchase of 5 additional sewer cleaning machines for desilting of sewers for which an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

10) Branch SEWERS/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT (Rs. 400 lacs)

An outlay of Rs. 400 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for the following works:

i) Tenders for works of sewer line in Govind Puri extn. at an estimate costing Rs. 10 lacs are being invited shortly. A sum of Rs. 10 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for the same.

ii) The work of providing and laying sewer lines in portion of Sham Nagar 'N' Block Vishnu Garden Group of regularised colonies are in progress. Tenders are likely to be invited shortly for few left out pocket. A sum of Rs. 20 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

iii) An estimate amounting to Rs. 195 lacs was approved by DWS&SD Committee for providing and laying internal sewers line in Kewal Park, Majlis Park Extn. in Adarsh Nagar Group of colonies. The work in some portion of the scheme at a cost of about Rs. 8 lacs is being taken up shortly. Tenders are also being invited for laying of a common peripheral sewers estimated to cost about Rs. 20 lacs. The remaining works are also proposed to be taken up during 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 63 lacs is proposed during 1989-90 for various works under the sanctioned scheme.

iv) Remodelling of the sewerage system of the Rajinder Nagar and improvement to internal sewers of Subhash Nagar is essential for proper functioning of the existing system. A provision of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed during 1989-90.

v) The scheme for providing internal sewers in Trans-Yamuna area for regularised colonies has been sanctioned for Rs. 143 lacs, 160 lacs and 219 lacs respectively. About 15% of work has been completed. Tender action is being taken for the balance. A sum of Rs. 180 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

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vi) A scheme for trapping sewerage from Roop Nagar S.P.Stn. to J.F.S. is under sanction amounting to Rs. 16 lacs. Rs.15lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

vii) A scheme for internal sewers i/c construction of pumping station at Sawan Park amounting to Rs. 39 lacs had been sanctioned. The internal sewers have been laid. A provision of Rs. 12 lacs for the pumping station is required in 1989-90.

viii) A scheme amounting to Rs. 419 lacs is under sanction for providing sewerage system in Uttam Nagar Group of colonies in West Delhi. A sum of Rs. 150 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

11) NON CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY-
UTILISATION OF SEWAGE GAS (Rs. 50 lacs)

It is proposed to pipe the sewage gas from the Keshopur and Kondli Sewage Treatment plant to the areas in the vicinity of the plants as domestic fuel. In the first phase 1000 gas connections would be provided from each of the plants and the estimated cost of the scheme for Keshopur and Kondli is Rs. 145 lacs. A sum of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed for this scheme during 1989.90.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

NDMC is implementing the water supply and sewage, Anti-flood works and covering of nallas schemes in its area. The DWS&SD Undertaking of MCD supplies about 118 MLD of filtered water to NDMC for further distribution in its area through C.I. distribution net work. The committee is also responsible for maintenance and improvement of sewerage system including storm water drainage in its area.

Annual Plan 1989-90

An outlay of Rs. 800 lacs is proposed for execution of scheme under this sector by NDMC as per the following breakup.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Sub-head</u>	(Rs.in lacs) <u>Proposed outlay 1989-90</u>
1.	Water Supply schemes	312.00
2.	Sewerage schemes	138.00
3.	Anti-flood works and covering of nallas	350.00
	Total	<u>800.00</u>

The schemewise details are as follows ;

A) SEWERAGE SCHEMES

1. Augmentation of sewers in DIZ area (Ashoka Road and parliament Street) (Rs. 15 lacs)

With the rapid development in certain pockets in NDMC area like Connaught place complex and DIZ area as per provision in the Master plan, it is felt necessary to reorganise the sewerage system. On account of this development, there has been increase in the discharge of water waste, back flow and overflowing of sewers owing to inadequate sizes result in insanitary condition. It is therefore, proposed to augment the sewer lines immediately. A scheme amounting to Rs. 102.34 lacs has been approved for augmentation of sewers in DIZ area. Out of which a sum of Rs. 70.76 lacs was spent during the 6th plan period. The scheme has almost been completed except some shifting of connections from old lines to new lines. which has been spilled over to the VII plan period. Out of the total approved outlay of Rs. 25 lacs in the 7th plan a sum of Rs. 15.29 lacs is incurred upto 1987-88, Rs.5 lacs is likely to be spent during 1988-89. For the annual plan 1989-90 Rs 15 lacs is proposed.

2. Remodelling of sewerage Pumping Stations. (Rs. 1 lac)

There are two existing sewerage pumping stations at Jaipur House and Bharti Nagar for lifting the sullage waste in low lying pockets of NDMC area, discharging subsequently into trunk sewer. Due to the geography of the area, it is not possible to intercept the discharge of the low lying pockets, these pumping stations are to be maintained. These pumping stations have now outlived their life, besides increase in the quantum of sewage. The work of Bharti Nagar sewage Pumping Station has been completed and commissioned. The work on remodelling of sewage Pumping Station of Jaipur House is being taken up during the VII plan period with an approved outlay of Rs. 15 lacs. Rs. 1 lac is likely to be incurred during 1988-89 and Rs. 1.00 lac is also proposed for 1989-90.

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3. Remodelling of 75"/84" dia existing trunk sewers and laying of new sewers lines (Rs. 40 lacs)

The existing 75"/84" dia trunk sewer line along back lanes of Tilak Marg for interception of part of sewage discharge from the NDMC area, having a carrying capacity as per existing gradient of 100 cusecs is badly silted up and is in very dilapidated condition and outlived its life.

It is therefore, necessary to lay a new trunk sewer replacing the present one. As the sewer in question is carrying discharge from NDMC and MCD area the work for remodelling of existing trunk sewer has been taken up in coordination with MCD (Rather the project has been finalised by MCD in relation to their sewerage system and internal arrangements). However cost of laying new sewer in place of this sewer will be borne by NDMC. Phase I of the scheme costing Rs. 83.70 lacs has been completed. The scheme under Phase II for augmentation of sewer from Baroda House to Bikaner House costing Rs. 181.00 lacs is in progress and will be completed during 1988-89. The works on phase III of the scheme costing Rs. 328 lacs for augmentation of sewer from Bikaner House to Lochi Road is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1988-89.

Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 240 lacs in the 7th plan an expenditure of Rs. 250 lacs has been incurred upto 1987-88. Rs. 110 lacs is likely to be incurred during 1988-89 and an outlay of Rs. 40 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for completion of the scheme.

4. Augmentat on of sewerage in various NDMC AREA (Rs.80 lacs)

The scheme for augmentation of sewers in metropolitan City centre and DIZ area has been executed. Similar scheme for the remaining areas in NDMC have not been taken up so far. The sewers in the remaining areas laid many years back are ^{Surcharge} increase in population and is creating serious health hazards.

The residential population of Master Plan zone 3 between Tolstoy Marg, School lane, Railway line, Mathura Road, Purana Quila Road, C-Hexagon, Dr. Rajinder Prashad Road and Janpath is likely to be increased from about 19700 (of 1981 census) to about 54100 persons (by 2001).

Similarly the residential population of Master Plan zone D.11 and D12 between Khushak Nalla is proposed to be increase from 32,300 (of 1981 census) to about 83300 persons (by 2001).

The residential population of Master Plan zone D.21 between Railway Lane, Ring Road and Aurbindo Marg is likely to be increased tremendously from about 66000 (of 1981 census) to about 156000 persons by (2001).

As a result of development of additional Embassy plots and increase in population in zone D.13 the existing lines are not capable of carrying the additional discharge and require to be augmented suitably.

In view of the increase in population in these areas as well as other left out portions of NDMC it is required to augment the sewer lines in these areas.

The scheme for augmentation of sewer between Panchsheel Marg and Styra Marg and in Chankya Puri costing about Rs. 30 lacs have been completed. The work of the scheme of Kautilya Marg is in progress which costs Rs. 20 lacs. Similar schemes for Aurbindo Marg, Ferozshah Marg, Kasturba Gandhi Marg and copernicus Marg, Jor Bagh and Aliganj area etc. costing Rs. 76.8 lacs will be taken up after the report of study of sewerage system in NDMC area by TCE and are expected to be completed by 1989-90.

With a view to augment the existing whole sewerage system as per the Master plan, the study of sewerage system has been entrusted to M/s Tata consultancy Engineers and further augmentation works will be taken up after receipt of their interim recommendations.

Out of the 7th plan approved outlay of Rs. 400 lacs an expenditure of Rs. 46.20 lacs has been incurred upto 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 30 lacs is likely to be spent during 1988-89 and Rs. 20 lacs are proposed to be incurred during 1989-90.

5. Other completed sewer plan schemes (Rs. 2 lacs)

The following schemes taken up during the previous plan period were completed or were to be completed by the end of VIIth plan period.

- i) Augmentation of sewerage of Lodhi colony and Jor, Bagh area.
- ii) Laying of sewer lines at S.P. Marg from Hotel New Taj to Panchsheel Marg.
- iii) Augmentation of sewers in Metropolitan city Centre.

For finalisation of accounts and completion of other petty items of these schemes, a sum of Rs. 2.50 lacs is approved in the VII plan period, out of which Rs. 5 lacs is likely to be incurred during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 2 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

B) WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

1. Strengthening of Water supply system in NDMC area (Rs. 292 lacs)

The generation of filtered water for entire Delhi including NDMC area is the responsibility of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of MCD, NDMC obtains filtered water from MCD from their four reservoirs during restricted hours and two tapplings from conveyance mains near Tilak Bridge and Nizamuddin Railway Station. The supply is received and then subsequently distributed amongst the residents by way of R.I. distribution net work either directly from the outlets or through water boosting stations. As the entire distribution system is interconnected; short supply from one reservoir upsets the pressure conditions in the entire area resulting constant shortage of water in one pocket or the other throughout the year. Also there are certain pockets which are on higher contours and at the tail end of the distribution system and in such pockets the residents at upper floors have difficulty in obtaining their requirements.

The existing distribution system (40 to 50 years ^{old}) has almost outlived its life. Also on account of increase in population of New Delhi area over the years, the existing lines are not capable of carrying the required quantity of water with adequate pressure and in some pockets the available pressure goes down even upto 7 Metres head whereas ~~as~~ per CPHEEO Manual of water supply and treatment, the available pressure at the ferrule point for 2 storeyed buildings should not be less than 17 Metres.

The present requirement of filtered water has been assessed as 177 MLD which is project to increase to 189 mld by the year 1991 and 225 mld by the year 2001. MCD is supplying about 118 mld of water presently and about 21 mld is being generated from 63 Tubewells. MCD authorities agreed to increase the total supplies to 150 Mld only for meeting with the requirement upto the year 1991, in a meeting held on 13.9.84 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration.

For receiving the additional quantity of water from MCD and subsequent distribution in the NDMC area, arrangements in the form of water boosting stations comprising of underground tanks of 8 mld capacity each for storage of water and subsequent boosting at adequate pressure by installing pumps of required capacity as well as laying of lines from source to the tanks and from pump house to the existing system are being made at a cost of Rs. 418.50 lacs at Jor Bagh and Tilak Marg. The work on Jor Bagh scheme has recently been completed during 1988-89 and the work on Tilak Marg scheme will be completed by the early 1989.

As residents of upper floors were experiencing acute shortage of water due to low pressure, the scheme for construction of underground tank with boosting arrangements at Sarojini Nagar (Phase II) and Harijan Basti, Mandir Marg were taken in hand during 1984-85 and have been completed during 1986-87.

The residents of upper floors in Diplomatic Enclave are also experiencing acute shortage of water due to limited supply hours from Palam Reservoir and as such it is proposed to construct a water boosting station in Diplomatic Enclave at a cost of Rs. 30.85 lacs. The work on the scheme is being taken up and will be completed during 1989-90. Another similar scheme at R.K.Ashram Marg for Augmentation of water supply to 720 Double storey quarters will be taken up after allotment of land by L&DO.

The study of filtered water supply in NDMC area has been entrusted to M/s Tata Consulting Engineers for detailed study. On the basis of interim report submitted by the consultants, various works costing to Rs. 53.35 lacs for laying of feeder mains for Tughlak Crescent, South Avenue, Pandara Road, Kaka Nagar, Pt. Pant Marg and president's Estate Underground tanks were taken up during the Seventh Five year plan period and have been completed.

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Two schemes for augmenting the boosting capacity of the water boosting station and the distribution system in Laxmi Bai Nagar and Kilmwai Nagar (East & West) costing to Rs. 34.31 lacs have been taken up and will be completed during 1988-89. Similar schemes for Netaji Nagar and Moti Bagh are under preparation and are expected to be completed during 1989-90.

For increasing the carrying capacity of the existing distribution system as per the recommendations of M/s Tata Consulting Engineers, schemes for laying of new pipe lines costing to Rs. 151.79 lacs in Lodi colony, Jor Bagh, Karbala, Harish Chander Mathur Lane, Lodi Estate, Bharti Nagar, Ravinder Nagar, Golf Links, Chanakya Puri, in the area of North of Rajpath and South of Rajpath have been taken up in hand and are expected to be completed during 1989-90. A major scheme costing to Rs. 119.75 lacs for laying of 1100 mm dia main from Palam Reservoir for overall improvement in Diplomatic Enclave is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1989-89. A similar scheme for laying of 900/600/500/400 mm dia pipelines from Talkatora Reservoir for improvement in the area North of Rajpath and West of Janpath costing to Rs. 118.68 lacs is being taken up in hand and the scheme is expected to be completed during 1990-91.

Keeping in view the short supply from MCD, it is proposed to augment the supply by about 15 MLD by installing about 50 tubewells partly in the rocky strata and partly for meeting the requirements of bulk consumers.

The shallow hand pumps installed in various pockets of NDMC area are considered a source of contamination and health hazards and accordingly a scheme costing to Rs. 39.40 lacs for installation of India Mark II deepwell handpumps was launched in June 1988 and this part of the programme will be completed during the current fiscal year itself.

An outlay of 101.6 lacs is approved for the scheme during the seventh five year plan period, Out of which an expenditure of Rs. 230 lac is likely to be incurred during 1988-89 and Rs. 292 lacs are proposed to be incurred during 1989-90.

2) Setting up of leak detection cell and public health laboratory (Rs. 15 lacs)

The distribution of filtered water supply in NDMC area is the responsibility of NDMC. As per sample survey carried out in NDMC area, it has been observed that the line losses are about 25 % to 30%. This magnitude of line losses is very high and besides economy, this much quantity of water is not available to public who are facing acute shortage of water. As such it has become essential to set up a leak detection cell to control the wastage of water by adopting modern techniques. Accordingly, creation of leak detection cell has been approved by the NDMC. Similar type of cell has already been set up in MCD. It is required to purchase sophisticated instruments and equipments for this cell.

68 tubewells for supplying about 21 MLD of drinking water have been installed by the NDMC. Further the NDMC area is inhabited by VIP's, Ministers, M.Ps, High Government Officials, Govt. Servants and weaker section of society. Till now, there were no arrangements in the NDMC for monitoring the quality of water being supplied through tubewells underground tanks and reservoirs.

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It is imperative to set up a public health laboratory in the NDMC area so that quality of water is checked frequently.

The sophisticated equipments, chemicals, glasswares and other miscellaneous items for the Public Health Laboratory have been procured and the laboratory made functional during early 1988. Additional equipments, chemicals, glasswares and other miscellaneous items are being procured. Equipments for Leak Detection cell are expected to be procured during 1988-89. The vehicles required for the laboratory and the Leak detection cell have already been procured during 1986-87. Work on the building for the Public Health Laboratory and Leak Detection cell is being taken up and will be completed during 1989-90.

An expenditure of Rs. 10 lacs is likely to be incurred during 1988-89 and Rs. 15 lacs are proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme.

3) Other continuing and completed water supply plan schemes (Rs. 5 lacs)

The following schemes taken up during the previous plan period were completed by the end of the 6th plan period.

- i) Augmentation of water supply in Metropolitan city Centre.
- ii) Augmentation of water supply in DIZ area.
- iii) Augmentation of water mains from Hasan Pur Reservoirs.
- iv) Improvement to distribution system and construction of underground tank with boosting arrangements at Pt. Pant Marg.
- v) Augmentation of water supply by construction of tubewells.
- vi) Construction of underground tanks with boosting arrangements in NDMC area- North Avenue flats, South Avenue flats.
- vii) Construction of underground tank with boosting arrangements in Govt. colonies.
- viii) Construction of underground tank with boosting arrangements in Bunglow area (phase I).

For finalisation of accounts and completion of other petty works of these schemes, a sum of Rs. 32.50 lacs is approved during the 7th plan period. A sum of Rs. 5 lacs is likely to be incurred during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 under this scheme.

C) ANTI FLOOD WORKS

1. Aug. the capacity of SWD system No. 2 to 5 (Rs. 10 lacs)

These systems cover the area of Willingdon Crescent, Race Course Road and Prithvi Raj Road. Most of these areas are residential and drainage in different localities passes mainly through side drains existing in the lanes/services roads. This needs improvement in certain pockets. The ongoing schemes of Augmenting work of SWD along Prithvi Raj Road, Tughlka Road and adjoining areas, Krishna Menon Marg, and adjoining areas, Tees January Marg, Willingdon Crescent and Teen Murti and Tyag Raja Marg are likely to be completed during 1988-89. In addition to this augmenting scheme of SWD along Rjajaji Marg and adjoining area is also proposed to be taken up during annual plan 1989-90. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3.09 lacs the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 40 lacs during 1988-89. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 10 lacs. A provision of Rs. 50 lacs exists in the 7th five year plan.

2. Aug. the capacity of SWD system No. 6 to 11 and covering therefore (Rs. 175 lacs)

These systems cover the area of Raj Path, a portion of Willingdon Crescent, Mandir Marg, Panchquin Road, Connaught Place and Kasturba Gandhi Marg. With the fast development of DIZ area and Metropolitan city Centre area, the area of paved surface has increased. This has increased the run off. Also due to many construction activities, the drainage system of lanes and by lanes in certain pockets has been badly disturbed and needs immediate improvement. A provision of Rs. 125 lacs has been made for the 7th five year plan (1985-90). The schemes of Aug. and Imp. of SWD in the area adjoining Talkatora Road, Kali Bari Marg and R.K.Ashram Marg will be completed during the current year. Besides this the drainage schemes along Willingdon Crescent, Bengali Girst Sr. Sec. School and adjoining area and Rakab Ganj Road will be taken up during the current year. The schemes of Aug. and Imp. to SWD along North Avenue, K.G.Marg Phase II and Harish Chander Mathur Lane will be taken up during 1989-90. Besides this, the scheme for covering and development of Khushak Nalla from Railway Bridge near Brig. Hoshiar Singh Road to I.N.A. Bridge is also being taken up in phases. The estimate for the said scheme was approved for Rs. 3.42 crores. The work of phase I of the scheme in a length of 580 metres is already in progress and is scheduled to be completed by May 1990. The work of Phase II of the scheme has been taken up in hand and will be completed by Oct. 1989. The work on phase III of the scheme is under progress of calling tenders. The work for all three phases will be in full swing during the end of the this financial year.

Further the scheme costing Rs. 1.55 crores for covering of the portion of Nallah from Jr.Navyug School, Vinay Marg, upto Rly.Bridge, Brig.Hoshiar Singh Road in a length of about 600Metres has already been approved. Structural design. ing of the Nalla has been done by the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. The action for implementation of the scheme is already in progress. For the implementation of the above works against the approved outlay of Rs.90 lacs in 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 125 lacs is required. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 175 lacs is proposed.

3. Aug. the cap. of SWD system No. 12 to 14. (Rs.20 lacs)

These systems covers the area of Kasturba Gandhi Marg, C-Hexagon, Mathura Road and NDMC area limit at Tilak Marg and Minto Bridge upto New Delhi Railway Station. The ongoing scheme of Copernicus Marg and adjoining area will be completed during the current year. Further Aug. and Imp. work of SWD is also proposed to be taken up along Babar Road, C.Hexagon and Sher Shah Road and along Fire Brigade Lane during 1989-90. The anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs. 10 lacs. The proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 20 lacs.

4. Aug. the cap. & Imp. to SWD in Moti Bagh and Chanakya Puri (Rs. 30 lacs).

Certain pockets in Moti Bagh and Chanakya Puri are low lying. Also the existing drainage system in certain portions is in effective/defective and needs immediate improvement. Previously few numbers of schemes were taken up in these areas. This being diplomatic area more schemes are proposed to be taken up during current and next financial year.

The schemes of Aug. & Imp. to SWD system in the areas of Malcha Marg, and Diplomatic Enclave, Moti Bagh colony, Kautilya Marg, between Moti Bagh bridge and Satya Marg and Vinay Marg phase II will be taken up during the current year and these ongoing schemes are likely to continue during 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed for these works in 1989-90.

5. Aug. and Imp. to the cap. of SWD in Laxmi Bai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Kidwai Nagar and Netaji Nagar (Rs. 30 lacs)

The area is covered with Government colonies, the existing drainage system of these colonies mainly consists of shallow/deep open drains which has been disturbed at a number of places. The drainage system at certain pockets has also been connected with the sewerage system resulting in flooding of water in certain pockets during heavy rains.

The drainage schemes are proposed to be taken up in the areas of Netaji Nagar Phase III, Laxmi Bai Nagar colony and Sarojini Nagar between 'B' Avenue and Khushak Nalla during the current financial year and are likely to continue during 1989-90. During 1988-89 Rs. 15 lacs are likely to be spent, An outlay of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed for these works in 1989-90.

6. Aug. the cap. and Imp. the Road side drains in NDMC area (Rs. 30 lacs)

The road side drains due to frequent cutting by the P&T, Electricity, Water supply agencies got disturbed as the cross pipes are missing. Also due to sweepings the gully grating and cross pipes are choked which results in flooding. Owing to the coming up of various buildings along main roads the drains are filled up with mulba and the pitching is also missing. Damaged drains need upgrading also as the paved area has increased. To get a better environmental look, it is better that the road side drains along major road are covered up and the road berms are made grassy. Extra parking space at certain places shall also be available. The mosquito breeding shall also be discouraged with this. A provision of Rs. 45 lacs has been made in the 7th five year plan. Aug. and Imp. work to SWD is proposed to be taken up along Dr. Zakir Hussain Road, Bangla Sahib Road between Bhagat Singh Marg and P.K. Road, Vinay Marg, Sardar Patel Marg and along Church lane, Rakab Ganj Road and Mahadev Road, Connaught place area. Rs. 20 lacs are likely to be spent during 1988-89. The proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 30 lacs to undertake the above works.

7. Imp. to drainage system in Aliganj and B.K.Dutt colonies (Rs. 5 lacs)

The phase III of the scheme for improvement to drainage system in Aliganj and B.K.Dutt Colony area has been framed. These are very congested colonies with narrow roads and lanes. The population of the area has gone up and the shallow drains are not capable of taking the run off. The existing shallow drains are adjacent to the building walls which have been made upto 3 stories by the residents. It is not advisable to lay new drains on the existing position as such these are being laid on the road surface. The estimated cost of the scheme is around Rs. 10 lacs. During 1988-89 Rs. 5 lacs are likely to be spent. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is proposed for this scheme.

8. Imp. to drainage system in NDMC Colonies (Rs. 15 lacs)

In some of the NDMC residential colonies the improvement to drainage work has already been completed and in some as per the availability of funds the work has been taken up. Imp. to drainage system is proposed to be taken up in the colonies of Kaka Nagar, Nauroji Nagar, area surrounded by Purana Quila Road, Bhagwan Dass Road and Tilak Marg, Golf Links, Pandara Road and Lodi Estate. The improvement work is also proposed to be taken up in Harijan Basti, Mandir Marg during 1989-90. In the 7th five year plan an allocation of Rs. 3 lacs has been made. During 1988-89 Rs. 15 lacs are likely to be spent under this scheme. The proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is also Rs. 15 lacs.

9. Technical repairs to SWD in NDMC colonies (Rs. 10 lacs)

The repair of manholes and certain other outlets is proposed to be taken up. For this purpose two numbers of enquiries are being set up one in North of Rajpath and other in South of Rajpath. The necessary staff is being posted. The T&R for setting up of the "enquiries" is being procured. The repair work is likely to gain momentum by the end of this year. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3 lacs in 1988-89 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 10 lacs. The proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 10 lacs.

10. Desilting of SWD system (Rs. 10 lacs)

Survey is being done. The scheme is still under consideration for want of advanced know how in the field. The 'enquiries' proposed to be set up will also look after the periodical desilting of covered drainage system either manually/through contract or by using cleaning machines. Action to procure storm water cleaning machines has also been initiated. The Tata Consulting Engineers have been requested to suggest some modern system for looking after the maintenance and cleaning of SWD in NDMC area. The functional system for cleaning of SWD is proposed to be set up by the year end. Against the allocation of Rs. 10 lacs in 1988-89 the anticipated exp. is Rs. 3 lacs. The proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 10 lacs.

11. Aug. the Cap. & Imp. to interception of main drains system (Rs. 10 lacs)

Survey is being done. The 'enquiries' proposed to be set up will also be looking after the work of Aug. the capacity of improvement to interception of main drains system. Against the allocation of Rs. 4 lacs in 1988-89 the likely expenditure is Rs. 5 lacs. The proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 10 lacs.

12. Aug. and Imp. to SWD system at Lodi Colony, Aliganj Area (Rs. 5 lacs)

The works in these area has already been completed. An amount of Rs. 2 lacs is anticipated in 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 5 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 for finalisation of the accounts of the contractor.

M.C.D. (GENERAL WING)

1. Desilting of sewers & Nallas (Rs. 50 lacs)

Under this ongoing scheme desilting of nallas and sewers are done mechanically to increase the efficiency of the operation, instead of the present manual cleaning, The 7th plan approved outlay for the scheme is 190 lacs.

MCD is maintaining 1943 Km of sewer lines and 225 km of nallas to keep the underground drainage system of city functional Delhi, being mainly a plain area, sufficient gradient to achieve self-cleaning velocity for its underground drainage system is not possible resulting sedimentation of solids during low discharge.

Manual cleaning of nallas and sewers is not only arduous but also time consuming operation of removal of blockages of desilting of sewer lines, is therefore, ought to be mechanised for speedy removal of blockages and removal of silt at a faster speed.

Deposition of silt in nallas causes surcharged flow of sewer lines joining such nallas. This not only causes flooding during monsoon but also causes heavy silting of sewer lines joining such nallas.

During 1986-87, Rs. 50 lacs was incurred for procurement of 10, Tipper trucks, 7 suction machines (Bucket type and one sewer jetting machine.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 50 lacs in 1987-88 only Rs. 5 lacs was spent in paying the pending bills of 1986-87 purchase. No purchase was made during 1987-88.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 47 lacs in 1988-89, the anticipated exp. is Rs. 100 lacs. Due to heavy rains, this year all the major nallas are silted up. To have proper drainage in these nallas, their desilting throughout the year is essential. Assuch, it is proposed to purchase 10 Nos. Excavators-cum-Loaders for desilting of nallas at a cost of Rs. 100 lacs during 1988-89. But the RE recommended is only 47 lacs in 1988-89.

An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed for the Annual plan 1989-90 to purchase 5 Nos. Excavators-cum-Loaders during 1989-90.

IV DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
RURAL SANITATION (Rs. 10 lacs)

Construction of low cost water pour flush seated latrines
in the rural villages of U.T. Of Delhi

An emphasis is being laid by the Govt. of India on rural sanitation, a scheme for construction of Sulabh Sauchalaya has been approved for implementation in the 7th five year plan. The proposal is for construction of individual low cost latrines for dwelling units in rural villages of U.T. of Delhi.

Based on the UNDP design and the modifications on the estimates of Delhi Administration by the Ministry of rural Development, the cost of each unit was to be Rs. 1150/- each which was to consist of Rs. 500/- as Govt. subsidy and the balance to be a loan component to be recovered in 5 years at 4% interest per annum. The Ministry further stipulated the following conditions :

- i) The scheme should cover beneficiaries who are identified on economically weaker sections (E.W.S.)
- ii) In case of schedule caste/Schedule tribes beneficiaries who are in E.W.S. group the total cost would be borne by the Govt.

A pilot project for construction of 50 units in village Johripur was taken up as it was seen that the cost of each unit is Rs. 1750/- against Rs. 1150/-,

This department did not construct any units in 1985-86 In 1986-87 and 1987-88 against the sanction for 7000 units of Sulabh Shauchalayas 6374 units (2041 in 1986-87 & 4333 in 1987-88) have been constructed. The balance 626 units are being constructed in the current year. It is proposed to undertake the construction of 2000 units more in 1988-89. All the units made and being made are for Schedule caste/Schedule tribes of economically weaker Section and the total cost is borne by the Administration.

Against the plan outlay of Rs. 33 lacs in 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 45 lacs has been made in R.E. 1988-89 to construct 2626 units. An outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

HOUSING

At the time of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan of the Union Territory of Delhi, the working group constituted by Delhi Administration to prepare the suitable strategy and approach for housing, Urban Development, over power and water supply sectors estimated shortage of 3.8 lakhs dwelling units in 1985 in this Territory. This working group also suggested that to meet emerging demand with the increase in population during the Seventh Five Year Plan 3.3 lakhs new dwelling units will be required. Thus to meet the deficit estimated at that time as well as the estimated demand during the Seventh Five Year Plan the working group suggested that 7.10 lakhs new dwelling units should be constructed in this Territory to meet the Housing requirement up to 1990.

2. This working group suggested the construction of 7.10 lakh dwelling units during the Seventh Five Year Plan keeping in view the studies made for the preparation of revised Master Plan of Delhi. The working group suggested that the Agency-wise proposed construction programme should be as under:-

HOUSING TYPE	LAND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	CONST. AGENCY	%AGE OF HOUSING	SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN TARGET
1. Slum Housing	Slum Deptt.	Slum Department	3	21,300
2. Houses on individual plots.	Major part already developed	Individual family	17	1,20,700
3. Employer Housing	Central Govt. Delhi Admn. local Bodies	Central Govt. Delhi Admn. local Bodies	4	28,400
4. Regularised in-fill	Individual	Individual	8	36,800
5. General Housing				
a) Site & Services	Housing Agency	Individual family	25	1,77,500
b) Built & partially built houses	Housing Agency & Co-operatives	Housing Agency and Co-operatives	43	3,05,300
TOTAL:-			<u>100</u>	<u>7,10,000</u>

3. The problem of shortage of housing in this metropolitan city is aggravating day by day. This problem is attributable to the basic factors like migration from other States at an alarming rate, the rapid pace of urbanisation and fast growth of population. Being the Capital City as

well as the vast expanding trade centre of the Northern India attracts the population not only from the neighbouring States but also from all corners of the country particularly having comparatively more employment potential. The Expert Committee constituted by the Government of India on estimation of population has estimated that population of Delhi will reach to 89.00 lakhs by 1990 and to 1.33 crores by 2001.

4. The density of population as per 1981 Census in the Urban Area was 9745 per sq. kilo meter and in the Rural areas it was 507 per sq.kilo meter. The growth rate of population during the decade 1971-81 was calculated as 52.51% as compared to national average of 24.75%.

5. The National capital region Plan, which has projected to divert 11 lakhs population from this Territory by 2001 if implemented in the targeted manner. As such even after the implementation of the NCR, the population of this Territory will be more than 1.22 crores by 2001.

6. Delhi Administration, is making all out efforts to provide housing facilities to the public through its various programmes. This Sector of development covers only a part of our total activities in the housing sector. Almost all the programmes included under this sector relates to Item No. 3 projected by working group in its report was mentioned in para 2. Some of the programmes projected by the working group are included in the Urban Development Sector which includes the scheme like developed plots for self-help housing etc. The major schemes of DDA under housing like development of Rohini Complex, self financed scheme and allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies are not included in the Territory's plan. The major schemes implemented under UT's plan are:-

- a) Construction of staff quarters for the employees of Delhi Administration, MCD and NDMC;
- b) Residential accommodation for Police Personnel and construction of Police Station and Police Posts buildings;
- c) Share capital contribution to Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society;
- d) Disbursement of loan to public under low income group Housing loan scheme, Middle income*loan *Housing scheme and Village Housing Project Loan Scheme/EWS;
- e) Development of House-sites and construction assistance for landless labourers;
- f) Construction of night shelters.

7th Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

For the 7th five year plan, an outlay of Rs. 10,570 lakhs has been approved for the sector. The Agency/Scheme-wise position of approved outlay for 7th five year plan, actual expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and approved outlay for 1988-89 is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Agency/ Scheme	7th Plan 1985-90 Approved Outlay	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			App- roved Out- lay 88-89
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. DELHI ADMINISTRATION:						
i)	Const. of staff qtrs. for employees of Delhi Administration	1830.00	576.81	115.20	143.67	160.00
ii)	Police Housing Resi- dential scheme	800.00	216.28	299.52	153.73	220.00
iii)	Police Station/Police Post Building	1200.00	206.50	333.06	531.89	430.00
iv)	House Building Adva- nce to Govt. Servants	1000.00	199.91	--	--	--
v)	Share Capital Contri- bution to DCHES	1000.00	162.00	65.00	335.00	300.00
vi)	Const. of house for Industrial workers	100.00	--	--	--	--
vii)	Housing loan	900.00	19.76	20.97	19.62	80.00
viii)	House sites for land less labourers	50.00	16.57	44.99	15.46	40.00
ix)	Acquisition & develop- ment of land.	1000.00	500.00	--	--	--
TOTAL(A) :-		7880.00	1897.83	879.64	1199.37	1230.0
B.	M.C.D.	1720.00	286.00	407.00	472.00	500.00
c.	N.D.M.C.	650.00	100.00	224.50	226.00	230.00
D.	D.D.A. (Main)	--	--	20.00	30.00	20.00
E.	D.D.A. (SLUM)	320.00	675.00	387.00	120.00	120.00
TOTAL (HOUSING):		10570.00	2958.83	1918.14	2067.37	2100.0

In physical terms 344 staff quarters were constructed by PWD for the employees of Delhi Administration in the first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan. 207 persons were provided loan facilities to construct their house under the scheme 'Low Income Group Housing', Middle Income Group Housing and Village/EWS housing schemes. Under Police Housing, 1182 quarters were constructed for police personnel. Besides this, barrack accommodation for 680 persons were constructed. 6 police Stations and 3 Police Posts buildings were also constructed by PWD. 9574 sites were distributed to landless persons besides 2213 persons were also given const. assistance to construct their houses on the plots allotted to them. 78 staff qtrs. were completed by MCD and construction work on 1044 qtrs. remained in progress. 2480 staff quarters were constructed by NDMC for their employees. 3 Night Shelters were constructed by Slum Department, DDA.

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In the current year, 225 Staff qtrs. are proposed to be constructed by PWD for the employees of Delhi Admn. 97 persons are proposed to be given loan facilities to construct their houses under Low Income, Middle Income & Village/EWS housing schemes. 579 quarters are also proposed to be constructed by PWD for Police personnels. Barrack accommodation for 600 persons is also proposed to be constructed. Two Administrative Block are also proposed to be constructed for Police Deptt. 3 Police Stations and one Police Post building are also proposed to be constructed. 250 house-sites are proposed to be allotted to landless persons. Construction assistance will be given to 100 persons.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90:

An amount of Rs.3058.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for housing sector. Brief details of various schemes included under this sector are as under:-

A. Const. of staff quarters for Delhi Administration

There is an acute shortage of staff quarters for the employees of Delhi Administration especially for the Group B, C & D staff. The prevailing market rents are very high which are beyond the employees' capacity to pay. In the 7th five year plan, construction/purchase of 2000 staff qtrs. of various categories is targetted and an outlay of Rs. 1830 lakhs has been provided. An amount of Rs. 160.00 lakhs approved for the year 1988-89 and an amount of Rs. 239.70 lakhs will be required during the year 1989-90 for construction/purchase of staff quarters for Delhi Administration. Brief details of various schemes are given below:-

1. CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS AT SADHORA KHUAD INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT OF SITE (Rs. 60.00 LAKHS).

144 Nos. type 'C' and 132 Nos. type 'B' quarters are being constructed on a plot of land measuring 8.86 acres. The quarters have been completed. Some minor addition and alterations are being covered out during the year 1988-89. It is proposed to take-up the next phase of construction for which an Outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90 as against the outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs approved for the year 1988-89.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS AT SADHORA KALAN INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT WORKS (Rs. 4.00 LAKHS).

64 Nos. Type 'A' 32 Nos. Type 'B' and 144 Nos. Type 'C' quarters have been constructed on a plot of land measuring 10 acres. The major work has since been completed. Minor works are going on and will continue upto the year 1989-90 for which an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS AT KARKARDOOMA INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT WORKS (Rs. 1.45 LAKHS).

In Trans-Yamuna area a plot of land measuring 5 acre was purchased by the Administration. The construction work of quarters was taken up in three phases of 150 Nos. qtrs 96-quarters and 88-quarters respectively.. All the quarters had been completed except 24 quarters which had to be kept in abeyance due to the presence of H.T.lines over the plot. Some additions & alterations are required to be made such as closing of Verandahs horticulture operations seoter garges-shops & provision of balconies to these qtrs.

The work has already been taken up in hand & is likely to be completed during 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 1.45 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90 for meeting the expenditure of some spill over work.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION AT TIMARPUR INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT WORKS (Rs. 36.75 lakhs)

A plot of land measuring 16.5 acres was acquired at Timarpur. Construction of 680 Type 'C' and 32 Nos. Type 'D' quarters has since been completed. Some development work is yet to be completed. In addition, sanction for addition of balcony to these quarters has been issued by Delhi Administration and the work of construction of these balconies is in progress & the same is likely to be completed during 1988-89.

There is a persistent demand from the resident for a shopping centre & a community hall which was not thought earlier. This work is to be taken up during 1988-90.

In addition 90 nos. type-III quarters are also proposed to be constructed during 1989-90 in the adjacent pocket of land. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 36.75 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

5. DEVELOPMENT WORKS AT KALYAN VAS HOUSING COMPLEX (Rs. 4.50 lakhs)

1707 quarters were purchased by Delhi Administration from N.D.M.C. in March, 1979 for accommodating their employees. Many additional works such as provision of electric fans, cup-boards, cycle stands were to be provided so as to make these quarters as per Govt. standards. Construction of compound wall and provision of horticulture facilities are also required to be done. The services such as water supply and sewage disposal needed great improvement particularly, Municipal trunk lines of water. The work of community Hall has since been completed. A provision of 12.00 lakhs was made for improvement work during the year 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been proposed for carrying out minor items of work/spill-over work during the year 1989-90.

6. CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS AT NIMRI (LAWRANCE ROAD) (Rs. 83.00 LAKHS):

The Labour Deptt. had a plot of land measuring 9.54 acres area, at Lawrance Road. The Department required only one acre for their use and the rest 8.54 acres has been made available for construction of General Pool accommodation i.e., 375 nos. qtrs (Type-II & III). The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 300.00 lakhs. The work is in full swing. A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 88-89. Since this work will continue to 89-90 therefore a provision of Rs. 83.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

7. CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS (TYPE-V) FOR STAFF OF DELHI ADMINISTRATION AT NORTH END ROAD (Rs. 2.80 LAKHS)

A plot of land of 2 acres at North End Road belongs to Delhi Administration. An old building occupied by a Senior Judge is standing in the plot. After dismantling the building, Type-V quarters can be constructed.

30 nos. Type-V quarters are proposed to be constructed. The scheme has not so far been materialised due to one reason or the other and the provision of Rs. 2.80 lakhs kept for the year 1988-89 could not be utilized. However a token provision of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

8. CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR DELHI ADMINISTRATION (GENERAL POOL) INCLUDING PURCHASE OF LAND AT VARIOUS PLACES IN DELHI/NEW DELHI (Rs. 50.00 LAKHS):

It has considered necessary to acquire the land being developed by DDA & other agencies as the demand for accommodation is quite large. Unless land is acquired at this time, it may become impossible to do so in future, due to the tremendous demand of land in Delhi. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1989-90, which will also include the construction of type-V/Type-IV flats at Rajpura Road.

B. POLICE HOUSING:

Under this programme, schemes have been taken up for construction of residential quarters and building for housing the Police Stations/Police Posts under the following two categories:-

- i) Police Housing Scheme.
- ii) Police Stations/Police Posts Buildings & other buildings.

POLICE HOUSING SCHEMES (Rs. 846.00 lakhs):

To meet the requirement of housing accommodation for police personnel an outlay of Rs. 800 lakh has been approved against these schemes for 7th five year plan 1985-90. For 1988-89, there is an approved outlay of Rs. 220 lakh, which will be utilised fully. For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 846.00 lakhs is proposed.

Brief details of various schemes are as under:-

1. Lines for South & New Delhi Distt. at Mehrauli Road (Rs. 10.25 lakhs)

Under the scheme 389 Type-I, 116 type-II, 8 type-III quarters together with 4 (four storeyed) barracks for 640 men and kitchen/dining halls have been completed and occupied. The work of 2 Admn. Blocks is in progress and will be completed during 1989-90. A sum of Rs. 20 lakh is approved during 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 10.25 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for completing the remaining work.

2. Model Town Residential Scheme & Lines for North Distt (Rs. 236.25 lakhs).

The whole project comprises 405 type-I, 315 Type-II, 120 Type-III, 8 Type-IV and Admn. Block of lines 2 barracks for 320 men with kitchen and dining hall, Samaj Sadan and PWD enquiry office. The total cost of the project is Rs. 11.34 crores. The scheme has already been approved by EFC. The work of 2 barracks with kitchen/dining hall and PWD enquiry and 180 Type-I & 30 Type-III qrs have already been completed and occupied. The Analysis of the scheme has been got conducted during a workshop held in April, 88, by the Ministry of Urban Development. As a result of the said analysis and modifications suggested in the type designs by the Workshop, the total no. of dwelling

units will be 1058. Revised plans are being prepared and will be sent to local body for approval. During 1988-89, the Planning work of the project will be completed. The approved outlay for 7th plan is Rs. 125 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 235.20 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to complete about 540 dwelling units.

3. P.T.S. JHARODA KALAN (Rs. 20.00 lakhs):-

Land measuring 30 bighar is available. As per previous plans, the project consists of 17 type-I, 234 type-II, 90 type-III, 14 type-IV and 2 type-V, residential quarters with 4 barracks (four storied) for 160 men each with kitchen/dining hall, school buildings, Adm. Block and other ancillary buildings. Total cost of the project is Rs. 1.97 crores. The ETC has cleared the project. The work of 102 type-I, 174 type-II, 15 type-III, 14 type-IV and 3 barracks with kitchen/dining hall, P.D. Enquiry office and Electric Sub-Station have already been completed. The Govt. of India have sanctioned the stretching of the PTS and a Central Committee on Police Training was deputed to visit PTS who has made certain recommendations. On the basis of the said recommendations, the Principal of PTS has suggested to purchase addl. land and also some modifications. The Principal has also suggested to construct 3 type-V and 10 type-IV flats for Sr. Officers and hostel type accommodation instead of more barracks. Accordingly layout plan and plans are to be required for obtaining approval of Delhi Urban Art Commission and UCD again. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

4. Residential quarters Radhey Shyam Park (Rs. 1380 lakhs)

Under this scheme it is proposed to construct a bldgs. of P.S. Shakarpur with staff quarters comprising 61 type I, 75 type-II and 50 type-III together with barrack accommodation for 80 men. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1.91 crores. The work is in progress. The whole project is expected to be completed during 7th plan. Type-I qrs. and P.S. bldgs. is near completion. This bldgs. now falls in the area of P.S. Preet Vihar which will function after its completion and an other bldgs. for P.S. Shakarpur will be constructed at Shakarpur (Laxmi Nagar) where residential qrs. are under construction. A piece of 3.66 acres addl. land is being purchased for P.S. bldg. The approved outlay for 7th plan is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 13.80 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

5. SHAKURPUR RESIDENTIAL SCHEME AND LINES FOR WEST DISTRICT AT PITAMPURA (Rs. 28.00 LAKHS)

Area of the land is 12.55 acres. The project consists of 128 type-I, 234 type-II, 60 type-III, 8 type-IV and 4 barracks (four storied) for 160 men each with kitchen/dining hall, P.D. Enquiry office and Adm. Block for Lines establishment. Total cost of the project is Rs. 2.94 crores. The ETC have already cleared the project in January, 1988. 72 type-II, 32 type-III and two barracks with kitchen/dining hall and P.D. Enquiry has been completed. The work of two more barracks has been started and expected to be completed by the end of March, 1989. During 1989-90 work of Adm. Block will also be got completed. An outlay of Rs. 33 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

6. Azadpur Residential Scheme (Shalimarbagh Block 'B')
(Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

Area of the plot is 6.236 acres. The project consists of 204 type-I, 120 type-II, 45 type-III, 8 type-IV, 1 type-V together with community hall. The cost of project is Rs. 3.49 crores. The EPC, has already cleared the project. The work of 204 type-I, grs. is in progress and the work of 120 type-II is likely to start soon. These grs. are expected to be completed during 89-90. The planning work of remaining grs. is in progress. The approved outlay for 7th plan is Rs. 75 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 150 lakh is proposed for 89-90.

7. Residential grs. Shalimar Bagh (Block 'C' & 'D')
(Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

To provide essential residential accommodation at the P.S. it is proposed to construct 32 type-I, 24 type-II and 16 type-III on 1 acre of plot out of the plot allotted and handed over by DDA for PS Shalimarbagh. The remaining one acre will be utilised for PS bldgs. The work was transferred to DDA for Execution by the LG. The DDA has completed the 80% of the work but remaining work is held up for want of advance payment on account of deposit work. Necessary payment of Rs. 45 lakh has since been paid in March, 87 and the work is likely to be started soon by the DDA which will be completed during 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

8. Resid. grs. and G.O. Mess at Darya Ganj, New Kotwali.
(Rs. 10.20 lakhs)

Originally a plot of land measuring 3496 sqmtrs. was got acquired at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.41 lakhs for the construction of residential quarters to increase the level of satisfaction. Since the present G.O's Mess in New Police Lines does not meet the requirements of the officers (under training) as well as the visiting officers of other state police forces organisations, it was decided to construct another G.O. Mess bldg. at this site alongwith 24 type-I grs. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1.66 crores. Standing Finance Committee has already cleared the scheme. The work will be undertaken as and when the sanction of Delhi Admn. is received and the plans are approved by the local body. A sum of Rs. 10.20 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

9. Location of DAF Bn. at Ghondli in East Distt. (Rs. 1 lakh)

To disperse the DAF Bns. into Distt. for meeting emergent enforcement in the Distt. it was decided to get a plot of land in trans Yamuna Area for the purpose. Accordingly a plot of land measuring 31.74 acres was got allotted and taken over for the DAF Bn. as well as for East Distt. Lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.90 crores. Since there is an unauthorised encroachment over the plot, the matter is being pursued for the removal of the same and also to give proper demarcation of the land at site to PWD, which has not been done by DDA so far. As the encroachment is removed necessarily layout plan/drawings of the project will be got prepared through PWD. The approved outlay for 7th plan is Rs. 49.80 lakh. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

10. Location of DAF Bn. at Vikaspuri (Bodhella) in West District. (Rs. 50.25 lakhs)

To disperse the DAF Bns. into Distt. for meeting emergent enforcement in the Distt. it was decided to locate 2 Bns. of DAF in West Distt. area. Hence a plot of land measuring 20 acres at a cost of Rs. 60.00 lakh was got allotted and taken over from DDA in Vikas Puri (Bodhella). To make-up shortage of resdl. as well as barrack accommodation in Delhi Police it was also decided to construct some barrack and resdl. qrs. at site. The project comprises 90 type-I, 135 type-II, 15 type-III, 8 type-IV & 2 type-V resdl. qrs. together with 8 barracks for 1280 men with kitchen/dining halls, Admn. Block and Community Centre etc. The total cost of the project is Rs. 9.96 crores. The project has been cleared by the EFC, in Jan., 88. The work of project is being carried out. The construction work will be started by the end of 88-89. It is anticipated to get 115 dwelling units (90 type-I, 15 type-III & 8 type-IV and 2 type-V) completed during 1989-90. Accordingly, sum of Rs. 50.25 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

11. Central Distt. Lines and Resdl. Qrs. at Todapur in Inderpuri. (Rs. 1.00 lakh).

On the basis of the recommendation of the Khosla Police Commission every Distt. should have its own line in the Distt. Hence a plot of land measuring 19 bighas (4 acres) has been got allotted and taken over from DDA at a total cost of Rs. 32.00 lakh approx. The plans of the project are under preparation with FWD. There is a gas store on the land allotted and handed over to by DDA. The owner of the gas store has filed a suite in the court. The approved outlay for 7th plan is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 89-90.

12. East Distt. Lines & Qrs. at Ghondli (Rs. 1.00 lakh).

As per recommendation of Khosla Police Commission every Distt. should have its own Distt. line. Hence it was decided to set up a distt. line on the plot of land measuring 31.74 acres allotted for DAF Br. at village Ghondli in Trans Yamuna Area along with the accommodation of the DAF Lines. Some portion of the land is under unauthorised occupation by the squatters for which DDA is being requested to remove them and also give exact demarcation of the land at site. As and when the needful is done by DDA necessary plans/drawings will be got prepared through FWD. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

13. Construction of community centre in DAF Lines at Kingsway Camp Delhi (Rs. 2.00 lakhs):

Since there was no proper place or accommodation in DAF Lines for organising any indoor games, drama show for screening films and other social & cultural functions it was decided to construct a Community Centre in DAF Lines which is a large complex for the welfare of the Police Personnel. Total cost of project is Rs. 35.84 lakhs. The work is in progress and likely to be completed by the middle of next year. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

14. Construction of Community Centre at Police Colony Ashok Vihar (Rs. 0.20 lakh).

For the welfare of the Police Personnel and their families residing in the colony it was decided to construct a Community Centre in the Complex as there was no proper place for organising social and cultural functions. Total cost of the project is Rs. 10.98 lakh. The construction work is in progress and will be completed by March, 1990. A token amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the liability of the work already done.

15. Residential Qrs. at Paschim Puri (Rs. 50.00 lakhs).

A plot of land measuring 1.96 acres was got allotted and taken over from DDA after making payment of Rs. 8.76 lakh for the construction of resdl. qrs. at Paschim Puri. The project comprises 45 Type-I, 52 type-II, 12 Type-III qrs., Electric sub-Station, Nursery School and shops. The Administrative approval and expenditure sanction of Rs. 1.00 crore has already been accorded. The work of 52 type-II qrs. is in progress and expected to be completed by end of March 89. The work of remaining qrs. will also be started soon and will be completed by end of 1990. A sum of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed for 89-90 to complete the works.

16. Purchase of land for Housing (Rs. 200.00 lakhs):

There is an acute shortage of accommodation for Armed Battalions in Delhi Police. It is therefore proposed to purchase land at various places, like Rohini, Bapankalan, village Dheerpur, village Burari, Mehrauli-Badarpur area in South Distt. and also in North East Distts. for setting-up lines for our armed police battalions, lines for Police Control room, lines for wireless/Radio & Communication staff with staff quarters and barracks and Security Police Lines etc. during 1989-90 as the DDA/MCD have assured to allot suitable sites in the above mentioned areas soon. Accordingly a lump-sum provision of Rs. 200 lakh is proposed for 89-90 for

17. Staff Quarters at village Nanqli Zalib (Rs. 4.30 lakhs)

A plot of land measuring 0.56 acre has been allotted by DDA. The possession of land has been taken after making necessary payment to DDA. Since there is an acute shortage of type-III & IV residential quarters in West Delhi, it is proposed to utilise this plot for construction of 15 type-III & 8 type-IV residential qrs. for our Inspectors and ACPs. The plans/drawings are under preparation with IWD. An amount of Rs. 4.30 lakh is proposed for 89-90 for execution of the scheme.

18.

C. POLICE STATIONS/POLICE POSTS & OTHER BUILDINGS.
(Rs. 1423.00 Lakhs)

Under this sub-head schemes have been included specifically for the construction of new buildings for police Stations/Police Posts including essential staff quarters attached to the Police Stations/Posts. In the 7th five year Plan it was proposed to construct and take over 18 Police Stations and 12 Police Posts buildings.

An outlay of Rs. 1200 lakh was approved for 7th five year plan 1985-90. 140 residential qrs. (72 type-I, 44 type-II, and 24 type-III attached with various Police Stns/Posts) have been constructed on the 1st year of the 7th Plan.

2 Police Station buildings, (Lawarance Road & Rajeri Garden), 2 Police Posts (Friends Colony & Okhla) alongwith 198 qrs. (123 type-I, 45 type-II, 23 type-III, 7 type-IV attached with various Police Stations) and new bldgs. of Police Station Sarai Rohilla and PP Sunlight Colony had been completed and occupied.

Similarly 349 residential qrs. (136 type-I, 131 type-II, 73 type-III, 8 type-IV & one type-V attached with various Police station/posts), besides the new bldgs. of Police Stations Mangalpuri, Sultanpuri, Vasant Vihar and PP Seelampur Phase-II & IV had also been completed and occupied during 8788. It is proposed to complete (357 residential qrs. (i.e. 105 type-I, 133 type-II, 39 type-III, 16 type-IV and 9 type-V attached with Police Stations) together with four new bldgs. of Police Stations R.K. Buram Bara Hindu Rac, Yamuna Puri P.P. Uttam Nagar.

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The present level of satisfaction as on 1.10.88 is 26.01% in respect of housing and 43.94% in respect of barrack accommodation. Since the Govt. of India, have recently sanctioned a large number of posts and created many new Police Stations, the above level of satisfaction is likely to decrease further to 24.96% and 42.72% in respect of housing and barrack accommodation respectively, after filling up all the posts. After completion of our target fixed for 88-89, the level of satisfaction will further increase slightly.

It is worth mentioning that there are in all 100 Police Stations in Delhi at present besides the Police Stations of Railway and Airport. Out of these only 51 have their own buildings while the others are functioning in rented accommodation, sharing the accommodation of other Police Stations or are housed in rents. Of the remaining 49 Police Stations, land has been allotted for 29 Police Stations while efforts to secure land for the other 20 Police Stations have not met with success so far.

Similarly, of the 10 battalions of our Armed Police, 5 are functioning in New Police Lines Campus which was originally meant for housing just one batalions. The remaining 5 battalions are functioning from land originally meant for South, New Delhi, West and North Distt. Lin@s. We would require to purchase land for 5 battalions and construction of accommodation for 3 battalions. An amount of Rs. 1423 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for completing about 650 residential qrs. barrack for 800 men 2 Admn. block, 6 new buildings of Police Stations and 6 Police Posts.

D. COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT:

SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DELHI CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING FINANCE SOCIETY LTD. (DCHFS) (RS. 400 LAKHS).

Till now 1167 group housing societies have sought membership of the DCHFS. Against this, the DCHFS has been able to provide loan facilities to 174 societies for const. of more than 24000 flats aggregating to over Rs. 10247 lakhs. In the Co-operative Year 1987-88, the DCHFS disbursed loans aggregating to Rs. 3965 lakhs which is an all time record.

Previous years' disbursement was Rs. 2400 lakhs. The target for the year 1988-89, is to disburse loans aggregating to Rs. 5700 lakhs. The overall target of the 7th Five Year Plan of the DCHFS is to raise resources aggregating to Rs. 25000 lakhs for the construction of 50000 dwelling units. One of the important features of the DCHFS's operation is disbursement of loans aggregating to over Rs. 796.36 lakhs upto 30.9.1988 and recovery of 93%. Besides this, the societies have made early refunds of loan aggregating to Rs. 281 lakhs during the 1987-88 and thereafter Rs. 81.95 lakhs has been received upto 30.9.1988, this gave further liquidity to the DCHFS for its operations. With the setting up of the Housing Bank, it is hoped that the overall resources gap would be met by refinance facilities from the National Housing Bank for loaning operations of the DCHFS.

Against the sanctioned loan of Rs. 15613 lakhs to 195 societies the commitment, for the balance loan pending is Rs. 3961 lakhs. Besides this, loan applications of 51 societies are at various stages of processing. Their total loan requirement come to Rs. 4382 lakhs. Thus the present aggregate loan liability of the DCHFS comes to Rs. 8343 lakhs.

At the close of the C operative Year 1987-88, the subscribed share capital of the Government was to the tune of Rs. 716 lakhs. Against this, the member societies share capital contribution was to the tune of Rs. 879.64 lakhs. Member society contribution has now gone up to Rs. 942.69 lakhs as on 30.9.1988. In the budget for the year 1988-89 there is a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs towards share capital contribution in the DCHFS by the Govt.

Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for share Capital Contribution to the DCHFS is to the tune of Rs. 1000 lakhs. Against this on release of the current years' share capital of Rs. 300 lakhs, the total contribution of the Government towards share capital upto 1988-89 would be Rs. 862 lakhs and a balance sum of Rs. 162 lakhs would be available out of it. In view of fast growing demand for funds and to meet working capital requirements of the DCHFS a sum of Rs. 400/- lakhs has been proposed for share capital. Here it is relevant to impress upon that on the paid up share capital of the Government the DCHFS has to pay assured dividend of 8%.

Loaning operations of the DCHFS its achievements as against targets laid down by the Administration.

S. NO.	YEAR	LOAN SANCTIONED	LOAN DISBURSED (RS. IN LAKHS)	NO. OF FLATS	
				TARGET	FINANCED
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN					
i)	1981-82	909	200	--	1835
ii)	1982-83	425	411	--	157
iii)	1983-84	413	716	--	320
iv)	1984-85	687	497	--	1167
		<u>2434</u>	<u>1824</u>		<u>4929</u>

2. SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

S. NO.	YEAR	LOAN SANCTIONED	LOAN DISBURSED (RS. in lakhs)	TARGET FOR FINANCE		
				NO. OF SOCIETIES	NO. OF FLATS	ACTUAL NO. OF FLATS FINANCED
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	1985-86	2835	1741	38	7200	5104
2.	1986-87	3632	2324	38	8500	5309
3.	1987-88	5852	3965	35	10000	8342
		<u>12320</u>	<u>8030</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>25800</u>	<u>18755</u>
4.	1988-89 (upto 30.9.88)	871	796	70	11400	1280
5.	1989-90 (Target)	--	--	80	12800	--

12. RESOURCES MOBILISATION:

Following are the important sources for mobilisation of funds by the DCHFS for its loaning operations:-

- Share Capital Contribution by the Government.
- Investment in shares by the borrowing societies.
- Loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- Government Guaranteed Bonds.
- Deposit from member societies.
- Bridge finance by the Urban Co-operative Banks.
- Loans from HUDCO.

a) SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT:

It is proposed to contribute share capital of 40 lakhs by the Govt. during the year 1989-90.

b) INVESTMENT IN THE SHARES BY THE BORROWING SOCIETIES:

Borrowing societies are required to invest 0.1/2% of the loan amount in the share of the DCHFS. The target for the year 1989-90 is to disburse Rs. 5700 lakhs. Therefore, on the basis of this norms of societies would invest a sum of Rs. 500 lakhs in the share capital of the DCHFS.

c) LOANS FROM LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA:

Life Insurance Corporation of India have so far sanctioned 10 loans aggregating to Rs. 4560 lakhs. It is proposed to raise Rs. 1000 lakhs from the L.I.C. of India in the year 1989-90.

d) GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED BONDS:

The target for the year 1989-90 is to raise sixth series of the Govt. Guaranteed Bonds of Rs. 3500 lakhs under the market Borrowing Programme of the Central Government.

e) DEPOSIT FROM MEMBER SOCIETIES:

The target for the year 1989-90 is to have fresh deposits of Rs. 200 lakhs from the member societies.

f) BRIDGE FINANCE BY URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS:

This facility is being provided by Urban Co-operative Banks to help the group housing societies to overcome their financial difficulties during the construction stage with assured finance till societies are in a position to mobilise their corresponding funds from members to be eligible for normal loan from the DCHFS.

g) LOANS FROM HUDCO:

A line of credit on the basis of project linked loan under the general scheme of HUDCO and Central Govt. Group Insurance Scheme aggregating to Rs. 1000 lakhs in the year 1988-89 is proposed to be availed from HUDCO.

13. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DCHFS:

The DCHFS has maintained a track record of secured financial policies with least and true expenditure on its operations. Entire operations are being managed by 17 staff and officers and the percentage of expenditure on loaning etc. which come to 1.46%.

In the Year 1987-88, the profit of the DCHFS operations is Rs. 260 lakhs against last years profit of Rs. 148 lakhs in 1986-87 and upto 30.9.88 Rs. 92.35 lakhs. Recovery is 99.7 Advance papayment is Rs. 281 lakhs. Total disbursement as on 30.9.88. is Rs. 796 lakhs. The DCHFS has also been allotted 1000 sq.mtrs of land at Siri Fort Institutional Area for its office complex. This building will cost over Rs. 60 lakhs.

14. The demand for funds from group housing societies is increasing every day and on allotment of land of new societies this will go up substantially. In order to meet the working capital requirements of the DCHFS and to ensure regular flow of funds for loaning operations share capital contribution in the DCHFS by the Government is essential.

In view of the facts stated above, an outlay of Rs. 400.0 lakhs for share capital contribution in the DCHFS by the Delhi Administration is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

E. HOUSING LOAN SCHEME (Rs. 80.00 LAKHS) :

The L.S.G. Department provide loans to the persons of various sections of the society for construction of houses on the plots available with them. Loan is advanced against the mortgage of the plot and proposed house to be constructed on the said plot. The rate of interest charges by the Deptt. is lowest one and re-payment in reasonable/convenient instalments.

Under this head the three schemes viz. L.I.G., M.I.G and EWS are being executed by L.S.G. Deptt. for the 7th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 900.00 lakhs was approved for disbursement of loan to the citizens of U.T. of Delhi for construction of houses. Brief details of the three schemes are as under:-

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME (Rs. 23.00 lakhs) :

Under this scheme the applicants with the income from Rs. 701 to Rs. 1500 per month will be eligible for taking loan for construction of their house. The Max. amount of loan under this scheme is Rs. 23,500. The loan will be payable in 15 years at the rate of interest 9%. The scheme will be applicable to the residents of Delhi of the Rural area as well as Urban areas. The minimum covered area of the house should be 204 sq.ft. under this scheme. The loan will be advanced after the mortgage of the plot. An amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to advance loan to 119 persons.

MIDDLE INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME (Rs. 50.00 lakhs) :

Under this scheme the applicants will be eligible for taking the loan with the income range between Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 2500 per month. The max. amount of loan admissible under this scheme will be Rs. 40,000 at the rate of interest 11.5% repayable in 12 years. The proposed covered area should be between 400 to 1000 sq. feet. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for advancing loan to 125 persons.

E.W.S. (URBAN) (Rs. 2.00 lakhs) :

Under this scheme the applicant should have income upto Rs. 700/- per month. The max. amount of loan under this scheme will be Rs. 5000. The loan will be re-payable in 20 year at the rate of interest of 5 1/2% per annum. The proposed covered area should be between 111 sq.ft. to 300 sq.ft. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for advancing loan to 40 persons.

F. DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:

HOUSE SITES FOR LANDLESS LABOURERS (Rs. 3.25 lakhs) :

a). Development & Distribution of house sites (Rs. 1.25 lakhs) :

House sites are being distributed among the landless persons belonging to SC/ST and persons of other weaker sections of society as per departmental guidelines.

For the 7th five year plan an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is approved for development of 10,000 plots. During 1986-87 the development cost of House sites was increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 per house site. The year-wise position of house sites developed during the 7th five year plan is as under:-

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HOUSE SITES DEVELOPED</u>
1.	1985-86	3,781
2.	1986-87	3,790
3.	1987-88	2,005

Under this scheme the Admn. provides fully developed house-sites to the landless and Harijans. The development of house-sites includes clearing the site, levelling of land, preparation of layout, demarcation of plots, roads, lanes, other community places and provision for drinking water. As per the norms prescribed, Rs. 500/- per plot is spent on the development of plots. As a progressive measure all the communities are allotted house-sites in a mixed manner so as to discourage the tradition of different communities living in separate areas in the village. The approved Outlay for the current year is Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the development of 4000 plots. In the meeting held in the Chamber of Jt. Secy (Housing) Ministry of Urban Development on 24.6.88, it was suggested that the target for current year may be fixed as 1000 house-sites. Keeping in view the achievements made in the first three years of the 7th five year plan. For 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is proposed for development of 250 plots at the rate of Rs. 500 per plot.

b) Construction Assistance (Rs. 2.00 lakhs):

Under this scheme const. assistance is being provided to the beneficiaries for construction of houses, Govt. of India enhanced the const. assistance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2000 during the year 1985-86. The approved outlay for the 7th five year plan is Rs. 25 lakhs for providing const. assistance to 5000 beneficiaries. The const. assistance given in the first 3 years of the 7th five year plan is as under:-

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CONST. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED</u>
1.	1985-86	1000
2.	1986-87	1000
3.	1987-88	213

Approved outlay for the current year is Rs. 20 lakhs for providing construction assistance to 1000 persons. In the meeting held in the Chamber of Jt. Secy (Housing), M/o Urban Development on 24.6.1988, it was suggested that the const. assistance may be provided to only 500 eligible persons in the current year at the rate of Rs. 2000 per person. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for providing construction to 100 persons only.

G. M.C.D

CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS i.e. SCAVENGER QUARTERS:
(Rs. 514.00 Lakhs)

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is experiencing a stringent position for fulfilling the requirement of staff quarters for the General Wing. In the beginning of VIIIth five year plan against the strength of 65000 employees, the level of satisfaction was only 2.2% which is considerably lower in comparison to the NDMC & Delhi Admn. The acute scarcity of staff qtrs. is attributed to the slow pace of const. of staff qtrs in comparison to fast expanding activities of MCD with its own meagre resources the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is not finding itself in a position to provide adequate housing facilities out of its own funds. Though the loan grant under plan schemes were made available by the Govt. of India through Delhi Admn., but these funds are considered insufficient to cope with the gigantic requirement to decrease the gap between demand & actual provision of quarters. Thus the shortage of qtrs. is increasing year after year. During the 6th plan Rs. 520.75 lakhs have been spent to complete 101 qtrs. 16 garrages & 278 quarters of various types were at various stages of completion. With this level of satisfaction has risen to 2.4%. During the 7th plan there is an approved outlay of Rs. 1650 lacs. Actual expenditure during 85-86, 86-87 & 87-88 was Rs. 281.00 lacs, 403.50 lacs and Rs. 470.00 lacs respectively.

Following schemes are in progress. At present some of them are in advance stage of completion.

S. NO.	NAME OF SCHEME	NO. OF ESTT. QTRS.	COST	PRESENT POSITION
1.	C/o staff qtrs.behind Model Town	256	192	Nearing completion
2.	Staff qtrs. at Seelampur Group A & B	160	142.40	80 qtrs -do-
3.	Group C&D	160	180.80	-do-- -do-
	Group E	56	74.33	In progress
	Part I & II	200	138.16	100 qtrs nearing completion.
	Type D	96	162.72	In progress.
3.	Staff qtrs at SP Marg	6	7.06	--do--
4.	Staff qtrs at Swami Nagar	16	9.73	--do--
5.	Staff qtrs at Nimri Col. Sidhora Kalan	168	156.13	132 qtrs are in nearing completion.
6.	Staff qtrs at Nigam Bodh Workshop Bela Rd	263	197.91	56 qtrs in progress
7.	Sweeper qtrs at J.L.N. Marg.	100	37.50	8 qtrs are in prog.
8.	Staff qtrs at I.D.Hos.	64	60.00	In progress.
9.	Staff qtrs. at Rohini Phase-I	64	58.24	Just started.

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Following schemes are in advanced stage of planning & likely to be taken-up:-

1.	C/o staff qtrs. at Rohini Phase-II to VI	320 qtrs.
2.	C/o Staff qtrs at Mehrauli	16 "
3.	C/o staff qtrs at Anand Niketan	20 "
4.	C/o type A qtrs. at Regarpura Bagh	10 "
5.	C/o type A qtrs. at Timarpur	18 "
6.	C/o staff qtrs. at Lancer Road	20 "
7.	C/o staff qtrs at Ranjit Nagar	28 "
8.	C/o staff qtrs at Gulabi Bagh	14 "
9.	C/o staff qtrs in col. to be taken over from DDA	200"

An amount of Rs. 514 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 which also includes provision for const of qtrs for scavengers.

CONST. AND IMP. OF DHOBI GHATS(Rs. 5.00 lakhs):

Const. and improvement of Dhobi Ghat is a scheme for the benefit of the weaker section under special Component plan. During the 7th five year plan(85-90) there is a proposal to construct 100 New Stones @ a cost of 0.50 lacs per stone & to repair & improve 200 existing stones, for which there is an approved total outlay of Rs. 70.00 lacs. Imp. of existing facilities was in the shape of repair of water connections, electric fittings, replacement of roof repair of lav. blocks, ironing and storing sheds, const. of boundary walls at the existing sites etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lacs. At present improvement works are being carried out at the site of Jamuna Ghat near L.G. Stadium(64) Under Hill Road(12), Nizamuddin(40). Another site at Gulabi Bagh was taken up under the orders of Hon'ble L.G. At Gulabi Bagh there is a provision to const. 8 stones but local residents are not permitting the completion of work and as such had been stopped as per decision of the Executive Councillor.

During current financial year there is an approved outlay of Rs. 2 lacs to carry out imp. works to the existing Dhobi Ghats. In view of persistent demand of Dhobies for more facilities a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for construction of new dhobi ghats and improvements at existing Dhobi Ghats.

H. NDMC

Const. of staff qtrs at various places for NDMC staff
(Rs. 300 lakhs)

Construction of 325 staff quarters of various categories was taken up during 1987-88 out of which 190 qtrs. have been completed and the remaining 135 quarters are likely to be completed during 1988-89. It is proposed to take up construction of 300 more quarters at different places in NDMC Area in the current year which will be completed during 1989-90. The work on new sites could not be taken-up so far, as the land is not readily available. A provision of

300 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for completion of the on-going schemes of the current year and to take up new schemes of construction of another 300 houses at Rohini, where DDA has offered 3 acres of land to NDMC for Staff Housing.

I. DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (SLUM) :

1. NIGHT SHELTERS (Rs. 50.00 lakhs) :

The Kan-Baseras are used throughout the year by Shelterless. These are oftenly over crowded in winter season i.e. November to March of the Year. At present 10 Night Shelters are being run by the Slum Department, DDA (6 permanent and 4 seasonal) in various parts of the city where accommodation is available for about 4000 persons. The present available accommodation is not sufficient to meet the demand. Some of the available Kan Baseras do not provide facilities of the desired standards. Some of the temporary Night Shelters do not have basic amenities like community baths and toilets. Accordingly a programme was launched to construct Vishramgrahs at strategic potential locations to meet the requirement of shelterless.

It is proposed to construct 25 units of Kan Baseras in different parts of Delhi in 7th five year plan, 1985-90. At each Vishramgrah, a Care Taker is also proposed to be provided.

Facilities of accommodation in each Kan-Baseras would be given on following two scales:-

- a) Beds with better amenities and facilities at an entry fee of Rs. 2/- per day.
 - b) Beds with ordinary amenities and facilities at a licence fee of Rs. 1/- per day.
- For the 7th five year plan 1985-90, Plan outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores is approved. Funds to the tune of Rs. 70.00 lakhs in 1985-86 & Rs. 100 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs. 100 lakhs in 1987-88 were released by Delhi Administration.

Work of construction of five buildings of Vishram Grabs at Azadpur, Subzi Mandi, Nizamuddin, Chandewalan Panarganj, Shahzada Bagh Incl. Area and Mukherjee

Market is in advanced stage of completion. Works for construction of another three buildings of Vishram Grabs is likely to be initiated soon. Sites for other buildings of Vishramgrahs at Lahori Gate, Okhla, Kirti Nagar, Mayapuri, Shahdara, Naraina, Wazirpur, Chandni Chowk-Opp. Lady Harding Municipal Library etc. have been identified and construction work is likely to be started in a progressive way.

It is proposed to initiate construction work for five multistoreyed buildings of Vishramgrahs in 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

2. PLANTATION OF TREES/HORTICULTURE WORKS IN NOTIFIED SLUMS (Rs. 30.00 lakhs) :

Under the scheme of Environmental Improvement in Slums, various basic facilities are being provided in notified slums as per approved pattern. At present the work of plantation of trees/horticulture work in slum areas is not at all being looked after properly in the absence

of any machinery & financial support. Though, the civil works are being undertaken under E.I.S., the plantation of trees/Horticulture work is not at all attended for slum Areas and is being done by the Horticulture Department of DDA.

It is absolutely essential to launch this work on a regular basis for improving the quality of life in slums/JJ Resettlement Colonies. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was released to Slum Wing of the DDA during 1987-88 for plantation of trees/horticulture works in notified slum areas/JJ Resettlement Colonies & Slum Rehabilitation Colonies. The approved outlay for the Current year is Rs. 20 lakhs for this scheme. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for plantation of trees/horticulture works in Notified Slums.

3. WORK SPACE FOR INFORMAL TRADERS/HAWKERS (Rs.10 lakhs)

Under this scheme it is proposed that certain zones of low cost commercial work space be generated in all parts of the U.T.Delhi to meet the requirement of the informal traders, hawkers, Economically Weaker Sections & lower strata of society who are always facing extreme difficulty in obtaining Commercial Space for undertaking petty trades/services for the neighbourhood population.

In order to help these categories of persons we should earmarked certain specific zones in each colony for informal trading activities wherein plot costing not more than Rs. 4,000/- be made available to these persons. At present in Delhi no such system is being followed as a result persons belonging to weaker sections continued to operate from road sides and create obstacles for the smooth flow of traffic.

PROPOSED FRAMEWORK:

- (1) In each colony, a specific zone be identified for informal traders wherein space of 48 sq.feet. only for carrying out informal trading activities be made available to these persons. Such Complexes/Zones of Commercial Spaces for informal traders will be suitably developed with infrastructural net work. Some standardized designs could be given to the allottees for erection of commercial stalls/tharas. Strict enforcement of regulations for such type of programmes will have to be laid down.
2. Slum Wing will develop commercial sites of 48 sq.fts. each in specific zones at an estimated cost of Rs. 4000/- each.
3. In the beginning, a survey of all squatters in a particular colony will be undertaken by the officers/officials of the Slum Wing, DDA to identify the magnitude of the problem and to know the number of squatters to be rehabilitated.
4. In colonies where commercial Stalls/Shops have already been constructed, we might have to evaluate the requirements.

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5. After survey every squatter who is willing to take a commercial site of 48 sq. feet for commercial use will be asked to submit an application form for Registration alongwith the copy of the rationcard. Each applicant will have to pay registration money of Rs. 1500/-
6. Only those persons who got themselves registered after survey will be eligible for allotment of commercial sites to be constructed in specified Zones of the Colony.
7. Slum wing will develop commercial sites of the sizes of 8 feet x 6 feet in the earmarked zones and individual electricity will be provided to the allottees through DESU.
8. In each complex, a Jan Suvidha Complex of pay & use nature will be constructed.
9. At the time of initiating developmental works, the registrants will again be asked to deposit Rs. 1,000/- as the second instalment of the cost of commercial site.
10. Once the development works are completed, a draw of lot for allotment of commercial sites will be held in the presence of beneficiaries and the final and thir instalment of Rs.15 00/- will be given by the allottees at the time of taking possession.
11. Slum Wing will not depend upon the resources of Delhi Administration/Govt. of India and the entire project will be completed after obtaining full cost from the beneficiaries in three instalments. It will be a self supporting project.
12. One adult squatter will be allotted one commercial platform.
13. The squatters should held a Valid ration card or his name should be included in the voters list of Delhi/New Delhi.
14. The allottees will not be allowed to sale, mortgage the commercial site. If at any time it comes to the notice of the Departments that the allottee has sold the platform, his allotment will be cancelled without assigning any reason.
15. Physical possession of the platform will be given at the site after removing his unauthorised khokhas and the allottee will not at all be allowed to squatter on the road berms. An undertaking to the effect that the squatter has removed his khokha will be taken from the allottee/Demolition officer, DDA.

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16. 2% of the cost of land will be the annual ground rent. Such complexes/zones earmarked for informal trading activities will be handed over to MCD for day-to-day maintenance of services.

In this way, the scheme will be self supported and no funds are required either from Delhi Administration or from own resources. We will develop the commercial site for such persons who get themselves registered after making a survey with this department and sufficient money for initiating developmental work is deposited in the slum wing, D.D.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The programme envisages provision of Commercial sites/spaces to EWS, Lower Strata of society after charging the cost from the beneficiaries & it does not envisage any subsidy. The objective of the programme is to promote employment generation opportunities for weaker sections/Lower strata of society. This Project will go a long way in generating confidence amongst weaker sections for self employment purposes & also help in giving them stable & regular source of income.

For operating this Project, Slum Wing would need a resources base of Rs. 2.00 crores. It will be one time burden on the resources of Territory's Plan. The approved outlay for the current year is Rs. 1.10 lakhs. to start the development of complexes with basic infrastructure in different parts of city for covering about 5,000 beneficiaries belonging to EWS. A token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Out of the total population of 62.20 lakhs of this Union Territory as per 1981 census, 57.68 lakhs is urban and 4.52 lakhs is rural population. Thus 92.73% of the total population is urban. The density of population was calculated as 4194 persons per sq.km. in 1981 which is highest in the country. The expert committee on population projections constituted by the Govt. of India has estimated that the mid year population of Delhi in 1991 will be 92.55 lakhs. The decennial growth rate of population between 1971 and 1981 came to 53%.

The above indicators of our population size as well as the rate of increase in the population of this Territory have created a number of radical changes in the urban set up of this metropolitan city. The consequential results of this fast rate of increase in population are rapid pace of urbanisation, shortage of dwelling units, mushrooming growth of jhuggis, encroachment on public land, expansion of unauthorised colonies and creation of slums. The rapid pace of urbanisation is creating a number of problems in the process of proper development of this metropolitan city. The hinter-land rural area is shrinking and resulting in urbanisation of rural villages. The number of shelterless persons is the biggest threat to this Administration resulting in encroachment on public land and the sites earmarked for various developmental projects. The expansion of jhuggis and unauthorised colonies is also building up a pressure on our civic services.

Keeping in view this gigantic problem, it has been decided to frame our urban development process by taking up a number of measures like environmental improvement in urban slums, environmental improvement in jhuggi clusters, provisions of various facilities in urbanised and rural villages, additional facilities in resettlement colonies, development of regularised unauthorised colonies, redevelopment of walled city area. On the environmental front a number of steps are being taken like mechanisation of conservancy and sanitation services, environmental improvement through horticultural works, conversion of dry latrines into water borne etc., in different localities of this Territory.

7th Five Year Plan. Annual Plans 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and draft Plan 1989-90.

For the 7th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.22450.00 lakhs is approved for the different programmes covered under this sector. The implementing agencies for these programmes are DDA(Main), DDA(Slum), MCD and NDMC. The agency-wise position of the 7th Plan Outlay, actual expenditure incurred during 1985-86 and 1986-87, 1987-88 approved outlay 1988-89 and proposed outlay for 1989-90 is

Sl. No. of the Agency
 Name of the Agency
 Name of the 7th Plan
 Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)
 Approved
 Proposed
 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 Outlay Outlay
 1988-89 89-90

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	89-90
1.	DDA (Main)	4200.00	590.00	915.22	278.00	257.00
2.	DDA (Slum)	9305.00	1623.00	2058.40	1975.00	2656.00
3.	MCD	8500.00	1674.51	2485.00	4325.62	3463.00
4.	NDCM	445.00	123.00	172.00	178.00	46.00
5.	Land & Bldg. Dept.		42.17		10.00	20.00
Total		22450.00	4010.51	5632.79	6764.62	6200.00

In physical terms 1.92 lakhs slum dwellers were benefitted in 1985-86, 1.55 lakhs in 1986-87 and 0.93 lakhs in 1987-88 under the scheme for 'Environmental improvement in slum areas'. D.D.A. (Slum) is implementing another scheme for "Environmental Improvement in jhuggi clusters" on the same pattern as approved for EIUS by the Govt. of India and about 1.70 lakhs jhuggi dwellers have been benefitted under this scheme during the first three years. Under this very scheme it is proposed to cover more than 3.33 lakhs jhuggi dwellers by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

The part development work in 98 rural villages remained in progress in the 1st three years of the 7th Plan under the scheme "Development of rural Villages". Similarly part development works like roads, paths, S.W.drains, metaling and pre-mixing brick flooring, public latrines, C.C.pavement in 96 urban villages remained in progress. Provision of basic Civic amenities like sewerage, water supply, roads and paths S.W.drains, peripheral services and culverts, parks and toilet etc. remained in progress in 355 regularised/un-authorised colonies under the scheme 'development of regularised/un-authorised colonies under the scheme 'strengthening of conservation of sanitation' 91 Tipper trucks, 122 self loading vehical, 28 front & loaders, 11500 wheel barrows, 20 mini dumpers and 200 hand carts were purchased in the first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan. The work relating to provision of basic facilities like piped water supply through individual taps, sewerage, storm water drains, culverts over head/under ground tanks and community halls in 44 resettlement colonies remained in progress. The revised project report involving an estimated cost of Rs.104.50 crores is pending in G.O.I. During 1988-89, 2 lakhs persons are proposed to be benefitted under the scheme 'Environmental improvement in slum areas'. 2.33 lakhs Jhuggi Jhonpri dwellers are proposed to be benefitted under the scheme 'Environmental improvement in Jhuggi clusters. Repair work is proposed to be carried out in 500 Kataras thus benefitting 14,000 persons. 4,000 dry laterines are proposed to be converted into water borne. The work relating to provision of basic amenities will remain in progress in rural villages, urban villages, regularised/unauthorised colonies, and JJR colonies. 5000 wheel barrows, 20 Tipper trucks, 140 dust bins, 15 front & loaders and 100 hand carts are proposed to be purchased under the scheme 'Strengthening of conservancy & sanitation services.'

Annual Plan 1989-90

An amount of Rs.88.90 crores is proposed for this sector as against the current years outlay of Rs.62.00 crores. Brief details of various schemes included under this sector are as under:-

D.D.A. (Main)1. CHANNELISATION OF RIVER YAMUNA. (Rs 50.00 Lakhs)

The possibilities of channelising River Yamuna within the Union Territory of Delhi were studied and it came out that the River could be channelised within about 550 metres width. It could result into availability of about 3000-4000 hect. of land for development of River front as well as for various other development purposes. The work of conducting model studies on this Project has been entrusted to the CWPRS, Pune. The CWPRS, Pune have demanded a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs to be released during this year and an additional sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs shall be required by DDA for its portion of the job. Rs.20.00 lakhs have already been released to the CWPRS, Pune. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for making payment to CWPRS, Pune for completing the studies.

2. INNOVATION, RESEARCH, PLAN MONITORING & COORDINATION. (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

Research has become essential in the field of urban management and urban planning. Innovative ideas and management techniques would help in solving housing and urban problems within limited resources. To train the Urban Planners, Architects and other officials, it has been proposed to establish a full-fledged reference division and library for officials and professionals. At present, a small plan Co-ordination and Monitoring Unit has been created as under:-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No.of Posts.</u>
1.	Plan Co-ordinating Officer.	3000-4500	1
2.	Section Officer	1540-2900	2
3.	Junior Engineers	1400-2300	2
4.	Stenographers	1200-2060	2
5.	UDCs	1200-2060	2
6.	LDCs	950-1500	2
7.	Typists	950-1500	1
8.	Staff Car Driver	950-1500	1
9.	Class III	750- 940	3

This is further to be strengthened. Besides this, a number of research topics like behaviour of various types of roofs of demonstration houses by load testing, study on the level of comfort in DDA residential building etc. are also proposed to be taken up under the scheme.

The approved outlay for the current year is Rs.5.00 lakhs and the same provision has been proposed for 1989-90.

D.D.A (SLUM)I.Environmental Imp-ovement in Urban Slums (Rs.400 Lakhs)

There are two categories of slums in Delhi one category of slums are those which are authorised settlements comprising of permanent multi-storeyed buildings which were constructed long back where the residential areas have since deteriorated with the passage of time in physical/social terms and in which satisfactory family living is rather not possible. In such cases the term slums used to designate areas which are over crowded, dilapidated, with faulty layout and generally lacking essential civic services. The second set of slums comprises of unauthorised and insanitary huts/juggies put up by the helpless, poor and migratory population on land pockets belonging to various land owning agencies like DDA, MCD, NDMC, Railways, Delhi Cantonment Board, Department of Delhi Administration, CPWD and other Autonomous Bodies.

The first category of slums are being dealt in Delhi through an act known as slums areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1956, for bringing improvement in such type of slums. The facilities are being extended through the scheme known as environmental improvement in Urban Slums. However, under the second category as recorded above, there are number of areas which had not been notified in the past as slums under the slum Act, thus legally speaking are not slums, although on account of lack of basic civic services, literally speaking these are slums. The main reason for not notifying these encroached land pockets/areas as slums is that in respect of legally notified slum areas, protection to tenants is provided under the Slum Act which is apparently not required for encroached sites by the juggies-mentioned above. The areas in New Delhi, South Delhi, East and Eastern parts of the city with large clusters/basties of Jhuggie Jhompri have so far been kept out of the purview of the slum Act, perhaps knowingly. Most of the Jhuggie Jhompri Clusters/Basties which have come up from time to time in different parts of the city are on land pockets some of which are earmarked under the plan development process of Delhi for provision of certain basic facilities like housing, commercial complex, public utility projects etc. etc. All these years, the approach had been not to notify Jhuggie basties as slums.

In Delhi prior to the inception of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, the stress was on removal of Jhuggie Jhompri and their resettlement under the agreed programme as laid down by the Govt. from time to time by providing plots either of 80 sq. yards/40 sq. yards/25 sq.yards/32 sq. yards in different parts of the city even built up flats were also provided.

Prior to Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, Slum Wing, DDA/Delhi Development Authority have been implementing the programmes of clearance of slums containing pucca dilapidated structures built by rehousing affected families in slum Rehousing flats/ tenements constructed in that very pockets or the other areas and Jhuggie Jhompri Clusters/families were used to be provided 25 sq. yds. or 32 sq.yds. plots in lieu of the clearance of the juggies as per policy. The Seventh Five Year Plan lay stress on improvement of slums on 'AS IS WHERE IS BASIS'. The slum and as the land pockets are owned by one or the other agencies.

Jhuggie Jhompri Clearance operations have virtually discontinued as matter of policy and sparingly certain building structures/properties which are under the management control of the slum Wing and are also dangerous/unfit*human living *for having been pulled down under the clearance operation due to unavoidable circumstances and the families affected rehoused in slum Rehousing flats. Similarly certain Jhuggie Clusters had also been cleared by the DDA and the slum Wing and the families have been provided certain alternatives not for regular settlement but in majority of the cases these families have been provided transit accommodation. In certain cases the jhuggie families have been asked to re-erect their jhuggies at alternative sites by providing them space of 10.00 to 12.5 sq. mtrs.* built-up rooms under the transit camp scheme designed by DDA.

As far as the implementation of the scheme of environmental improvement in Urban Slums is concerned, it is mentioned that at the time of inception of 7th Five Year Plan, it was estimated that about 18 lacs population of U.T. Delhi is living in notified slums. A scheme of environmental improvement in Urban Slums is under implementation in the UT Delhi for about 30 years. Under this scheme Slum Wing, DDA is supposed to provide minimum basic facilities as are approved by the Govt. of India. The environmental improvement programme comprises of providing** water drains, widening and paving of existing lanes, street lighting and other items of improvement which may be considered on merits. Under other items, Slum Wing, DDA is providing facilities of multi-purpose community facilities complexes for socio-cultural functions by the Slum community, open air theatres, vyayamshalas/Akharas as per decision taken in Delhi Administration. The improvement is generally undertaken in notified slums which are not likely to be cleared within the period of next 10, years.

These listed facilities are provided on the basis of spot inspections carried out by the officers of Slum Wing and by the elected representatives of the areas and facilities extended as per requirement of the area and availability of resources. Against 18 lacs slum dwellers in notified slum areas at the time of inception of 7th Plan, so far Slum Wing has provided benefit by way of extension of facilities to about 13 lacs slum dwellers keeping in view the requirement of the area and availability of resources. It is mentioned that the Slum dwellers had not been counted but the assesment is based on simple arithmetic calculation of the total expenditure incurred in slum areas divided by per capita expenditure ceiling in vough from time to time.

We have already denotified 29 rural villages, 15 urban villages and 46 unauthorised colonies falling in the notified slums from the purview of slum improvement act as these areas are to be treated on a different footing on the basis of approved pattern/policy for provision of facilities by MCD in these areas. All these areas have now been placed at the disposal of MCD for undertaking development and improvement under the schemes of development of rural villages, development of urban villages and development of regularised unauthorised colonies. The most of these area have to be denotified *and in other cases families have been provided 10.00 sq.ntrs ** water supply including drinking water taps, sewer, storm

as there were demands from other people also residing in similar areas for provision of facilities under the Environmental Improvement in slums. It is not possible to extend the scope of this scheme to such a large area. Accordingly Slum Wing has to denotify these areas from the purview of slum improvement Act.

At present, the facilities under the Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums are being extended with per capita expenditure ceiling of Rs. 300/-. It is rather impossible to provide all the listed facilities in the notified slums with this yardstick. Slum Wing, DDA is of the view that the current expenditure ceiling of Rs.300/- per capita needs to be revised upwardly. At present Slum Wing, DDA is facing difficulties and utilising funds under the scheme of environmental improvement in Urban Slums as all the areas which have been notified, requires strengthening improvement and maintenance services due to population explosion. Normally where ever facilities under the EIUS have been provided, the concerned State Govt./Local Bodies have to bear maintenance expenditure on the improvement works carried out from the resources other than allocated under EIUS.

In this context, it may be mentioned that the current financial year Slum Wing, DDA had undertaken a complete survey of the walled city area with a view to assessing availability of open land pockets for utilizing them for extension of community facilities complexes for providing facilities community reading room-cum-library, balwari and social welfare centres. 23 such sites have been identified in the walled city for provision of facilities and action plan has already been drawn for provision of these complexes and works are likely to be started soon within the scope of Environmental Improvement in slums. An amount of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to provide benefit to 1.33 lakh persons.

2. REDEVELOPMENT OF SHAHJANBAD (Rs. 100.00 LAKHS)

The scheme aims at rebuilding of walled city through preserving its historical importance and character. The main emphasis under the scheme is on urban renewal, conservation of historical character, commercial decongestion by shifting hazardous industries, go-downs of walled city traders and rationalisation of traffic flow by constructing underground parking lots and utilising land at Mata Sundri Road complex for construction of residential flats for rehousing the families residing in dilapidated and dangerous properties/katras under the management control of Slum Wing, DDA.

Ministry of Works & Housing, Govt. of India has conveyed the approval in principle for the plan drawn up by DDA for Urban Renewal of Walled City. The approval has been received vide letter No.K-17012/15/84/ DDIA-2A dated 26th July, 1985.

An Expert Group on the development of walled city under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, DDA with members drawn from Delhi Urban Arts Commission, Town & Country Planning Organisation, School of Planning/ Architecture and important personalities of Walled City have been constituted for working out an Action Plan.

An action plan has been worked out for carrying out the following activities by the subject matter Agencies recorded against each item in the coming years:-

1. Shifting of Fruits & Vegetable Market
Phool Mandi - Delhi Agriculture Marketing Board
2. Shifting of transport godowns - MCD
3. Shifting of whole sale food grain godowns - DDA (M)
4. Shifting of Fish & Poultry Market,
Delhi Agriculture Marketing Board.
5. Shifting of Paper Godowns - DDA (Main)
6. Shifting of MCD Office - MCD
7. Restricting & regulating the movement of heavy traffic
of commercial vehicles - Police Deptt./ DDA (Main).
8. Underground parking projects at Church Mission Board
& Delhi Gate etc. - MCD
9. Conservation and restoration of historical
buildings and monuments - DDA (Main) & MCD
10. Conservation of the areas in the walled city DDA (Main)
11. Resettlement of dwellers of dangerous katras - Slum
Wing, DDA.
12. Grants of lease hold rights to katra dwellers -
Slum Wing DDA.
13. Redevelopment of chunks IV & V in Delhi Ajmeri Gate
Area - Slum Wing, DDA.

As such, out of 13 items listed above, Slum Wing, DDA is concerned with the items listed against Sl. No.11 to 13. The progress registered by the Slum Wing, DDA in respect of these items is indicated below:-

RESETTLEMENT OF DWELLERS OF DANGEROUS KATRAS

According to the technical survey carried out by the Slum Wing, DDA, it is estimated that there are 319 slum properties/katras which are dangerous/unfit for human habitation and approximately 3000 families are staying in these properties located in Wards I, II, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV. Slum Wing, DDA has finalised its proposal for utilisation of land & Mata Sundri Road which Ministry of Urban Development has agreed in principle for transfer during meetings held in March 87 and April 87. This issue of taking care of dwellers in dangerous katras have been debated at number of occasions including the high powered meeting of the walled city taken by Hon'ble I.G., Delhi on 12th April 1988. After detailed discussions, Slum Wing, DDA finalised the proposal in May 1988 itself for rehousing of dwellers of dangerous katras/properties/buildings and katras unfit for human living. The proposal envisages re-settlement of dwellers of dangerous katras vesting with the Slum Wing, DDA by obtaining land at Mata Sundri Road Complex for launching the project of clearance of dangerous properties and rehousing the families at Mata Sundri Road. According to the proposal finalised by the Slum Wing, DDA it has been suggested that if approximately 43.37 acres of land on the western side of the Ranjit Singh Road is transferred to the Slum Wing, DDA then some of the families living in the dangerous katras under the management control of the Slum Wing, DDA can be taken care. The proposal envisages carving out of plots of 26 sq.mtrs. for provision

of Shelter of single storeyed through cooperative group housing system. The proposed layout configuration contemplates density of 146 dwelling per hectare i.e. 58 dwelling units per acre without adversely sacrificing the environmental qualities in terms of open space facilities. Once the beneficiaries are identified out of the dangerous properties/katras for the katras unfit for human habitation to be cleared, they will be asked to constitute themselves for cooperative group housing societies for access to finance from HUDCO for housing building. The housing building will be organised on the pattern being followed for operating two National demonstration projects of sites and shelter at Madipur and Jhilmil on cooperative basis by the Slum Wing, DDA with the flow of funds for construction of dwelling units for the benefit of slum dwellers. The proposal contemplates operation of project for house building on different footing by following an integrated approach for provision of built up dwelling units by providing access to land, finance & technology through Project Management Groups and also involving the beneficiaries right from the stage of formulation of project, preparation and designing the layout plan, initiating the construction and supervision of the project. Under HUDCO financing pattern for house building, flow of funds to the beneficiaries through cooperative societies are linked with the income of the families from all sources.

1. Families having income of Rs. 700/- per month or less are given loan assistance of Rs. 15000/-
2. Families having income of more than Rs. 700/- and upto Rs. 1500/- are given loan assistance of Rs. 30000/-

For meeting the above requirement & fitting the frame work of operation into HUDCO financing for house building, cooperative group housing societies of such beneficiaries will be governed for loaning purposes as per income of the families and there will be two sets of cooperative societies amongst the identified families eligible for allotment of alternative sites and shelters. The cost of land & development is to be made out of the resources available with the Slum Wing under the scheme of redevelopment of Shahjanbad. An outlay of Rs. 10 crores for 1985-90 is earmarked in the Territory's Plan. As Ministry of Urban Development has been considering the proposal for transfer of land to the Slum Wing, DDA in Mata Sundri Road Complex for quite sometime, Delhi Admn. released Rs. 50 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs. 2 Crores in 1986-87 for transfer of land by Govt. of India. For the Annual Plan, 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 2 crores is approved.

The estimated cost of development of 26 sq. mtrs. plots with basic facilities of water supply, electricity and WC seat at individual level comes around rs. 15000/-. The allottees of plots of 26 sq. mtrs. will have to obtain water supply, electricity and sewer connections on payment as per rules of the civic authority. This cost is exclusive of cost of land to be charged from the allottees

as the cost of land to be paid to Ministry of Urban Development is yet to be firmed-up. Slum Wing DDA is of the opinion that Ministry of Urban Development may agree to transfer land at Mata Sundri Road with pre-determined rates as charging of any other rates would burden the beneficiaries belonging to economically weaker sections & cost of plots of 26 sq. mtrs. will be beyond their reach.

working on the assumption that 43.37 acres of land area in Mata Sundri Road will be placed at the disposal of Slum Wing, DDA, it would be in a position to carve out 1865 plots of 26 sq. mtrs. and provision of shelters for the families of the walled city. The estimated cost of 1865 plots of 26 sq. mtrs. works out to Rs. 2.80 crores (excluding of land cost). The actual cost of project will have to be worked out after Ministry of Urban Development is in a position to fix the cost of land to be charged from Slum Wing, DDA. The proposal finalised in the Slum Wing, DDA is under examination in Delhi Admn. since May 88 and the exact costing details will be known after decision making process is firmed up in the Ministry of Urban Development for transfer of land at Mata Sundri Road .

(Continued)

REDEVELOPMENT OF CHUNKS IV & V IN DELHI AJMERI GATE AREA:

An area of about 2.6 acre has become available as a result of clearance of dangerous properties/katras in chunks IV & V in Delhi Ajmeri Gate Area. This area is now to be redeveloped for construction of residential units as well as other facilities. The project designing etc. is proposed to be given to the School of Planning & Architecture which is being looked into by DDA(Main). The implementation modalities for redevelopment of chunks IV & V are being worked out. The finance for construction of dwelling units will have to be lined with this scheme. At present the families affected from clearance of these properties/katras are staying in transit accommodation and they are insisting for their rehousing in that area itself.

The Plan funds earmarked under this project are needed by the Slum Wing, DDA for procuring land at Mata Sundri Road and thereafter its development and redevelopment as well as construction of dwelling units in chunks IV & V.

For the 7th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs is approved whereas in 1985-86 and 1986-87 a sum of Rs.2.50 crores was released to the Slum Wing, DDA by Delhi Administration which is yet to be utilised. For the current financial year an outlay of Rs.2.00 crores is approved and for the next financial year i.e.1989-90 Plan Outlay of Rs.1.00 crore is proposed for the scheme for above activities.

CONVERSION OF DRY LATRINES INTO WATER BORNE:

(Rs.60.00 lakhs)

In the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores is approved for implementation of the scheme of conversion of dry latrines into water borne. Under the Scheme dry latrines are being converted into water borne by providing subsidy of Rs.500/- to the residents of slum areas, Slum Rehabilitation Colonies and other sub-standard areas. The scheme in question has been sent to the Ministry of Urban Development by Delhi Administration for obtaining approval of pattern of assistance. However Slum Wing, DDA has already taken up the scheme for implementation, on the pattern of scheme being implemented by the Directorate for the Welfare of SC/ST which was approved by the M/o Welfare Govt. of India. Scope of the scheme is being extended to JJ Resettlement Colonies, Urban Villages and other sub-standard areas. During 1985-88, Rs.90 lakhs were released to Slum Wing of DDA. The progress is mainly attributable to poor response from the beneficiaries as the subsidy component is too low. The proposal for enhancement of subsidy from Rs.500.00 to Rs.1500.00 is under consideration with Ministry of Urban Development.

In 1988-89 Plan Outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is approved for conversion of 8254 dry latrines into water borne.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed to convert 4000 dry latrines into water borne on the assumption that subsidy will be enhanced.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN JHUGGI CLUSTERS (Rs.700 lakhs):

In respect of Slums containing huts/jhuggie Jhonparies, another parallel scheme of environmental improvement in jhuggie clusters has been launched. The scheme envisages provision of basic facilities of paved path ways, street light mostly on the peripheries, water supply through Municipal Water Hydrants, Deep Hand Pumps-Mark-II wherein Municipal Authorities are not in a position to provide water at community level, Drains & Dhalaos for collection of garbage and rubbish material. There are over 600 jhuggie jhonparies Basties/clusters in Delhi wherein over one million population is staying.

As far as provision of drinking water is concerned it may be mentioned that at present Slum Wing, DDA is providing water through water tanks or through trucks mounted with syntex tanks. Out of over 600 jhuggie clusters, a survey has revealed that 210 jhuggie/ clusters have the facilities of drinking water through 737 Municipal Water hydrants either provided by the Slum Wing, DDA or by MCD with the influence of area representatives and 442 Basties are being covered by the transportation system of drinking water. MCD had expressed their inability to provide water supply through water hydrants in jhuggie clusters located in the area of Delhi West of River Yamuna. There are 203 Clusters out of total 550 clusters in West of River Yamuna whereas in the Trans-Yamuna Area MCD has to provide water hydrants in the jhuggie clusters as deposit work. Slum Wing, DDA has been asked to provide deep hand pumps Mark-II in consultation with the EWS and SDU. They have now clarified that water cannot be made available from Municipal mains. Keeping in view the requirement of water supply of 15 ltrs. per day an action plan for installing India Mark-II pumps has been drawn for covering 347 jhuggi clusters it is expected that the work of installing 860 India Mark-II with next 12 to 10 months. Over 500 street light points have been provided in 284 jhuggie clusters where about 8 lakhs jhuggie population lives and work for provision of street light poles in 43 jhuggie clusters is in progress. In the remaining jhuggie clusters, the works are under progressing. There are certain jhuggie clusters where street light poles cannot be extended due to their smaller size.

The action plan has been drawn by the Slum Wing in consultation with the MCD for provision of dhalaos for collection of waste and rubbish material. The sites for provision of dhalaos where-ever it was possible have been identified jointly by team of officers of Slum Wing and MCD. MCD have submitted the estimated requirement of funds for provision of dhalaos which have been processed in the Slum Wing, DDA and funds to the tune of Rs.1.50 crores to MCD for construction of dhalaos as per plans.

These facilities are supposed to be provided within Rs.300/- per capita.

However, the cost will depend upon the type of paving through bricks or CC Paving or pre-fab slabs of the HPL. This issue of extension of all the amenities in the jhuggie jhonparies is under examination in the Ministry of UD and a decision is likely to be taken soon. Hon.Minister for

UD has personally taken a meeting on 30 August for reviewing the scope nature of the scheme of Environmental Improvement in Jhuggie Clusters for improving the quality of life of jhuggie dwellers and further action is being taken by the Slum Wing, Delhi Administration & Ministry of Urban Development for finalising the costing details.

This is prevailing scenario of slums in the UT of Delhi and type of facilities been extended with a view to improving the quality of life of slum dwellers. For provision of facilities in J.J.Clusters an amount of Rs.7.00 crores is proposed for benefitting 2.33 lakhs jhuggie dwellers in 1989-90.

Providing Developed Plots for Self-help housing to Lower strata of Society EWS including squatters (Rs.100.00 Lakhs)

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, provision for two projects viz. Housing for Economically Weaker Sections (Rs.26.00 crores) & development of plots of 26 sq. mtrs. (Rs.26.80 crores) have been agreed. The housing scheme is of providing built-up dwelling units on 26 sq. mtrs. plots & allotment on easy terms & conditions.

The scheme of providing developed plots for self-help housing to lower strata of society is approved in the 7th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.26 crores. The scheme envisages provision/development of about 26,000 plots of 26 sq.mtrs. size containing basic facilities of water, electricity & toilet in each plots for self-help housing by economically weaker sections including scheduled castes and squatters. The plots are proposed to be provided on easy terms and conditions to the families with income below Rs.700/- per month.

The detailed project report for this scheme and for the scheme of Housing for Economically Weaker Sections including scheduled castes linked with affordability for which there is an approved outlay of Rs.26.80 crores in the 7th Five Year Plan were sent to Ministry of Urban Development in Sept/Oct., 1985 for obtaining approval for execution.

A meeting was held in the chamber of Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Govt, of India on 17.9.86 wherein representatives of Planning Commission, Delhi Administration, HUDCO, Slum Wing, DDA, Ministry of Urban Development participated. The project of Housing was not favoured in the meeting and it was concluded that both the projects be integrated/clubbed for providing developed plots of 26 sq.mtrs. for incremental housing. The project of Housing could not be approved because of high cost of construction & affordability of target group. Delhi Admn., was asked to send an integrated project by clubbing the outlays for development of plots of 26 sq. mtrs. The project report on these lines was sent to Ministry of Urban Development on 27th October, 1986. The meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee was held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Govt., of India and the Committee cleared the Project for

submission to the Union Cabinet under certain conditions/stipulations.

The expenditure Finance Committee cleared the Project with the stipulations that cost of plot of 26 sq.mtrs. be fixed at Rs.12,000/- per plot for allotment. Departmental Charges to be taken by Slum Wing may be retained to 7% & cost of recovery to be restricted to 3%. The actual cost of plot of 26 sqmtrs. is estimated to be of the Rs.16,000/- to Rs.18,000/-. ~~The excess cost of the plot is to be mobilised out of other resources under the integrated development programme.~~ The clearance of the project from Govt. of India is likely to be received soon as Ministry of Urban Development has now finally processed it for conveying approval.

DDA is not having sufficient Land Pockets for development of 44,000 plots of 26 sq.mtrs. As such the programme has now been phased out. The scheme of EWS incremental housing is conceived to provide 25,000 plots of 26 sq.mtrs. plots each for incremental housing in next two years. As the Land & resources become available, the scheme would be stepped up to develop plots in increasing numbers. The target groups under the scheme are now proposed to be families squatting on public land without proper amenities & families living in the walled city in dangerous katras. The approach would be to clear a complete chunk of Land of the squatting families or a katra in the walled city & its extension to implement city development schemes. The katra dwellers being old built-up properties need to be given suitable incentives in the allotment. Plots would also be reserved for Scheduled Castes & 8% for disadvantaged groups. The plots will be allotted either to registrants or to squatters/katras families.

In 1985-86, Rs.392 lakhs and in 1986-87, Rs.765.40 lakhs were released to Slum Wing, DDA for the implementation of the scheme, besides an amount of Rs.425 lakhs was released in 1985-86 for the scheme of Housing for Economically Weaker Sections linked with their capacity to pay. The funds released for the scheme of Housing for Economically Weaker Sections linked with their capacity to pay are also to be utilised for the scheme of Developed Plots. Now the funds are going to be utilised for payment of cost for land acquisitions.

In the absence of specific clearance of the project by Govt., of India, the funds to the tune of Rs. 10.00 crores allocated in 1987-88 were not released by Delhi Administration. In the current financial year, 1988-89, an amount of Rs.10.00 crores is approved for procuring land & initiating development works after approval of the project. Since the project is yet to be approved by the Cabinet and as such a token provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

6. Structural Improvement in Slum Katras (Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

There are about 3000 properties/katras under the management and control of the slum wing, DDA. Most of these properties/katras are avacuee properties & properties/katras acquired by DIT & under DAG scheme. Over the years these properties have completed their lives and no regular maintenance could be extended as allottees/occupants being licencees/tenants do not feel their responsibility to maintain them. As such it becomes essential to take care of such buildings/properties/katras for provision of relief to Slum dwellers. The economically repairable properties/katras are being provided need based repair after undertaking technical inspections.

The properties which are unfit for human habitation due to their structural conditions are not being covered generally under the programme of structural improvement.

For the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90, an outlay of Rs.260.00 lakhs is approved for covering 65,000 slum dwellers in katras/properties. Sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs, Rs.70.00 lakhs and Rs.70.00 lakh were provided during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively to DDA (Slum).

Since inception of the scheme, works for about 900 properties/katras have already been completed and for 86 properties/katras the work is in progress. For providing day-to-day repairs/maintenance of these properties, 9 stores have been established by slum wing, DDA in different parts of the city. The outlay of Rs. 86.00 lakhs approved for 1988-89 is likely to be utilised and an outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

7. RESEARCH & INNOVATION (Rs. 20.00 LAKHS)

An allocation of Rs.25.00 lakhs is approved in the seventh Plan, 1985-90 for initiating steps to encourage research and development for exploring all avenues of assigning the low cost houses, a challenging job requiring a high degree of imagination and expertise to design low cost houses which combine beauty, minimum living space, strength for security alongwith simplicity. It is proposed to provide regular training facilities to the Engineering, Architectural and other staff of the slum Deptt. of the DDA. A full fledged library and reference Division is proposed to be established for providing the facilities to the staff for knowing the latest development in the field of housing, improving the quality of life of the slum dwellers and initiating programmes for economically weaker sections.

Regular lectures, workshop/seminars are proposed to be organised for exchange of ideas by professionals with the academicians. A permanent lecture hall for organising regular lectures by inviting reputed persons from professional institutes is now being created at the new complex of slum wing in Vikas Bhawan & Lectures are being organised for the benefit of staff/officers. Besides officers are being regularly deputed for participation in Training, Seminars, workshops & study tours with a view to up-dating their knowledge.

In order to streamline the work of slum wing, DDA a feasibility study for purchase of computer was assigned to Telecommunication Consultant India Limited Organisation. The feasibility report has already been received from TCIL & 3 PCs have been installed for improving the working. In 1985-86 and 1986-87, Rs.13 lakhs were provided to Slum Wing, DDA. Plan outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs approved for 1988-89 is likely to be utilised. An amount of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed for 89-90

8.

PUBLICITY PROGRAMME (Rs.20.00 LAKHS)

In the Seventh Five Year Plan Massive programme of providing dwelling units to economically weaker sections including Scheduled Castes, physically handicapped, destitutes and Ex-servicemen, developed plots to economically weaker sections including squatters at affordable cost, subsidy for conversion of dry latrines into water borne low cost latrines in designated slums by individual family, creation of income generating/productive and employable type assets, environmental improvement in designated slums/jhuggie clusters etc. are approved for improving the quality of life of the weaker sections. The importance of public relations and dissemination of correct information about major development & Welfare Schemes need not be emphasised. At present Slum Department of DDA is not having any machinery system to undertake these items of works. Accordingly Public Relation Cell with a post each of Asstt. Public Relation Officer, Technical Officer and LDC has been established for ensuring the accurate flow of information to the public about the nature, scope and contents of the various programmes. The successful implementation of any programme of this nature for public participation at planning, execution and implementation stages. Concerted efforts are required for apprising the dwellers in slums, jhuggies, JJ Resettlement colonies and Slum Rehousing Colonies about the various programme and for educating them to inculcate the habits of keeping the environments fit for human habitation. These objectives are to be achieved by undertaking following activities in the Seventh Plan.

To bring out folders, booklets, posters, leaflets other publicity material to highlight various programmes and achievements registered for enlightening the target groups about developmental activities.

2. Organising publicity programme through advertisements in Newspapers/periodicals.
3. Organising exhibitions in different residential colonies for publicising the activities.
4. To provide Audio-visual facilities to high light problems and solutions.
5. A well equipped sophisticated & modern photographic unit will be created for providing easy and direct communication of the position prevailing in slums, JJR colonies and Slum Rehabilitation Colonies.

For handling the above mentioned items of works in the Slum Department of DDA one post each of publicity Officer, four Project Operators and four Drivers have already been created. Vans with audio visual equipment are being operated for showing films with a view to educating the slum dwellers/jhuggi dwellers. Regular films are being screened in various slums, JJ Resettlement and Jhuggi Basties. In order to produce educative films, a team of Door Darshan script writers inspected the projects/programmes of Slum Wing, DDA and they have submitted their proposal. Arrangements are being made for printing of brochures/leaflets on the activities/achievements of slum wing.

For meeting the recurring and non-recurring expenditure outlay of Rs.40 lakhs is approved in the 7th Plan 1985-90. In the first three years of the 7th Plan an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs was released to DDA(Slum). In 1988-89, approved outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is likely to be utilised. For carrying out the above activities during 1989-90, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

9. CONSTRUCTION OF PAY & USE JANSUVIDHA COMPLEXES CONTAINING TOILETS/BATH ROOMS IN SLUMS/JHUGGIS CLUSTERS (Rs. 300 lakhs)

Lack of civic amenities due to population pressure in the slums as well as in over 600 jhuggis basties is a matter of concern to the Slum Wing, DDA and Authorities in Delhi Administration. The problem of mass defecation in open by the dwellers of the Jhuggi basties/clusters which have come up all over Delhi and in some of the Slum Areas has been posing a great health hazard not only for the inhabitants of the jhuggi clusters/slum areas but also for those living in the neighbourhood. At present Delhi is facing a big challenge on this account and recently Delhi has experienced the outbreak of Cholera and gastro-enterities. One of the factors responsible for such type of out-break is the mass defecation in the open by jhuggi/slum dwellers. In a bold bid to improve the overall environment of the capital city, Slum Wings, DDA has already launched a massive programme of undertaking construction of Jansuvidha Complexes containing toilets/bathrooms to be utilised by jhuggie/slum dwellers. Though, the programme in question has been launched under the schemes of Environmental Improvement in urban slum jhuggies but it has been experienced that all the amenities like water supply at community level, street lighting, dhalaos, pavement of path ways, streets & drains alongwith jansuvidha complexes cannot be provided due to market conditions with the per capita expenditure ceiling of Rs.300/-. Accordingly we are left with no choice except to withdraw this component out of the framework in Urban Slums/Jhuggies clusters.

Accordingly a new programme/project on this account needs to be incorporated in the Annual Plan 1989-90. As a background, it may be mentioned that the proposal conceived by Slum Wing, DDA for providing jansuvidha complexes containing toilets/bathrooms are

s the two schemes namely Environmental Improvement

of different types in comparison to which were provided earlier for community use. The responsibility for day-to-day maintenance & providing cleaning and scavenging services does not vest either with Slum Wing, DDA or with local civic Authorities. Under this concept, the Jan Suvidha complexes are being operated on pay & use basis through nominated Agencies like Sulabh International, All India Pariwar Kalyan Parishad and Indian Institute of Low Cost Sanitation etc. These Agencies have been specially deployed for management, maintenance and operation of the Jan Suvidha Complexes by charging 20 paisa per visit of the adult male members. The women & children are free to utilise the facilities provided in the Jan Suvidha Complexes. These Jan Suvidha Complexes are of self-contained type of good standards for ensuring cleanliness as well as their durability. It is essential to provide Jan Suvidha Complexes of good standards because these are being utilised heavily and constantly by the public belonging to lower strata of society.

As far as progress made on the subject is concerned it may be mentioned that the Slum Wing, DDA has so far completed construction of 40 Jan Suvidha Complexes containing 1818 WC seats and 719 Bath rooms in the Slums/Jhuggie Basties of Delhi and these have been opened/commissioned for public use on pay & use basis. Further it may be mentioned that these Jan Suvidha Complexes have been provided with regular water supply by utilising underground water resources through tubewells. At present work for another 86 Jan Suvidha Complexes is in progress and most of the work are at advanced stages of completion. Out of 86 Jan Suvidha Complexes under construction, 15 Jan Suvidha Complexes are likely to be opened in the next few days. This approach of pay & use has been highly appreciated by the public as well as by the elected public representatives and their is tremendous amount of response from the public as well as elected public representatives for provision of such facilities in their areas.

The next financial year, 1989-90, Slum Wing is contemplating to launch construction of Jan Suvidha Complexes at an estimated cost of Rs.3.00 crores. It is expected that Slum Wing, DDA would be in a position to initiate construction & provide about 750 W.C seats and about 480 bath rooms.

C. Land & Building Deptt.

Scheme for setting up of a Planning and Monitoring Cell under Urban Basic Services Programme (Rs. 20.00 lakh)

RATIONALE : The rapid increase in the rate of urban population in Delhi coupled with inability of the area to provide adequate supplies of housing infrastructure and basic services in relation to demand has forced people specially from low income group to squat and live in areas characterised by over crowding delapidation and absence of essential services. The thrust of development strategy of the Govt. of India, has therefore shifted from one of slum clearance to slum improvement. One such development approach is reflected in the launching of the Urban Basic Services Programme 1985-89 by the Ministry of Urban Development and UNICEF in April 1985. The funding of the project is in the ratio of 40:40:20 by the UNICEF, Delhi Administration and Ministry respectively.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES : The major aims and objectives of the programme are listed below:

1. To reduce substantially morbidity and mortality rates of children.
2. Develop potential of children through improved access to learning opportunities and other basic services.
3. Enhance the awareness and ability of the urban low income community to meet its own needs particularly those of children and women.
4. Provide for physical infrastructure development through sites and services and housing programme and provision of essential services like safe drinking water and low cost sanitation.
5. To enhance capacity building efforts of Delhi Admn. and other local agencies and train man power as a skilled and specialised resource.

In view of the objectives outlined the approach of the programme would be multi-sectoral and community based. The major principles would be that of convergence, continuity and cost effectiveness.

The Urban Basic Services Programme came through as a plan scheme in 1986-87 the progress of the programme in terms of actual expenditure incurred can be seen in Annexure-I.

ACTIVITIES UNDER THE PROGRAMME : The programme activities have been divided in two heads:

1. ACTIVITIES OF PLANNING AND MONITORING CELL :

The Urban Basic Services Programme is based on neighbourhood planning approach through miniplans for every 400 households in slum clusters. The planning exercise required not only the detailed socio-economic structure of the target areas but also the position with respect to Urban Basic Services with priorities as listed out by communities later, details on execution need to monitoring and feedback for future improvement incorporated.

PHASE - I

1. Preparation of annual area wise plan of action.
2. Preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual budget.
3. Preparation of agency wise budgetary allocation with specific reference to activities that are common under UBS.
4. Designing of survey form in accordance with the requirement of UBS Programme.
5. Data Bank for the information/data generated from 7 UBS areas covering 28,000 households to be generated in phase I of the programme
6. Processing and analyzing of coded survey forms for planning and preparation of area mini plans and area plan.
7. In build studies for planning & monitoring various UBS activities.
8. Submitting monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports.
9. Monitoring of UBS Programme expenditure in various UBS slum clusters and other implementing agencies being coordinating in area.

PHASE II

1. Preparation of 5 year plan of action.
2. The information/data will be generated from additional 20,000 jhuggi-jhopri households.
3. Establishment of information and data bank.
4. Evaluation Workshop.

ACTIVITIES OF PROJECT CELL:

The following activities have been identified under the project for integration, co-ordination and implementation.

1. Primary health care.
2. Education and Nutrition.
3. Water supply and low cost sanitation.
4. Income generation scheme for women and creches for children.

Based on the neighbourhood planning approach under the Urban Basic Services Programme as outlined in the operational guidelines of the Govt. of India clusters of 20 houses each will have to be organised into groups and for about every 400 house-holds a Basti Level Committee will be formed in each area to determine the needs and priorities and the plan of execution and implementation of activities for the fulfilment of such needs.

Each Basti Level Committee at the community level will comprise of representatives of Municipal bodies and other local implementing agencies concerned to work out the neighbourhood development plan to be called the Mini-Plan. Such mini plans put together will form the base for Urban Basic Services Programme plan of action.

1. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION : We have to organise Basti Vikas Mandal for 36,000 households in phase-I and for additional 12,000 households in phase-II of the programme.

2. TRAINING : Training of resident neighbourhood volunteers and other activity volunteers in the community in participation planning and monitoring of self-help action. In addition, training of govt. and non-govt. officials.

3. PUBLICITY : Publication of newsletter, production of posters, video programmes, booklets, banners, handouts, T.V. and Radio programme and cultural events.

TARGET AREAS : The following have been identified as the target areas for 1989-90:

1. Lal Bagh
2. Khichripur
3. Nabi Karim
4. Shahbad Daultapur
5. Zafraabad
6. Tigri
7. Kabir Nagar/Sawan Park
8. Navjeevan Camp/Kalka ji Slum Cluster of 12,000 households.

The identification of these areas has been based on criteria of backwardness, poverty and scarce availability of basic socio-economic inputs.

ORGANISATION SET UP : At the headquarters the Nodal Agency i.e., Local Self Govt. Deptt. the following post were incorporated:

1. Planning & Monitoring Cell of which salaries are to be met 100% by the Delhi Administration:

S.No.	Name of Post	No. of Post	Scale of Pay
1.	Social Planner	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2.	Research Analyst	1	Rs. 2000-3500
3.	Research Assistant	1	Rs. 1400-2300
4.	Income-generation Project Officers	1	Rs. 2000-3500
5.	Income generation Asstt. Project Officer	2	Rs. 1400-2600

2. Supporting Staff :

1.	Stenographers	2	Rs.1200-2040
2.	UDC	2	Rs.1200-2040
3.	LDC	2	Rs. 950-1500

4.	Drivers	2	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Attendants	2	Rs. 750-940
6.	Despatch Rider	1	Rs. 950-1500

3. Project field staff of which 100% salaries are to be reimbursed funded by UNICEF:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>
1.	Coordinator	1	Rs. 3200-4700
2.	Project Officers	8	Rs. 2000-3500
3.	Community Organisers/ Assistant Project Officers	25	Rs. 1400-2600

EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME :

The major thrust of the programme is on delivery of urban basic services primarily water/sanitation/environmental improvement, health care, skill upgradation through self help action of the target communities. At present, more than 40,000 families belonging to low income communities in jhuggi-jhopri clusters are being covered. By the end of 1988-89 over 50,000 households are targeted for coverage. Functionally, since the nature of the programme entails coordination with various departments especially local bodies who are already executing schemes pertaining to basic services to urban poor activities of the following departments/local bodies as are being integrated:

1. Local Self Govt. Deptt. (Nodal Deptt. for UBS)
2. Social Welfare
3. Health Services and Family Planning
4. Industries Department
5. Education Department
6. LDA Slum & JJ
7. Municipal Corporation Delhi

Besides Delhi Administration Departments and local bodies the programme is being effectively coordinated with UNICEF, Central Govt. Deptts. and their institution like National Institute of Urban Affairs Town and Country Planning Organisation.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1989-90

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Pay allowances | Rs. 6.00 lakhs |
| 2. Office expenditure including
(furniture, rents,
maintenance of office vehicles,
fuel, purchase of motors for
despatch riders, installation of
area level telephones, electricity
water, stationery items: postage
stamps, purchase of inspection
van and other miscellaneous
items. | Rs. 4.00 lakhs |
| 3. Expenditure on activities | Rs. 10.00 lakhs |

Total : Rs. 20.00 lakhs

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme.

D. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI1. Development of Rural Villages: (Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

There are 240 Rural Villages in the jurisdiction of M.C.D. of which 135 Rural villages had a population of over 1000 persons as per 1971 census. Development works like const. of roads, lanes, paths, drains, S.W drains, community halls, public lavatories and street lighting were considered necessary in these villages to provide minimum basis civic amenities. Accordingly, a scheme of Rs. 701.30 lacs was got sanctioned from Delhi Administration.

In the VIIth five year plan there is an approved outlay of Rs.700 lacs for development of Rural villages.

During March 86 a revised estimate of Rs.2475.86 lacs had been submitted to Delhi Adm. by MCD for 135 Rural villages and 73 additional villages which had crossed the population of 1000 marks in the fresh census of 1981. Due to abnormal increase in price index it was further revised to Rs. 2932.22 lacs and the scheme is under consideration of the Administration.

During current financial year 88-89 there is an approved outlay of Rs. 350 lacs. The part development works in 112 rural villages had been taken up during current financial year 88-89 and work in many more remaining villages is likely to be taken up during current year shortly.

In view of increased activity in Rural villages an amount of Rs. 400.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN VILLAGES (Rs. 350.00 lakhs)

DDA had framed a pilot project in 1979 for urban villages of Delhi for 1980-85 amounting to Rs. 23 crores based on 1978 estimated rates for carrying out development works viz. water supply, sewerage, environmental sanitation, electrification, strengthening of approach roads, and lanes & Bye lanes, community halls, parks and open spaces etc. in 106 urban villages. Govt. of India approved the scheme involving an estimated cost of Rs. 2067.33 lacs for development of 96 villages. Against this MCD was executing development works only in 24 urban villages. Share of these 24 villages in the project was Rs. 545.56 lacs. This scheme has now been revised to Rs. 1390.79 lacs for the dev. of 24 villages & referred to Director (DD), Ministry of Urban Dev. on 16.3.1988.

In addition to above DDA had also submitted a revised scheme of Rs.2879.71 lacs for the dev. work in 72 villages (Urban) in which DDA was carrying out the works. These 72 villages has since been transferred to MCD from 1.4.87. Thus the total revised scheme for the development works in 96 villages now becomes to Rs.4270.50 lacs. The revised scheme is yet to be approved by Govt. of India.

In the current financial year 88-89, there is an approved outlay Rs.300 lacs for the execution of part dev. works like roads, paths S.W. Drains, Metalling & Pre-mixing, Brick flooring, Public latrines, CC pavement in 96 urban villages. An outlay of Rs.350 lacs has been proposed for carrying out the above development works during 89-90:

3. DEVELOPMENT OF REGULARISED UN-AUTHORISED COLONIES:

(Rs.1450 LAKHS)

Delhi is the fast growing Metropolitan city in the country and becoming rapidly urbanised. The rate of growth of its urbanisation has been tremendous and beyond the expectation of the city planners. The existing provisions and infrastructure facilities in the Urban areas of Delhi could not cope up with the increase in population and urbanisation of these colonies. Since DDA could not develop adequate colonies and provide adequate No. of plots to meet the growing needs of people, unauthorised colonies had come up within the jurisdiction of Delhi, where poor and middle class people have sunk their hard earned income on purchase of plots and construction of houses. As such efforts are being made to regularise these u/a colonies with some reasonable norms wherever it was possible. There were 373 such regularised colonies with M.C.D. in the initial stage.

At present there are about 452 such colonies with MCD and 155 unauthorised colonies were transferred from DDA with effect from 1-4-87. Thus the total such colonies under the jurisdiction of MCD are now 607. Out of these 607 colonies the regularised colonies are 402 with MCD plus 137 transferred from DDA. Remaining colonies are still unauthorised colonies.

A project estimate of Rs.160.00 crores was prepared by DDA in March, 81 for these unauthorised colonies to cover the development works like sewerage, water supply, lines, peripheral services, roads, & paths, S.W.drains, and Culvert, horticulture operations, environmental services, grill fencing for parks and toilet etc., This project estimate was later on revised by DDA to Rs.322.85 crores based on 1983 price level and was submitted to Govt., of India. Since then cost index has again increased and another revised estimate for Rs.330.05 crores was sent to Secy. (ISG) on 1-2-88. This estimate was again revised for Rs.360.10 crores for 539 u/a reg. colonies and sent to Secy. (ISG) Delhi Admn., on 11-5-88 for obtaining necessary approval of the Govt., of India.

The total approved outlay for 7th Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs.76.10 crores. For the current year there is an approved outlay of Rs.1400.00 lakhs for carrying out development works in regularised unauthorised colonies. For 1989-90, a provision of Rs.1450.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

4. STRENGTHENING OF CONSERVANCY & SANITATION SERVICES & MECHANISATION OF MANAGEMENT OF THE URBAN SOLID & LIQUID WASTE (Rs.470.00 LAKHS).1. Improvement of Collection System.

The work of scavenging is mainly done by manual labour. The quantum of work is fixed on the density of

population in a particular locality and it varies from 20,000 sq. ft. to 1,00,000 sq. ft. for each safai karamchari. Sweeping is done by long handle brooms to avoid fatigue. For collection of refuse, wheel barrows are utilised. There are about 28000 safai karamcharies on the roll of Corporation at present and this strength will be raised further to cater to the increased population in the coming years and to provide conservancy services in new colonies which have been handed over to Corporation by DDA. As such, the following will be needed to improve this operation :

a) Wheel Barrows :

It is proposed to maintain a fleet of about 30000 wheel barrows to meet the growing need of the city. This target is proposed to be achieved in the following manner:

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, at present, is having about 18000 wheel barrows, out of which 7000 wheel barrows will become beyond repairs during 7th Plan period and will have to be replaced by new ones, whereas remaining 5000 wheel barrows will be re-used after carrying out necessary repairs. It may be further added that the average life of a wheel barrow is about 3 years and this can be increased by another two years by carrying out necessary repairs.

Thus, to have a fleet of necessary wheel barrows, it is proposed to purchase 25000 new wheel barrows during 7th Plan period at a cost of Rs.168.75 lacs. It is proposed to purchase 7500 wheel barrows including 2500 for JJ Resettlement colonies at a cost of Rs.43 lacs during 1988-89. To purchase 5000 wheel barrows during 1989-90 an amount of Rs.33.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. Improvement of Transportation System :

Mostly high density areas are located in the walled city of Delhi. In these areas garbage is collected by safai karamcharies in dalao which resembles garbage. There are about 180 dalao in Delhi and they require improvement by providing R.C.C. roof, white glazed tiles and Kota Stone to facilitate through cleaning and Kota Stone flooring for proper cleaning of the floor. New dalao are also to be constructed in new colonies being taken over from DDA and also in other congested areas. In low density areas garbage is collected in masonry dustbins. There are about 14000 masonry dustbins in MCD area and most of them require improvement. More dustbins will be needed to be constructed in new colonies being taken over from DDA. It is, therefore, proposed to construct/improve 100 dustbins and 20 dalao at a cost of Rs.65 lacs during 1988-89 and 150 dustbins and 50 dalao at a cost of Rs.80 lacs during 1989-90.

3. Strengthening of Transport Fleet :

(i) Hand Carts :

Hand Carts are large-sized wheel barrows. Use of hand carts is mainly done in markets, shopping centres where generation of refuse is much higher than the residential areas. It is proposed to procure 400 hand carts during 7th Plan period at a cost of Rs.8 lacs. It is proposed to purchase 200 hand carts for Rs.4 lacs during 1988-89 and it is proposed to purchase 100 hand-carts for Rs.2 lacs during 1989-90.

(ii) Procurement of Tipper Trucks :

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has at present a total fleet of 217 refuse removal trucks for removal of waste from the city. This fleet with the present level of population is hardly sufficient to remove the total garbage generated each day 35 tipper trucks involving an estimated expenditure of Rs.122 lakhs have already been purchased during 1987-88. It is proposed to purchase 10 Tipper Trucks during the year 1988-89 at a cost of Rs.35 lacs. There is a proposal to purchase 20 more tipper trucks during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs.70 lacs.

(iii) Development of Sanitary Land Fill Sites for Disposal of Refuse :

At present Municipal Corporation of Delhi is collecting about 2500 tonnes of solid waste for disposal. It is estimated that this quantity will increase to 3000 tonnes by the end of 7th plan as a result of increase in population and transfer of certain DDA controlled areas to MCD. Disposal of such a large quantity of solid waste is a problem of great magnitude. The garbage is dumped at different SLF sites such as Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar near Badli, along Ring Road near crossing of Bhairon Road and Ring Road near Ghazipur Dairy Farm, near village Hastal in West Zone. Further, sites as recommended during 2nd plan are near Gopalpur village, near Jahangirpur JJ Colony, near Timarpur, etc. For scientific and proper management of these sites, the following works are necessary :-

- a) Levelling of refuse
- b) Covering of refuse
- c) Proper control over the entry & exit of vehicles.
- d) Control over fly breeding.
- e) Construction of metalled road/bajri paths for smooth movement of vehicles inside the site.
- f) Construction of office and store for keeping record and material.
- g) Check on birds and stray animals.
- h) Barricade of land reclaimed after dumping to avoid encroachment and protection of horticulture works from damage by stray animals.

To carry out the above works an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

(iv) Purchase of self-Loading Vehicles :

Removal of garbage from collection centres is mostly done by manual labour. As per the existing practice garbage is filled manually into cane baskets by Safai Karamcharis and these baskets are emptied into the trucks manually. In this process not only the hands of safai karamcharies come in contact with garbage but at the same time garbage falls on the heads of workers. Direct contact with garbage poses a serious health hazard to the workers. Moreover, the loading operation being slow results in excessive transportation cost on account of long period of idle standing of the vehicles and operational crew. Facility of self-loading vehicles is necessary to avoid manual handling as far as possible. To meet the demand of 155 unauthorised/regularised colonies, 86 urban villages and 44 resettlement colonies, which were transferred

from DDA to MCD during 1987-88 & 1988-89, 86 self-loading vehicles have been purchased during 1987-88. No vehicle is proposed to be purchased during 1989-90.

(v) Construction of Zonal Workshops :

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has seven zonal workshops. These workshops cater the needs of maintenance of refuse vehicles in different areas. These workshops are not in a planned manner and there is hardly any space for parking the vehicles and for providing workshops sheds and covered area for the same. It is proposed to improve the workshop after acquiring land at other places. The same of improvement/construction of workshops at different places have already been approved by Delhi Admn. to the extent of Rs.200 lacs. It is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs.50 lacs during 88-89 and an expenditure of Rs.100 lacs during 1989-90.

(vi) Procurement of Dumper Placer :

To meet the demand of 155 unauthorised/regularised colonies, 85 urban villages and 44 resettlement colonies which were transferred from DDA to MCD during 1987-88/88-89, there was a proposal to purchase 40 sets of Dumper Placers at a cost of Rs.130 lacs during the year 87-88. Due to unavoidable circumstances, these could not be purchased during 87-88. Delhi Admn. allowed to purchase the same from the funds of 87-88 upto 31.8.88. The same has since been purchased at a cost of Rs.130 lacs upto 31.8.88. There is a proposal to purchase 20 sets of Dumper Placers at a cost of Rs.65 lacs during 88-89. There is no proposal for 1989-90.

(vii) Front End Loaders :

To mechanise the loading of garbage from dalaoos to the collection vehicles the Deptt. is using front end loaders for loading the trucks in some selected areas. By using front end loaders a truck is filled in about 20 minutes, whereas manual loading takes about 2 hours. To meet the demand of 155 unauthorised/regularised colonies, 85 urban villages and 44 resettlement colonies which were transferred from DDA to MCD during 87-88 and 88-89, 18 front end loaders at a cost of Rs.195 lacs were purchased during 1987-88.

It is proposed to purchase 10 Front End Loaders/Excavators during 88-89 at a cost of Rs.48 lacs. It is also proposed to purchase 15 Front End Loaders/Excavators during the year 1989-90 at a cost of Rs.135 lacs. It is proposed to purchase the following equipments for JJ Clusters during 88-89 at a cost of Rs.295 lacs.

i)	Refuse effectors - 9 Nos.	-	Rs. 54.00 lacs
ii)	Portable Bins - 111 Nos.	-	Rs. 85.00 "
iii)	Tipper Trucks - 48 Nos.	-	Rs.156.00 "
iv)	Loader/Excavators - 5 Nos.	-	Rs. 60.00 "
v)	Loaders of 0.5 cum bucket capacity - 5 Nos.	-	Rs. 20.00 "
	TOTAL	-	<u>Rs.295.00 "</u>

The equipments required for day-to-day use during 1988-89 will be as under :-

i)	Wheel Barrows - 7500 Nos. (i/c 2500 for JJ R-Colonies)	-	Rs. 43.00 lacs
ii)	Const./imp. of dustbins & dalaos - 120 Nos.	-	Rs. 65.00 lacs
iii)	Hand Carts - 200 Nos.	-	Rs. 62.00 lacs
iv)	Dev. of SLF sites	-	Rs. 50.00 lacs
v)	Dumper Placers - 20 Sets	-	Rs. 65.00 lacs
vi)	Front End Loaders/Excavators - 10 Nos.	-	Rs. 48.00 lacs
vii)	Tipper Trucks - 10 Nos.	-	Rs. 35.00 lacs
viii)	Const. of Workshops - 3 Nos.	-	Rs. 50.00 lacs
ix)	Suction Machines - 4 Nos. (for JJ Resettlement Colonies)	-	Rs. 40.00 lacs
	TOTAL	-	<u>Rs.400.00 lacs</u>

An amount of Rs.470.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for the purchase of the following items.

i)	Wheel Barrows - 5000 Nos.	-	Rs. 33.00 lacs
ii)	Tipper Trucks - 20 Nos.	-	Rs. 70.00 lacs
iii)	Hand Carts - 100 Nos.	-	Rs. 02.00 lacs
iv)	Front End Loaders/Excavators - 15 Nos.	-	Rs. 135.00 lacs
v)	Imp. of workshops	-	Rs. 100.00 lacs
vi)	Imp. of SLF sites - 6 Nos.	-	Rs. 50.00 lacs
vii)	Const./imp. of dustbins and dalaos	-	Rs. 80.00 lacs
	TOTAL	-	<u>Rs.470.00 lacs</u>

Environmental improvement through Horticulture development.
 (Rs.60.00 Lakhs)

M.C.D. has under its jurisdiction more than 4000 numbers of parks, lakhs of trees, Shrubs and Bougainvilleas. There are about thousand numbers of ornamental and prestigious parks and gardens, Traffic Islands.

Delhi has its fame as a City of Gardens. To check air pollution it is also required to have adequate numbers of plantation along the open nallahs and drains, around the residential colonies. In addition, mass plantation is also done to check the foul smell. Similarly pollution of air by noise and smoke omitted by millions of Vehicles moving on city roads is also being checked to some extent by road side plantation and also by the plantation on the central verges.

The development of parks and gardens has assumed vital importance with the fast increase in population. The parks serve as the links of the City to provide fresh air to the inhabitants.

The following programmes have been proposed for the
7th Plan.

I. EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARKS AND GARDENS.

The existing historical and major gardens including the parks and tollots under the department require substantial improvements.

II. EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NURSERIES.

Multiplication and production of sufficient plant material in our existing and new nurseries is of vital importance so that the Department becomes self sufficient for tree plantation and other desired improvements in the parks and gardens as envisaged in the 20 Point Programme also.

III. IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL VERGES, ROAD BERMS AND ROUNDABOUTS.

Central Verges, road berms and round about provide an index and true picture of the greenary work in a metropolis like the capital of the country where millions of people use the city highways, city roads and city links between various colonies. This also adds to the aesthetic gradeur and beauty of the city.

IV. HORTICULTURE WORKS IN DAIRY COLONIES:

With the segregation and centralisation of the dairies in the outskirts of the city and animal waste polluting the atmosphere, the best control and check is the development of greenary and tree plantation to counter effect the polluted effects. Shady trees would provide great relief to the animal population in these dairy clusters.

V. STRENGTHENING OF HORTICULTURE WORKS IN RURAL AREAS:

The axe of development of industrial and residential complexes fell on the flora, whatever exists in the rural areas. To compensate this loss, M.C.D. has been charged with the work of tree plantation in rural areas and also development of equivalent parks in rural areas.

VI. HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT OF REGULARISED UNAUTHORISED COLONIES:

A number of regularised unauthorised colonies have been transferred from D.D.A. to M.C.D. There is enough scope of horticulture development in these colonies. Numerous parks are to be developed and plantation is to be done in these regularised unauthorised colonies.

VII. URBAN VILLAGES:

A number of urban villages have also been transferred from D.D.A. to M.C.D. There are many numbers of parks in these urban villages which are to be developed properly. Sufficient plantation is also to be done in these villages.

In the plan allocation previously done no amount was catered for the horticulture development works in the regularised unauthorised colonies and urban villages. The same has now been catered for since regularised unauthorised colonies and urban villages are being taken over by M.C.D. from D.D.A.

The amount of Rs.13 lakhs which was allocated for 1988-89 is too meagre in comparison to the works to be done by the Horticulture Deptt. As such this amount of Rs.13 lakhs should be enhanced to Rs.50 lakhs for doing the horticulture development works properly. This also accounts for the enhancement of the prices in various commodities. In addition extra amount is also required for horticulture development works of regularised unauthorised colonies and urban villages. Similar is the case for the year 1989-90.

1989-90

1.	Purchase of Store articles like G.I. Pipe, Polythine bags, Tools and Plants, Jabaoos, Lawn-movers etc. for Central Store and other stores.	Rs. 4.00 lacs
2.	Purchase of Manure	Rs. 3.00 lacs
3.	Purchase of different plants	Rs. 1.00 lacs
4.	Development of new parks	Rs. 5.00 lacs
5.	Purchase of Water Tankers/Small Vehicles including covered vehicles like Jeeps for rural areas and other areas.	Rs. 6.00 lacs
6.	Improvement of existing parks gardens	Rs. 5.00 lacs
7.	Construction of Boundary Walls/Barbed Wire fencing for protection of parks/gardens.	Rs.10.00 lacs
8.	Provision for garden lighting in parks for security/safety purposes	Rs. 5.00 lacs
9.	Provision for Steel Benches in parks for comfort of users.	Rs. 1.00 lacs
10.	Construction of paths/pavements in ornamental parks for defined movements of users required for maintenance of such ornamental parks.	Rs. 2.00 lacs
11.	Provision for Tubewells for watering of plants.	Rs.18.00 lacs
	TOTAL:	<u>Rs.60.00 lacs</u>

6. ADDITIONAL FACILITIES IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES (Rs. 4000.00 lakhs)

The scheme intends to provide certain basic amenities like piped water supply through individual taps, sewerage, Storm Water Drains, Cloverts, Over-head/under ground Tanks Community Halls in 44 Resettlement Colonies developed under the JJR scheme. This was an approved scheme of 1982-83 involving the cost of project as Rs. 19.85 crores. During Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 22.35 crores was released to DDA for implementation of this scheme. However, due to cost escalations and certain other factors, the cost of the Project has been revised to Rs. 104.50 crores and the same is pending in Govt. of India for approval. The project envisages provision of Water Supply, Sewerage, Improvement of Roads and Paths, S.W. Drains, overhead/underground tanks peripheral services and maintenance during construction.

DDA has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 47.89 crores against the receipt of funds amounting to Rs. 33.55 crores during Sixth Plan and first two years of the Seventh Plan ending on 31.3.1987 resulting in an excess expenditure of Rs. 14.34 crores over the receipt of funds. During 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 1038.62 lakhs was released to DDA under this scheme as against the approved outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the current year is 10.00 crores. As per orders of the Lt. Governor the work has been entrusted to M.C.D. w.e.f. 1.6.1988. Since there is a dire need to strengthen/augment the existing services and to provide additional facilities to bring these Colonies at par with the norms and standard of other areas. The project has been revised further and the total cost is Rs. 211.23 crores which will be sent to G.O.I for obtaining approval. An outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

E. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

- 1) Environmental Improvement in Harijan Basties
Mandir Marg, 'J' Point, Aligam, Dabu Dham,
Palika Dham, Hailey Lane Etc. (Rs. 33.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme in which facilities like imp. to roads, drains, sewer, lines, Water supply system, provision of part common toilets, footpaths etc. are carried out. Imp. to Dhobi quarters in Hailey Lane which are licensed exclusively to dhobies is also being carried out. Community Centres/Barat Ghars, Dispensaries are being constructed at Mapu Dham in 2 phases. The work on the 1st phase is nearing completion and on the second phase it would be taken up during 1988-89. A Barat Ghar is also being constructed in 'J' Point Colony at the cost of Rs. 2.5 lacs. The work is likely to be completed during 1988-89. The approved outlay for the current year is Rs. 1.00 lakh. A sum of Rs. 33 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

- 2) Environmental Improvements along roads & Nallah
(Rs. 105.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme under which Imp. along roads by way of development of grassy grounds provision of railing, improvement to road side structures, canals, roads berms etc. is carried out. It is proposed to improve the canals along Rajpath,

Provision of railing around Nehru Park, provision of railing along nallahs and provision of fixing of new type of railing in Cauuaught Place area and painting of various pillars of Cannought Place/Cannaught Circus area, providing attractive designed informative towers/notice board etc. in Cannought place and improvement of area behind Regal Cinema by way of providing better drainage system, better paving more lighting and repairs to pleasters etc. It is also proposed to lay pipe lines along road berms, provide shallow tube-wells for irrigation purposes to maintain grassy lawns along roads. An amount of Rs. 105 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

3) Construction of Barat Ghar & Community Centres
(Rs. 102.00 Lakhs)

Barat Ghars at Moti Bagh, Chanakya Puri, which was taken up during 1987-88 have been completed. The work on Barat Ghar at Nehru Nagar, Lodi Colony & Mandir Marg is in progress and is likely to be completed by the end of this financial year. Barat Ghar in Karbala is also proposed to be taken up in the current year. An amount of Rs. 102.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for taking up additional Barat Ghars in other Govt. colonies like Kaka Nagar, DIZ Area, Harijan Basti Mandir Marg and D-I & D-II Type flats Viney Marg.

4. IMPROVEMENT IN GARBAGE REMOVAL; MECHANISATION OF SANITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DUMPING GROUND (Rs. 75.00 Lakhs)

This includes improvement in garbage removal, mechanisation of sanitation and development of dumping ground. These three disciplines are the backbone of Urban Development Sector alongwith other disciplines. New Delhi being the Capital of the country and every day many VIP and VVIPs visit this country, various foreign dignatories attend high conference and international conferences in this area. So the NDMC area has to be spruced up to definitely much higher standards of sanitation compared to any other municipality. To keep highest possible standard of sanitation and for effective removal of garbage a sum of Rs. 70.00 lacs was approved for the entire 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90.

In the year 1987-88, 400 numbers of Refuse Containers 8 Nos. Compactors were purchased to fully mechanise the garbage removal and these refuse containers will avoid spillage of garbage as a result of which bird nuisance will be controlled to a great extent. In the year 1987-88, Rs. 64.00 lacs were released to NDMC. For the year 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been approved. Two new Hawker Raid Vans for strengthening the Hawker Raid Unit are proposed to be purchased. Rs. 10.00 lacs will be spent for maintenance of 26 garbage compactors in operation in NDMC, Rs. 15.00 lacs for purchase of sewer cleaning machine and Rs. 35 lakh for purchase of 15 garbage trucks during 88-89.

An amount of Rs. 75 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for maintenance of equipments and removal of garbage and purchase of 3 Jeeps.

AGENDA

Urban Basic Services Programme

The urban Basic Services Programme was launched in April, 1985 in the Union Territory of Delhi by preparing an action plan. The scheme was started in the field in 1986-87. The details indicating aims & objectives, activities under the programme, the method of execution of the programme, organisational set up etc. are already given in the Write Up of the scheme on page 2118 to 2121.

Keeping in view the size of the population living in slum, J.J.Colonies and Jhuggi Jhopri Clusters in Delhi which is more than 50 % of the total population of Delhi, it has been decided to expand the urban basic services programme in 1989-90 to cover at least 50 % of the targetted population.

Originally we proposed an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs for this scheme for 1989-90. However, for the expansion of the programme, as worked out later on, an amount of Rs.1.00 crores will be the additional requirement. In total, the programme requires at least Rs.3.28 crores for 1989-90 as per details given below:

1. Activity-wise expenditure including trainings Rs.289.16 lakhs.
2. Publicity/workshop on field visit Rs.2.00 lakhs
3. Project staff salaries to be funded by UNICEF Rs.17.61 lakhs.
4. Staff Salary to be funded by Delhi Administration Rs.8.23 lakhs.
5. Office expenditure Rs.11.00 lakhs.

Total: Rs.328.00 lakhs

This programme is being jointly financed by Ministry of Urban Development, Delhi Administration & UNICEF. The share of Delhi Administration comes to Rs.120.00 lakhs. The remaining part will be financed by UNICEF and Ministry of Urban Development. As such beside Rs.20.00 lakhs proposed under this scheme an additional amount of Rs.1.00 crore is required for expansion of UBS programme in 1989-90.

XII. Information & Publicity

In democratic set up, the importance of public relations and disseminations of correct information about major developments and welfare scheme is well recognised. Delhi being the capital of country, all aspects of life political, social, economic activities get highlighted in the national and local press. In Delhi Administration, we cannot lose sight of imperative need of maintaining proper liaison with the press and other sources of media. Special attention is paid for intensive publicity in J.J. Colonies, resettlement colonies, slums and other rural masses so that the people became aware of welfare activities and the efforts being made by the Govt. for creation of more employment opportunities for weaker sections. In this efforts, stress is laid on educating the people about social evils of drinking, casteism, dowry, illiteracy sustained educational programmes through mass media to mould public opinion in favour of prohibition etc. are also undertaking.

Programme include under this sector are being implemented by the four agencies; (i) Dte. of Information & Publicity (ii) Dte. of Prohibition (iii) Development Department (Panchayat Unit) and (iv) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). These agencies attempt to generate public involvement in various Plan projects and activities of the Territory. Film shows, cultural programmes and dramas etc. are also organised to achieve these objectives. Publications in Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi on various achievements are brought out regularly.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) & Annual Plan 1989-90

For the 7th Plan, an outlay of Rs.233.00 lakhs has been approved. During 1987-88 an amount of Rs.41.99 lakhs was incurred under this sector. In 1988-89, an amount of Rs.57.00 lakhs is likely to be utilised against the approved outlay of Rs.54.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 89-90 is Rs.69.00 lakhs. The agency-wise break-up of the same is under:-

S.No.	Item	7th plan Approved outlay	Expdr. 87-88	Rs. in lakhs	
				1988-89 Approved outlay	1989-90 Anticipated Proposed outlay Expdr.
	<u>Delhi Admn.</u>				
1.	Dte. of In- formation & publicity.	196.00	24.21	37.70	40.70 48.85
2.	Dte. of Prohibition	20.00	12.50	12.00	12.00 15.35
3.	Development Department.	7.00	1.78	1.80	1.80 1.80
4.	M.C.D.	10.00	3.50	2.50	2.50 3.00
	Total (Inf. & Publicity)	233.00	41.99	54.00	57.00 69.00

Scheme-wise details are given below:

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(1) Advertisement Cell (Rs. 12 lakhs)

The Basic objective and functions of this Cell is to publicise the plan schemes of the various department of Delhi Adm. through the medium of advertisements in news-papers/periodicals with a view to apprise public so that they could be benefitted from them. The fundamental objective of the aforesaid cell is to launch various advt. campaigns, preparation of advertisement material designs and layouts of suppliments. A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been proposed in 1989-90 for this scheme.

(2) Photo Cell (Rs. 4.32 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. Photograph is the most important and powerful media of mass communication of the day. It helps us in giving visual images expressive and artistic lasting records, aesthetic enjoyment and finally in providing an active outlet for our creative urge. Photography is indeed, decisive. Hence a publicity establishment is incomplete, ineffective and lifeless if it does not have been well equipped with sophisticated and modern photographic unit, because a good elegant photograph easily conveys the message which the work of thousand press release cannot. At present the existing staff such as one senior photographer, Photographers, artist, dark room assistant are covering the functions and conferences of L.G./C.E.C/E.C's/ Chairman/Deputy Chairman and other Delhi Adm. activities and preparing black & white prints only. This cell under the instructions of LG/CEC/ECs is going to start colour lab for preparation of colour photos. For the purpose the following additional staff will be required for proper functioning of the colour lab.:-

S.No.	Name of the post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Colour Printer	Rs. 1400-2600	1
2.	Photo Artist	Rs. 1200-2040	1
3.	Colour Dark Room Asstt	Rs. 1200-2040	1
4.	Photo Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	1
5.	Colour lab Tech.	Rs. 1640-2900	1
6.	Colour Dark Room Attendant	Rs. 1200-2040	1
7.	Photographer	Rs. 1400-2300	1

The expenditure to be incurred on these posts for 1989-90 will be Rs. 1.82 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be require for the purchase of photographic material, black & white/colour films, printing paper of different grades and sizes and repair of cameras and photo equipments.

The budget provisions of Rs. 4.32 lakhs has been proposed in the year 1989-90.

(3) Publication Cell (Rs. 6.40 Lakhs)

Under this scheme the Directorate brings out three periodicals, namely Dilli(Hindi) Monthly, Dilli(Urdu) quarterly and Dilli(Punjabi) Quarterly. Monthly magazine is being published since 1972 whereas the remaining two quarterly journals are brought out since 1974.

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In addition, the Dte has also to undertake the work relating to miscellaneous publicity material viz. posters, pamphlets, booklets, calendar, telephone directory and invitation cards. The unit is also charged with the duty of distribution of the publicity materials to the various Govt., Semi Govt. and even private agencies. These publications being the only regular media of publicity, great emphasis has to be laid to project the developmental activities of the Admn. before the public and that too in record time. Keeping these considerations in view, there is an imperative need of strengthening this cell with additional staff besides an Editor, three Sub-Editors and one LDC. Additional staff thus required is as under:-

No.	Name of the post	Pay scale	No. of posts
	Assistant Editor	Rs. 2000-3500	3
	Calligraphist(Urdu)	Rs. 1400-2300	1
	Punjabi Typist	Rs. 950-1500	1
	Hindi Translator	Rs. 1400-2300	1
	Packer	Rs. 750-940	1

A sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs will be required to meet the expenses on salaries of the aforesaid staff and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be required for publications of three magazines, calendars, telephone directory, posters, diaries etc. Total budget allocation for this scheme has been proposed as Rs. 6.40 lakhs in B.E. 1989-90.

Research & Reference Cell (Rs. 2.90 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme for which a sum of Rs. 2.90 lakhs has been proposed in B.E. 1989-90. Research and Reference is an integral part of any publicity set up, to provide ready reference material to the information officer, field publicity officer, Exhibition officer and also to maintain a record of day to day developments for reference purposes. A library is maintained in which purchase of various news periodicals and reference books are to be made. The following staff is proposed to be employed more in this cell so as to bring this cell on the pattern of R&R cell of Govt. of India.

No.	Name of the post	Pay scale	No. of posts
	Research Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	1
	Research Assistant	Rs. 1400-2300	1
	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
	Daftry	Rs. 775-1025	1
	Cutters	Rs. 750-940	3
	Paster	Rs. 750-940	2

A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs will be spent as salaries on the aforesaid staff and Rs. 1.30 lakhs will be required for the purchase of books, magazines, periodicals etc. The total budget allocation for this scheme has been proposed during the B.E. 1989-90 to the tune of Rs. 2.90 lakhs.

Film Cell (Rs. 6.06 lakhs)

Undoubtedly, films and videos constitute very powerful, basic and energetic media to disseminate information to the

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broadcast spectrum of Delhi and other states audiences and to focus attention on the important aspects of Delhi's life with a view of bringing about enlightened participation in the current affairs of Delhi objectives and appreciation facts, events and personalities.

Throughout the year, Delhi Administration's activities are going on and the majority of them are of very important nature from and stand point of projecting and contriving the image of all the departments of Delhi Admn. Very high in the eyes of the people. Keeping in view the dynamic approach of films of mass communication. Film Cell has been awarded responsibilities for producing documentaries/shortfilms/quickies/exhibition of films, arranging films shows in the urban and rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi.

For the smooth functioning this cell the below mentioned additional staff is enquired necessarily:-

S.no.	Name of the post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Jr. Projectionist	Rs. 1200-2040	4
2.	Helper	Rs. 750-940	5
3.	Film Librarian	Rs. 1200-2040	1

The afore-mentioned staff is being demanded to meet the exorbitant demands being forwarded the Public for arranging film shows only which is quite genuine and necessary. The pay and allowances of the aforesaid staff will be Rs. 1.76 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs will be required for the film production, purchase of projection equipments and its T.V./VCR installed at Raj Niwas repairs.

Total budget allocation for B.E. 1989-90 been proposed for Rs. 6.06 lakhs only.

(6) Exhibition Cell (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. Exhibition has been adopted as most important media of publicity for carrying the message of the plan schemes to the masses. The message can be conveyed in the shortest possible time through an exhibition which leaves a great impact on the masses. Exhibition in a metropolitan city Delhi plays a vital role in publicity of achievements of the Admn. With a view to organise such exhibition this year in which the facilities provided by the Admn. such as medical care, drinking water, Community facilities, primary education for the children will be depicted, organising drama, puppet shows, bhajans etc. will also be provided with a view to promote traditional art and culture. To meet above expenditure a sum of Rs. 3.17 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90. In addition to the present staff, following additional posts will be required in the scale shown ~~xxxxx~~ against each:-

S.No.	Name of the post	Paynscale	No. of the posts
1.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1

A sum of Rs. 0.17 lakhs will be required for payment of salaries of above staff during 1989-90. Total Budget allocation in B.E. 1989-90 has been proposed as Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

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Hospitality Cell:- (Rs.1.20 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. This is meant to meet primarily to entertain the pressman, journalists etc. who attend the press conferences etc. A provision of Rs.1.20 lakhs has been proposed in B.E 1988-90 for the scheme.

Press Cell :(Rs.0.91lakhs)

Press is the most powerful media of mass communication today, particularly, in Delhi where from a very large number of National dailies and other periodicals are published, this particular media assumes a great of significance.

This Cell has to perform the delicate and very important work of dealing with the most powerful media the the press, radio and T.V true projection of the efforts of Administration in the field of development and in bettering the quality of life of the citizens of Delhi could effectively be done largely through the press and the electronic medium(Radio/TV) and for effective projection through these it is of utmost necessity. This cell which is directly dealing with media is adequately strengthened and equipped, so that material of first rate quality is produced, presented in an impressive manner and is put out with speed which is the essence of publicity. The main function of the cell is that press relation which include the work of Press Accreditation which is of very delicate and intricate nature. Proper staffing and equipping of this cell is therefore, an important need. For the implementation of the scheme, the following additional staff is a must.

S.No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	L.D.C	Rs. 950-1500	1
2.	Bradma Operator	Rs.1200-2040	1

A sum of Rs. 0.38 lakh is being demanded to meet the expenses on salaries of the aforesaid staff and a sum of Rs. 0.53 lakhs will be spent to meet the smooth functioning of this cell. Total budget allocation of Rs.0.91 lakhs has been proposed in B.E 1989-90

Publicity through Video & TV.(Rs.4.71 lakhs)

This is a continuing Scheme. Under this scheme the publicity work will be done through Video & TV. For the execution of this scheme, the following staff will be required.

S.No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Vedio Camera men	Rs. 1400-2300	2.
2.	Asstt. Cameramen	Rs. 1400-2300	2.
3.	Vedio Recordist	Rs. 1400-2300	2.
4.	Lighting Asstt.	Rs. 1200-1800	4.
5.	Vedio Meintenance Engr.	Rs. 1640-2900	1.

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The expenditure on pay and allowances for the aforesaid staff will be Rs. 2.71 lakhs (Approx.). A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be spent on contingent expenditure. A total amount required during 1989-90 is Rs. 4.71 lakhs.

10) National Saving Scheme:- (Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme under which expenditure is being incurred on publicity of small savings. This publicity is carried out through posters, cinema slides, pamphlets, documentary films and advertisements, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs in the year 1989-90 has been proposed for this scheme.

11) Information Centres:- (Rs. 6.35 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme and a provision of Rs. 6.35 lakhs has been proposed in B.E 1989-90. The importance of information centres is immense of their proximity to the community which they are meant to serve. These are also live relating centres of dissemination of information, education and healthy entertainment, besides arranging various fairs, festivals and other activities of the community because of the integrated publicity approach which is symtematised in an information centre, its value in publicity programme is manifest. Through these centre, the information regarding policies and schemes of Delhi Admn. will be disseminated to the masses. The literature, posters etc. brought out on these schemes will be distributed through these centre. The exhibition will be organised in these centres and film shows will be exhibited.

To organise and also to exhibit films from different centres as well as neighbouring areas, there is an imperative need for a mobile publicity van which will serve the purpose of organising exhibitions as well as film shows in these areas.

This van will be a mobile one, and exhibition panels would be put up in the van depicting the various activities and achievements of Delhi Admn. These panels will be replaced after every month and new activities and achievements of Delhi Admn. will be exhibited through these panels. In addition, educative films will also be exhibited in these areas. To implement the scheme, a chasis of mobile publicity van will be purchased during the current financial year and body of the above van is proposed to be built during 1989-90. In addition, the following staff will also be required:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Post
1.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
2.	Helper	Rs. 740-950	1

A sum of Rs. 0.35 lakhs will be required to meet the expenses on salaries and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs will be required to purchase newspapers, magazines, books etc. Total budget allocation in B.E 1989-90 has been proposed as Rs. 6.35 lakhs.

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II. Prohibition Propaganda Publicity Scheme:-
(Rs. 15.35 lakhs)

Prohibition Programme Publicity Scheme is a continuing Scheme of the Administration under Plan. The Dte. of Prohibition is engaged in the work of publicity aimed at educating the masses against the consumption of drugs and liquer. Under the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was approved for the Prohibition Publicity. A sum of Rs. 23.60 lakhs has been spent during the period from 85-86 to 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been approved for the current financial year 1988-89 and a sum of Rs. 15.35 lakhs has been proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90. The Dte. has launched a concentrated campaign to fight drug addiction and consumption of liquer through various mass media. The item-wise write up as under:-

1. Production of Films

Publicity through T.V / C.C.T.V./ Cinema Films:-

The Television is the most powerful media of the day. The Deptt. produces short films on drugs & liquer to educate the masses about the ill effects of intoxicants and drug addiction. These films are exhibited/telecast through T.V by U-Matic, in cinema Halls by 35 M.M Prints, in the field by the film unit of this Department through 16 mm prints. These short films are being telecast on C.C.T.V. installed at New Delhi and Old Delhi Railway Stations by VHS. A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is to be spent on this media during the current financial year and a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Draft annual Plan 1989-90-

2. Community Radion And Television Publicity Through
 -- A.I.R Spots:--

The reach of Radio is much more wide spread among the masses. The radio has reached in every nook and corner of the country. The Dte. has proposed to broadcast 100 Radio Spots in the next year and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been proposed under the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90.

3. Advertising & Visual Publicity: Advertisement thr-
News papers- AD - Series: The Dte. releases ad-series on liquer and drug abuse from time to time on the eve of National Holidays through news papers of the national level. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90.

4. Printed Publicity

a) Cinema Slides:- Under the visual Publicity, the Dte. is creating an awareness among the masses especially among the youth against the consumption of drugs and liquor through displaying cinema slides in the cinema halls of the U.T. of Delhi.

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b) Wall Printing/Tin plates(metallic Posters): The Dte. has decided to display advertisements on Tin Plates on the theme of Drug Abuse & Prohibition. There is a target of 16,000 tin plates to be fixed in the offices of the Delhi Administration especially in Dte. of Health Services & Dte. of Education, in the Office of the Voluntary organisations and other Educational Institutions. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90

c) D.T.C Time keeping Booths: Under the visual publicity the Dte. has displayed advertisements for the D.T.C time Keeping Booths on the subject. A target of displaying at 66 booths at various terminal of D.T.C has been kept under the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 against the a sum of Rs-1.00 lakhs.

5) Hoarding/Pannels:

a) Hoardings:- The display of hoardings is an important and powerful mass media. It helps us in giving significant visual images and lasting longer. The Dte. has installed 50 hoardings during the previous year 1987-88. At present 30 hoardings are in existence. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed under the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90.

b) Pannels on D.T.C Buses:- D.T.C is a main source of transportation in the Union Territory of Delhi more and more people travel through it daily. To give wide publicity through this media, the Dte. proposes to display 100 illustrative pannels on D.T.C Buses and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been kept under the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90.

6) Drama (Film Shows) Drama on the theme of prohibition have a tremendous appeal to the masses. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been proposed under the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 for staging 100 dramas. The Dte. daily organises film shows in the U.T of Delhi especially in the J.J./ Re-settlement colonies and also in the liquor & drug prone areas. A target of 120 films shows has been fixed under the Annual Plan 1989.90.

7) Composite Programmes:- The main object of the field publicity is to publicise the achievements and activities of the Deptt. through this media. The composite programmes such folk songs, magic shows, qwali programmes and puppet shows in the common languages helps in mobilising the public opinion against the use of drugs and liquor. The Deptt. organises these programmes with the help and assistance of the voluntary organisations working in the field of prohibition in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Deptt. has proposed a sum of R. 1.50 lakhs under the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90.

(Cont---)

Other Expenditure:

8. Grant-in-aid: To give financial assistance to the voluntary organisations a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakhs has been proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 as Grant-in-aid.
9. Office Expenses: A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakhs has been proposed for miscellaneous expenses and to purchase a set of projector to strengthen the film unit of this Deptt. The Deptt. conducts film shows every day in J.J./Re-settlement colonies.
10. Vehicle: The Deptt. has a publicity van for the field publicity and a sum of Rs. 0.27 lakhs has been proposed under the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 for repair works.
11. Direction & Administration:- A sum of Rs. 0.73 lakhs has been proposed under the Draft Annual Plan to meet the expenses of Pay & Allowances of One Deputy Controller of Accounts and Driver against sanctioned posts under the existing Plan scheme. The Administration has allotted additional work of publicity for the cause of drug abuse to this Department, where in the past the Deptt. was originally created for the publicity on Prohibition only. To meet the additional work load and for the smooth functioning of this Deptt., the following staff will be required necessarily:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
2.	Messenger(Class IV)	Rs. 750-940	1

A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakhs will be spent as salaries on aforesaid staff. The total budget for this scheme has been proposed under the Annual Draft Plan 1989-90 to the tune of Rs. 1.08 lacs.

Development Deptt.

III Installation of T.V. Sets(Rs.1.80 lakhs)

In Union Territory of Delhi, there are 191 Gaon Panchayats covering 251 villages. The Administration has made available 12 C.T.V. sets during 1985-86 with an expenditure of Rs. 84,268.80 making a total of 87 Gaon Panchayats leaving 104 more Gaon Panchayats to be covered during the Seventh Plan period. The cost of Colour T.V. Sets to meet the requirements of remaining Gaon Panchayats would be around Rs. 7.00 lacs. During 1986-87, 25 C.T.V. Sets were distributed at an expenditure of Rs. 1.80 lacs. A sanction for Rs. 1,77,840/- for purchase of 26 C.T.V. Sets have been issued and matter is being pursued with M/s. Electronics Trade and Technology Dev. Corporation. A provision of Rs. 1.80 lacs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 1.80 lacs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

IV Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Strengthening of Press & Information Office under seventh Plan Scheme. (Rs. 3.00 lakh Revenue)

Municipal Corporation of Delhi had submitted a scheme of 'Strengthening of Press & Information Office' amounting to Rs. 4.1 lacs for the year 1988-89. The scheme was prepared with a view to disseminate information and solicit public cooperation by publishing guide-books, advertisements, purchase of essential equipments and creation of posts needed for the purpose. The Planning Commission had perused the scheme and instead of Rs. 4.1 lacs only Rs. 3.0 lacs have been sanctioned.

The total scheme in the entire plan period was to the tune of Rs. 20 lacs instead only 10 lacs was sanctioned by the Planning Commission for the entire plan period. However, we have so far received Rs. 2 lacs during 1985-86, Rs. 2 lacs in 1986-87, Rs. 3.5 lacs in 1987-88 and Rs. 3 lacs in 1988-89 respectively. During the Sixth Plan Period the Press & Information office was allocated a sum of Rs. 5 lacs and the entire amount was spent.

During the first year of the plan period, i.e. 1985-86 plan Paper Photo Copies costing to Rs. 84,225/- was purchased to meet the urgent requirement of the press reporters for immediate press releases as well as for meeting the requirement of press clippings from different authorities. The number of clipping sets have been increased from 5 to 20 resulting in economy of expenditure. Photo unit was strengthened by purchasing Colour Printer costing to Rs. 1,12,349.60 and detailing the Assistant Cameraman to undergo training in the handling of the machines.

In 1986-87 a Standard Van-20 costing to Rs. 1,00,500/- was purchased for the press reporters and other publicity work, maintenance of electrostat and photo copier machines, publication of guide-books and advertisement on tax education from the amount sanctioned for . Last year, i.e., 1987-88 and A.C. was purchased for dark room on the recommendation of Agfa Geverts to control the temperature, purchase of refrigerator, for keeping photo goods, publication of guide-books on property taxes in English and Hindi, publication of educational advertisements on tax and maintenance of machines and vans already purchased.

During the current year, i.e., 1988-89 it is proposed to spent the amount allocated on installation of an A.C. in Press reporters room which is the urgent need of the media, purchase of electric typewriters in Hindi and English costing to Rs. 60,000/- publication of guide-books, educational advertisements and maintenance of equipments already purchased.

In the original proposal the department envisaged the creation of the following posts but due to economy measures and ban on creation of new posts these posts were not created. During this year the department proposes to secure the approval of authorities for some posts for efficient running of the Press & Information Office.

Contd....

The Planning Commission has approved a sum of Rs. 3 lacs against Rs. 4.1 lacs demanded in last year for the achievement of following targets:-

"The main objective of the Press & Information office of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is to highlight its activities as also to acquaint the authorities about the public reaction as seen through the press/TV/AIR etc. It is, therefore, proposed that the present Press and Information network be strengthened to create civic consciousness among the people as well as to project the developmental activities of the MCD in their right perspective. The details of the scheme are described below:-

1. Statistical Unit: It is proposed to set up a statistical unit for which the post of a statistical assistant is being created. The unit is a necessary for a mammoth organisation such as MCD. The department is setting up a unit. One Post of statistical Asstt. in the pay scale of Rs. 425-700 (pre-revised) plus usual allowances is being created. The ministerial assistance of LDC & Peon to him will be provided from amounts the present staff of the department. The annual expenditure will be Rs. 30,000/- approx. in revised grade Rs. 1400-2300 etc.
2. Publication:- One post of Publicity Asstt. is being created in the pay scale of Rs. 425-700(pre-revised) with usual allowances to prepare guide books on various departments and to give information to the public through brochures pamphlets etc. The annual expenditure would be Rs. 30,000 on establishment. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 is preferred to be spent on publications.
3. Publication of Advertisements:- Special advertisements to acquaint/inform the public regarding public welfare activities are very popular in involving public participation. It is proposed to spend Rs. 1.25 lacs on advertisements on taxation education etc. etc.
4. Equipments and maintenances thereof:- It was proposed to spend Rs. 75,000 on photo goods & photo copier and maintenances of colour printer etc."

It is proposed to make all out efforts to achieve the above targets within in the financial limitations placed at the resources except that the statistical unit will not be set up unless we get the minimum strength asked for.

The scheme is being evaluated from time to time at the time of submission of reports to the Director (P&M).

XIII WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE; SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Under the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Sector, various schemes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and Economically Weaker Sections are being implemented by the Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The concept of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes was introduced during the year 1980-81 in our Planning Process. Since then, the welfare schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes are also being implemented by other Departments, also under their respective sectors of developments viz. agriculture, co-operation, education, water supply, power, medical, social welfare etc. Under the "Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes" sector, the main emphasis has been laid on social, economic, health and educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Directorate has implemented 19 schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 and these schemes are being continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan period 1985-90 also.

The population of Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to 1981 Census, is 11.2 lacs. This constitutes about 18% of the total population of Delhi which is 62.20 lacs according to 1981 census. The urban Scheduled Caste population is 10.2 lacs; whereas the rural population is only one lakh. Considering the family as unit, there are about two lacs Scheduled Caste families in Delhi according to 1981 census. The composition of urban and rural Scheduled Caste families is 1.80 lacs and 20,000 respectively. The Scheduled Castes population in the urban area of Delhi is mainly found in re-settlement colonies, slum areas and unauthorised colonies. Large number of Scheduled Caste families in rural areas are scattered in more than 400 harijan basties.

As per guidelines of Planning Commission, Delhi Administration has been providing economic assistance to the Scheduled Caste families living below the poverty line which is measured in terms of family income. Accordingly, the Scheduled Caste families having income less than Rs.7,300/- per annum in the urban areas and Rs.6,400/- per annum in the rural areas have been treated as living below poverty line.

An outlay of Rs.1329.00 lakhs had been approved by the Planning Commission for the entire Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs.602.86 lakhs has already been incurred during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.260.00 lakhs was approved which is likely to be utilised. During the year 1989-90, all the ongoing schemes will be implemented and no new scheme is proposed. In a summary form, the outlay and actual expenditure incurred are given below:-

Sub-Sector	7th Five Year Plan Outlay	1987-88 Actual Expdr.	1988-89		89-90
			App. out- lay	Ant. Exp.	Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1) DSCFDC	134.00	34.00	41.00	62.12	105.23
2) Improvement of Harijan Basties	180.00	60.00	55.00	80.00	80.00
3) Total for SC/ST Sector	1329.00	236.28	260.00	291.93	355.00

THE SCHEME-WISE DETAILS ARE GIVEN AS UNDER:-

1) Strengthening of Dte. for the Welfare of SC/ST & OBC:
(Rs. 4.42 lakhs)

This is an ongoing scheme of the Administration. Till early 1983, Harijan Welfare Board was functioning as a part of the Dte. of Social Welfare. The various branches of Dte. of Social Welfare were dealing with the relevant establishment in respect of the Harijan Welfare Board. In the year 1983, a separate Dte. for the Welfare of SC/ST and OBC came into existence in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The Directorate formulated a comprehensive plan for the implementation of 20-point programme for the Welfare of SC/ST. To cater for the extra work load of functioning as a separate Department and carrying out duties independently regarding planning, evaluation, training, establishment etc., the scheme for "Strengthening the Directorate" has been formulated. The following posts for creation during 1988-89 were again proposed but due to some administrative difficulties, the same could not be taken up so far. However, the posts are again proposed during 1989-90 as under:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	The Jt. Director	1	Rs. 3000-4500 + Special Pay
2.	Asstt. Director (Plg.)	1	Rs. 2200-4000
3.	Welfare Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
4.	Asstt. Engineer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
5.	Statistical Assistant	1	Rs. 1400-2300
6.	Extension Worker/Inspector	1	Rs. 1400-2300
7.	Assistant	1	Rs. 1400-2300
8.	U.D.C.	1	Rs. 1200-2040
9.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
11.	Testetner Operator	1	Rs. 800-1150
12.	Class-IV	3	Rs. 750- 940

The following proposals are also made:.

- a) Purchase of Jeep for making physical verification of beneficiaries benefitted under the schemes implemented by this Directorate;
- b) One post of a Driver for above Jeep;
- c) 2 posts of peons in SCP Cell;
- d) One post of an English Stenographer; and
- e) Installation of a telephone connection at the residence of Deputy Director (SCP).

Total agreed outlay for the entire 7th Plan is Rs. 15.00 lakhs only.

To meet expenses for the existing staff, proposed staff and purchase of a jeep, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1988-89 and it is likely to be utilised in full. An amount of Rs. 4.42 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

(2) Vocational and Technical Scholarship to Scheduled Castes (Rs.6.50 lakhs):

This is a continuing scheme. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.60/- per month to day-scholar and Rs.100/- to hosteller is given as scholarship to Scheduled Caste Students, who undergo training in various I.T.Is. run by the Directorate of Training and Technical Education, Delhi Administration. The scholarship is only granted to those students whose parents' income is not more than Rs.1250/- per month. However, in the earlier years, Income criterion was Rs.759/- p.m. For the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs was approved to cover about 650 SC students. Total agreed outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs.30.00 lakhs for granting scholarship to about 3000 SC trainees.

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs was spent on 940 SC Students/ Trainees during the year 1987-88. It is anticipated that a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs shall be spent on more than 940 SC trainees during 1988-89. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.6.50 lakhs to benefit about 1200 SC Trainees for the year 1989-90.

(3) Meritorious Scholarship to SC Students (Rs.7.50 lakhs):-

This is an ongoing scheme, scholarship @ Rs.300/- & Rs.400/- per annum to the SC students studying in Classes IX, X, XI & XII who secure 55% marks and 60% marks respectively in their previous annual examination is being given from the year 1986-87. The Government of India, Ministry of Welfare has been according its approval on the yearly basis. Scholarship amount to Rs.9.50 lakhs was given to 2684 SC students at the new rates in 1987-88 and an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs was approved for the year 1988-89, to benefit about 1750 SC students which is likely to be spent in full. The physical target is likely to be over achieved. Keeping in view the present trend of expenditure, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs.7.50 lakhs for providing scholarship to 1980 SC students during 1989-90.

(4) Hostel for Scheduled Caste Boys at Madipur
(Rs.2.25 lakhs):

One hostel for Scheduled Caste boys is running in a rented building at Madipur to provide appropriate environment to Scheduled Caste students for higher education, who do not have appropriate space at their residential places for study purposes. The land for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste boys has been acquired at Dilshad Garden, Shahdra. The hostel would be shifted to the new building when completed. At present the optimum capacity of the hostel is 50 students. But the same shall be increased to 100 students after shifting to the new building. Free boarding and lodging facilities are made available to SC students whose parents' income is less than Rs.500/- p.m. This income limit was fixed about 15 years back and since then prices have gone up tremendously. Nowadays, even a Class-IV employee is getting more than Rs.500/- p.m. Hence, it has been proposed to GOI that the income limit for free boarding & lodging facilities be enhanced from Rs.500/- p.m. to Rs.1250/- p.m. so that more and more SC students may avail this facility. Expenditure during 1987-88 was incurred of only Rs.2.00 lakhs on 31 SC inmates. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is approved for 1988-89. However, expenditure is likely to exceed during 88-89. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.2.25 lakhs to benefit about 50 SC students is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(5) Hostel for SC Girls at Kirti Nagar (Rs.1.60 lakhs):

This is an ongoing scheme, one hostel for SC Girls is running in a rented building at Kirti Nagar in order to provide appropriate educational environment to SC students for higher education who do not have appropriate places at their residence for study purpose. The land for construction of hostel for SC Girls have been acquired at Dilshad Garden, Shahdra. The hostel would be shifted to the new building when completed. At present the optimum capacity of the hostel is 50 students. It is, proposed to increase the strength to 100 students in future. Free boarding and lodging facilities are made available to SC Girls students whose parents' income is less than Rs.500/- p.m. This income limit was fixed about 15 years back and since then, prices have gone up tremendously. Nowadays even a Class-IV employee is getting more than Rs.500/- p.m. Hence, it has been proposed to G.O.I. that the income limit for free boarding & lodging facilities be enhanced from Rs.500/- p.m. to Rs.1250/- p.m. so that more and more SC students may avail this facility.

Expenditure during 1987-88 was incurred of only Rs.0.60 lakh on 17 SC inmates. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is approved for 1988-89, out of which only Rs.1.40 lakhs is likely to be utilised. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.1.60 lakhs to benefit about 50 SC Students is proposed for the year 1989-90.

6) Free Supply of Books and Stationery to Scheduled Caste Students (Rs..68.00 Lakhs):

This is an ongoing scheme. Till now under this scheme the Scheduled Caste Students were being reimbursed the cost of books & stationery purchased by them during the academic session. In the meeting held on 7-10-1988 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, it was decided that from the year 1989-90,, the book & stationery should be made available to the Scheduled Caste Students in the beginning of the academic session instead of reimbursement of cost of the books & stationery. The Scheduled Caste Students studying in Government/Recognised Schools whose parents' income is less than Rs.750/- p.m. and their attendance was 70% and above during the last academic session, are given subsidy for the purchase of books and stationery @ Rs.10/- per month for the classes 6th to 8th and @ Rs.15/- p.m. from 9th to 12th. An amount of Rs.54.00 lakhs was approved for the year 1987-88 for 40,000 SC Students but an expenditure of Rs.62.04 lakhs was incurred and 45,284 students were benefited. An outlay of Rs.60,00 lakhs are proposed under the scheme of free supply of books and Stationery for 42,000 SC students has been approved for the year 1988-89 and it is expected that this amount shall be utilised in full and target fixed are achieved.

It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.68.00 lakhs for about 45,289 students for the year 1989-90. It is also proposed to extend this benefit to those students whose parents' income does not exceed Rs.15,000/- per annum. A reference for the enhancement of income limit has, already, been made to Government of India, but approval is still awaited. However, text books & copies will be provided within the maximum of determined limits of subsidy under the schemes i.e. for classes 6th to 8th minimum of Rs.120/- p.a. and in the case of classes 9th to 12th Rs.180/- p.a. District Officers of Directorate of Education shall collect the number of deserving students from all the schools in their jurisdiction. A consolidated list of students classwise and schoolwise will be furnished to this Directorate by the District Education Officers.

7) (Subsidy for Small Scale & Cottage Industries Rs.2.00 lakhs)-Financial Assistance to SCs for Self Employment:

This is an ongoing scheme. Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs.500/- is given to members of SCs & STs Community in kind (i.e. sewing machines, dholi presses and tools etc., for minor trades). This subsidy has been provided to families with annual income of Rs.600/- with a view to enable them to supplement their income.

During the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs.16.53 lakhs to benefit 3200 families was spent. For the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been approved to benefit 3400 families. A proposal to G.O.I., Min. of Welfare to enhance the income limit to Rs.6400/- p.a. in Rural Areas and Rs.7300/- p.a. in Urban Areas and also to increase the amount of subsidy upto Rs.1000/- has also been made. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs to benefit 3000 families is proposed for the year 1989-90..

(8) Delhi Scheduled Caste Financial & Development Corporation (Rs.105.23 lakhs):

In order to look after the economic development of SCs, a separate body i.e. Delhi Scheduled Caste Financial & Development Corporation (DSCFDC) was established under the Companies Act, 1956 on 29th January, 1983. The Corporation arranges help to Scheduled Caste families from financial institutions and banks. The Corporation also provides margin money and loans assistance to these families in order to make easily accessible the flow of funds from the financial institutions. The Corporation has to play an important role in providing missing financial and non-financial inputs which are required to make various on-going programmes viable. The Corporation has adopted three-fold approach, as given below:-

- I) To assist those persons who have already some place and experience for any skill but are not able to carry out the same due to paucity of funds;
- II) To assist individuals under the schemes prepared by the Corporation to enable them to earn their livelihood; and
- III) Tie up the activities of the Corporation with other Departments by arranging financial loans to those persons who need the same under various schemes implemented by different departments for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes with effect from 13-9-1986, the Corporation has started to provide 25% subsidy, 25% margin money and 50% loan through financial Institutions.

For the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs.32.00 lakhs was approved as State Share to benefit 2500 persons but an amount of Rs.34.00 lakhs was given and Corporation provided margin money to 3039 persons. Beneficiaries to be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan will be 12,500 and an amount of Rs.134.00 lakhs as State Share is agreed.

The corporation will be in a position to spend Rs.11.0 lakhs as several persons have been appointed on different posts which were lying vacant earlier and some essential office expenditure has also be included. The amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs approved for the year 1988-89 is likely to be utilised in full. An amount of Rs.105.23 lakhs lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

(9) Margin Money for Three Wheeler etc.(Rs.22.00 lakhs):

This is also an ongoing scheme of the Administration. The scheme is being implemented by the Dte. of Transport at the instance of the Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Under this scheme, so far, the money has only been utilised for the purchase of three-wheeler scooters and 15% margin money was given to 500 families during the 6th Five Year Plan.

For the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs.16.98 lakhs to benefit 401 persons was spent. For the entire 7th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs.85.00 lakhs has been agreed to benefit about 2000 persons. In the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs.19.00 lakhs has been approved to benefit 450 persons, It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.22.00 lakhs for providing Margin Money to 450 persons for the year 1989-90.

(10) Housing Subsidy to SCs for Rural Areas(Rs.4.00 lacs):

This is an ongoing scheme of Delhi Administration. Under this scheme a subsidy of Rs.4,500/- is being provided to SC persons having a plot of 60 Sq.Yards in Lal Dora of Rural Area of Union Territory of Delhi to construct pucca house. The amount is paid in two equal instalments of Rs.2,250/- each to persons having an annual income upto Rs.6000/-.

An expenditure of Rs.3.33 lakhs for the benefit of 148 families was incurred during 1987-88. Though the approved outlays for the year 1988-89 is Rs.5.00 lakhs but due to poor response, from the SC beneficiaries, only Rs.3.00 lakhs are anticipated to be utilised. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs during 1989-90 is proposed to benefit about 124 families. For the entire 7th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs has been agreed to provide subsidy to 1250 families.

(11) Housing Subsidy to SCs in Urban Areas(Rs.7.00 lacs):

This is an ongoing scheme. Under this scheme, a subsidy of Rs.4,500/- in two equal instalments is being given to SC persons having a plot of atleast 25 Sq.yards in the urban area to construct pucca house. This facility is available to those persons who do not have income more than Rs.6000/- p.a.

An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs was approved for the year 1987-88 to benefit about 350 families but due to poor response, only an amount of Rs.5.99 lacs could be spent for 266 families. For the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs.6.66 lacs to benefit 196 families was approved and the same is likely to be utilised during the Current Financial Year. A provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs only to benefit 225 families is proposed for the year 1989-90. For entire 7th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.85.00 lakhs to benefit 1900 families has been kept.

(12) Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations (Rs.6.00 lakhs):

Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is paid to such agencies which are engaged in the task of doing welfare of Scheduled Caste Communities and eradicating untouchability. Grant-in-Aid is paid on an annual basis for providing and arranging elementary education, vocational guidance, social gathering, get-together etc. From the year 1987-88, the amount of grant has been enhanced by G.O.I., Ministry of Welfare from 50% to 90% of the total expenditure incurred by the Organisations. During the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs was given to 14 Organisations. The expenditure during 1988-89 is anticipated to be more than the approved outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs for 18 Organisations. For the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 18 Organisations.

(13) Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes (Rs.0.50 lakh):

This is also an ongoing scheme of Delhi Administration. Under this scheme, free legal aid is provided to the SC of Delhi who are involved in litigation at the hands of Scheduled Castes. The benefit is provided to the persons whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.500/-p.m. . The number of applications have been insignificant and most of the expenditure under this scheme had been on the maintenance of the establishment.

An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh was kept to benefit 20 persons during the year 1987-88 but no beneficiary came forward to avail legal aid. For the entire 7th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.2.50 lakh has been kept to provide legal aid to about 100 persons. The provision of Rs.0.50 lakh was kept during 1988-89. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh to benefit 20 persons is, however, proposed for the year 1989-90.

(14) Improvement of living Conditions of SCs (Rs.2.00 lakhs):

There are more than 400 Harijan Basties in the rural area of Delhi. This is a big catchment area of Scheduled Caste followed by resettlement colonies, slum areas and unauthorised colonies. It has been noticed that SC persons living in these basties and other part of Delhi do not come forward for taking individual electric, water connection due to their poor economic conditions. In order to provide basic amenities for bringing substantial change in the living

conditions of SCs, this scheme was formulated during the year 1983-84 and Ministry of Home Affairs, G.O.I. approved it in the year 1984-85.

The scheme provides financial assistance of Rs.500/- for water connections, Rs.250/- for electric connection and Rs.500/- for conversion of dry latrines into water borne for those SC persons whose income do not exceed Rs.5000/- per annum.

During the 1988-89 no financial allocation was made under this scheme since funds kept at the disposal of D.E.S.U., and D.W.S. & S.D.U. in the earlier years was yet to be utilised fully. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to benefit 400. SC beneficiaries.

(15) Improvement of Harijan Basties (Rs.80.00 lakhs):

This is also an ongoing scheme of the Administration. Under this scheme the improvement work in Basties (Rural as well as Urban) where enough populations of SCs is concentrated is carried out through Minor Irrigation Division (M.I.D.) of Public Control Department. The work includes repairs of Cannels, construction of Common Bathrooms & Latrines, drains and improvements etc.

Though the Working Group of the Planning Commission in its last meeting stressed upon the shifting of this scheme to the Urban Development Sector but after consideration at Higher level, it has been thought desirable to retain it in the SC/ST Sector as the improvement in Harijan Basties requires special attention as most of the basties/colonies lack minimum basic amenities.

During the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs was spent and 53 Basties improved. Outlay in R.E. 88-89 has been retained at Rs.55.00 lakhs and about 30 basties are expected to be improved. Provision of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for the improvement of 65 Basties.

(16) Construction of Buildings for SC Boys & Girls Hostel, Sanskar Ashram & P.E.C.C.: (Rs.20.00 lakhs).

It is an ongoing scheme. The various institutions of this Directorate, such as, hostels (Boys & Girls), P.E.C.C. and Sanskar Ashram are running in rented buildings at different places of Delhi. It is proposed to construct its own building consisting of 5 sets at Dilshad Garden, Shahdra for which 6 acres of land has been acquired. After completion of 5 sets of Building, abovesaid institutions shall be shifted there. It is also proposed to keep a provision for expansion of the existing institutions so that more inmates can avail the facilities.

Upto the year 1986-87, there were two separate schemes for construction of building. On the suggestion of Planning Department of Delhi Administration, both the schemes have been clubbed together. During the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs.5.12 lakhs was spent on execution of boundry walls. And during the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs.1.57 lakhs was also spent.

During the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs.5.50 lakhs is expected to be spent and during 1989-90 Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed. The total cost of the scheme is Rs.2.70 crores which has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee of Delhi Administration. P.W.D. will take up the construction of building in 1989-90.

(17) Meritorious Scholarship to OBCs (Rs.16.00 lacs):

This is an on-going scheme and shall continue during 7th Five Year Plan. Under this programme scholarships @ Rs.20/-, Rs.25/-, Rs.30/- & Rs.35/- per month were being awarded to the students of Other Backward Classes studying in IX, X, XI, & XII classes respectively, in the Government/recognised Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi who have secured not less than 55% marks in their previous annual examinations. This facility is/was available to those students belonging to Other Backward Classes whose parent's income does not exceed Rs.5000/- p.a. Now keeping in view the rising trend in the cost of living, the Government of India has enhanced the income limit of the Parents' of OBCs students from Rs.5000/- p.a. to Rs.6400/- p.a. in rural areas & Rs.7300/- in urban areas.

Government of India, Ministry of Welfare approved Rs.300/- and 400/- p.a. as scholarship for the students of classes 9th to 12th who secure 55% and 60% marks respectively in their previous annual examinations and therefore they are awarded accordingly.

An amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs was distributed to 3343 meritorious students during 1987-88. Amount kept during 1988-89 is expected to be utilised fully on 4180 students.

An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89 to benefit 4180 students.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME:

Pre-Examination Coaching Centre (Day Shift) - (Rs. 3.70 lakhs):

In spite of reservation in various services for Scheduled Castes, their representation in services is not satisfactory. Proper education is required to Scheduled Castes to compete in various competitive examinations. Keeping this in view, coaching is imparted for Assistant Grade, Clerical Grade, Stenography in Hindi and English both. Clerical Services in banks and other Central Government Services. The duration of course varies from 6 weeks to 6 months. Another centre (Evening Shift) is also functioning under non-plan scheme and both the centres are located at one place i.e. Ranjas Road, Karol Bagh, in a rented building. The Administration's new building for these centres is proposed at Dilshad Garden, Shahadra which is expected to be completed during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

For the Day Shift Centres, an allocation of Rs. 1.10 lakhs was spent for the year 1987-88 in order to provide coaching facilities. During the Current Financial Year, expenditure under this scheme is envisaged more than the outlay earmarked. For 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 3.70 lakhs is proposed.

XIV : LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

This head of development includes the plan programme of Craftsman and Apprenticeship Training, Employment Services and the Labour Welfare. The Craftsman and Apprenticeship Training Programme includes provision for construction of building of ITIs and modernisation of trades. The working of Employment Exchange is to be improved by providing additional staff, construction of buildings, timely inspection and computerisation. The schemes included under Labour Welfare Programme aim at improving the working conditions, better industrial relations, proper enforcement of the Labour Act and Welfare Programme.

Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1989-90

The outlay approved for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1989-90 under the different programme of this sector have been given below:- (Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-sector	Seventh Five Year Plan out- lay	Actual	App.	Anti.	Pro-
		Exp. 1987-88	outlay 1988-89	expt. 1989-90	outlay 1989-90
1. Labour Welfare	98.50	24.47	24.00	13.73	33.80
2. Craftsman & Apprenticeship Training	546.00	101.18	106.00	96.65	118.60
3. Employment Services	113.50	2.30	27.00	13.02	39.60
4. Total(Labour & Labour Welfare)	728.00	127.95	157.00	123.40	192.00

With the approved outlay of Rs 728.00 lakhs for the 7th Plan 1985-90 the following objectives have been set forth under the Sector:-

- The process of diversification and modernisation of trade in ITIs will be intensified and staffing pattern will be restructured according to the approved norms.
- The process of modernisation and replacement of machinery and equipment will be intensified to keep pace with the change in the environmental factors and technological developments.
- Schemes for short duration courses suitable for self-employment have been formulated to ameliorate the conditions for the society particularly the S.C. labourers living below the poverty line to cater to the needs of the rural areas. Two more ITIs are proposed to be opened in Mehrauli/Trans-Yamuna and Narela.
- Expansion and diversification in the services provided at the employment Exchanges will be done to meet the special needs of the weaker sections.
- Provision of adequate facilities will be made to the Weaker Sections including physically handicapped and SC & ST for employment.
- More and more Labour Welfare activities will be organised to ameliorate the working and living conditions of the industrial workers and labourers.

In physical terms, the two more ITIs in Mehrauli

Block/trans-Yamuna area, Narela Block will be set up. The capacity of the ITIs will be increased from 4740 to 5012. The number of Apprenticeship Trainees enrolled will be increased to 6500. One more holiday will be set up for industrial workers during the 7th Plan.

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

The strategy for the Seventh Five Year Plan aims at improving the standard of life of the Weaker Sections of our society, particularly the industrial workers. The schemes are included for the improvement of the working conditions of the workers, better industrial relations, proper enforcement of the labour laws and Welfare Programme. The outlay approved for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and proposed outlay Annual Plan 1989-90 with actual expenditure incurred during 1987-88 and anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is given below:-

Seventh Plan agreed outlay	Actual expen- diture	Appd. Outlay	(Rs in lacs)	
			Antici- pated expdt. 1988-89	propo- sed outlay 1989-90
<u>1985-90</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>
98.50	24.47	24.00	15.63	33.80

The Labour Department has proposed a-n outlay of Rs **33.80** lacs for 1989-90 Annual Plan on the various schemes of the Labour Welfare. Schemewise details are given below:-

1. Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery (Rs 4.00 lacs)

During the past decade, there has been tremendous increase in the number of industrial disputes due to rapid growth of industrial and commercial establishments in the Union Territory of Delhi. Besides, the number of new legislations have come into force and the number of disputes has also increased manifold.

During the year 1988-89, 5 posts-- one each of JLC, ALC, Steno, Attendant(2) have been created. Following posts are proposed to be created during the Annual Plan 1989-90:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	Number of posts
1.	Addl. Labour Commissioner	Rs 3700-5000	1
2.	Dy. Labour Commissioner	3000-4700	1
3.	Asstt. Labour Commissioner	2375-3500	1
4.	Labour Officer	2000-3500	2
5.	Steno	1200-2040	6
6.	IPC	950-1500	7
7.	Attendant	750-940	5
			<u>23</u>

The total plan allocation for 7th Plan for this scheme is Rs 20.00 lacs. No expenditure has been incurred in the initial years of the 7th Five Year Plan, as the posts could not be created due to ban on creation of new posts. The approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs 5.25 lacs and Rs 2.90 lacs is anticipated to be incurred during 1988-89. The proposed outlay for

1989-90 for this scheme is Rs 4.00 lacs out of which an amount of Rs 0.55 lac is kept for purchase of furniture typewriter etc.

2. Creation of Legal Cell (Rs 2.70 lacs)

There are large number of Labour legislations being enforced by this Department and also numerous Writ Petitions which have to be contested. A Legal Cell has been set up during the year 1987-88. 5 posts- Legal Advisor, Legal Assistant, Steno, LDC and Attendant have been created during 1986-87. Further 4 more following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1
2.	UDC	1200-2040	1
3.	Photo-copier machine operator	950-1500	1
4.	Attendant	750-940	1
			<u>4</u>

The total plan allocation for the 7th Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs 4.25 lacs. Approved outlay for annual plan 1988-89 is Rs 2.25 lacs and Rs 1.92 lacs is likely to be utilised during the current year of plan. The proposed plan outlay for this scheme during 1989-90 is Rs 2.70 lacs, out of which an amount of Rs 0.96 lacs is kept for purchase of stationery, furniture and other consumable items.

3. Strengthening of adjudicator machinery (Rs 3.50 lacs)

The pendency in the Labour Courts and tribunals is over 20,000 at present and the fresh cases are adding to the pendency due to better awareness of the workers of their legal rights, widening of scope of definition of workman and 'industry' etc. The existing courts are not sufficient to cope with the ever-increasing pendency.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1988-89 for one more labour court and will continue during 1989-90:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Presiding Officer	3500-4700	1
2.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
3.	Steno	1200-2040	1
4.	Reader	1200-2040	1
5.	Ahlmad	950-1500	1
6.	Process server	750-940	1
7.	Orderly	750-940	1
8.	Chowkidar	750-940	1
			<u>8</u>

The total plan allocation for 7th Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs 15.00 lacs. Approved outlay for this scheme during 1988-89 is Rs 3.00 lacs and the estimated expenditure is Rs 2.42 lacs. The proposed plan outlay for 1989-90 for this scheme is Rs 3.50 lacs, out of which an amount of Rs 0.78 lac is kept for purchase of furniture, typewriter etc.

4. Safety Awards (Rs 0.60 lac)

The scheme of safety Awards was approved by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, in April, 1975 to enable this Deptt. to take effective steps towards

accident prevention in the various industrial establishments and also give recognition to various managements and workers for the outstanding work, contributed in this regard. On the recommendation of the Committee constituted for this purpose, awards are distributed every year.

The total plan allocation for Seventh Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs 0.50 lac. Approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs 0.60 lacs which is likely to be incurred during the year. The proposed outlay for this scheme during 1989-90 is Rs 0.60 lac.

5. Strengthening of factories inspectorate (Rs 3.00 lacs)

During the 7th Five Year Plan, a large increase in the number of registered factories is expected. It is, therefore, necessary to decentralise the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories into 4 regional offices as per recommendations of the 32nd Session of State Labour Ministers' Conference held in August, 1981 in New Delhi.

The following posts are likely to be created during 1989-90 Annual Plan:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Jt. Chief Inspector of Fac.	3000-4500	1
2.	Dy. Chief Inspector of Fac.	2200-4000	1
3.	Inspector of Factories (Med.)	2200-4000	1
4.	Inspector of Factories.	2000-3500	6
5.	Zonal Inspector of factories	1400-2300	3
6.	Steno	1200-2040	2
7.	UDC	1200-2040	2
8.	LDC	950-1500	2
9.	Driver	950-1400	1
10.	Attendant	750-940	2
			21

The total plan allocation for Seventh Plan for this scheme is Rs 15.00 lacs. No expenditure has so far been incurred as the posts could not be created due to ban on creation of posts in the initial years of Five Year Plan. Approved outlay for this scheme is Rs 2.50 lacs for Annual Plan 1988-89 which is not likely to be utilised. The proposed outlay for this scheme under Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs 3.00 lacs, which includes office expenses also.

6. Strengthening of boilers' inspectorate (Rs 1.25 lacs).

The Chief Inspector of boilers is responsible for the enforcement of the various Acts, Regulations and Rules and also registration of boilers and economisers and certification of components etc., who is being assisted by skeleton staff. The following legislations are being enforced by this inspectorate:-

1. Indian Boilers Act, 1923
2. Indian Boilers Regulation, 1950
3. Indian Boilers Rules, 1927

The total plan allocation for 7th Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs 3.00 lakhs. No expenditure has so far been incurred as posts could not be created. A post of Inspector of Boilers has been created during Annual Plan 1988-89.

The following remaining posts proposed during 7th Five Year Plan are likely to be created during 1989-90:-

1.	UDC	1200-2040	1
2.	LDC	950-1500	2
3.	Khalasi	750-940	1
4.	Attendant	750-940	1
			5

Approved outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 for the scheme is Rs 1.10 lacs and Rs 0.50 lacs respectively. The proposed plan outlay for the scheme is Rs 1.25 lacs during 1989-90 which includes expenses also.

7. Setting up of Labour Welfare Centre (Rs 5.00 lacs)

The Labour Department has been running 13 labour Welfare Centres all around U.T. of Delhi which provide reading room facilities, library, indoor -outdoor games and handicraft training courses to the industrial workers and their family members.

The Department proposes to set up one more labour Welfare Centre during 7th Five Year Plan period. For this purpose, land has already been purchased and adquired at Nimri (Wazirpur). The land has been got fenced and other preliminary formalities have almost been completed. The construction is expected to commence during 1989-90 by PWD.

A sum of Rs 10.00 lacs has been provided on the capital side during the 7th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs 2.00 lacs has been approved for 1988-89 which is likely to be utilised. The proposed outlay for this scheme during 1989-90 Annual Plan is Rs 5.00 lacs on capital side.

8. Study Tours for industrial workers (Rs 0.80 lacs)

This scheme provides the industrial workers an opportunity to study the working of the various industrial units and welfare facilities provided to them in other States. The industrial workers also get an opportunity to see different religious as well as historical places. Every year study tours are conducted by the department. Sponsored workers are also paid pocket allowance and other expenses i.e. fare, medical expenses etc.

The total plan allocation for the 7th Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs 1.75 lacs. Approved outlay for this scheme during Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs 0.80 lakh and the anticipated expenditure is also Rs 0.80 lakh. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs 0.80 lakh.

9. Setting up of holiday home for industrial workers (Rs 0.50 lakh).

At present there are two holiday homes working at Haridwar & Mussorie for the benefit of industrial workers. All facilities including utensils, bedding, library and TV are provided to the industrial workers at the holiday homes.

It is proposed to set up one more holiday home for which one post each of Caretaker (1200-2040) and Chowkider (750-940) would be created during 1989-90.

The total plan allocation for the 7th Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs 2.00 lacs. No expenditure has so far been incurred as no suitable site could be selected and no post could be created. Efforts are being made to locate a suitable site for the proposed 3rd Holiday Home.

The approved outlay for this scheme during 1988-89 is Rs 2.00 lakhs which is not likely to be utilised. The proposed plan outlay for 1989-90 is Rs 0.50 lakh. Out of which Rs 1.30 lakhs is kept for rent, purchase of furniture and other office expenses.

10. Spread of literacy amongst industrial workers (Rs 0.20 lacs)

This scheme aims at spreading literacy amongst the industrial workers in the Union Territory of Delhi. Under

this

this scheme 20 adult literacy classes are functioning with the help of retired teachers and educated unemployed persons who are paid a small honorarium.

Total plan allocation for the 7th Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs 3.00 lacs. No expenditure has been incurred so far as part time teachers could not be appointed. The proposed plan outlay for 1989-90 annual plan is 0.20 lacs.

11. Mobile hygienic laboratory(Rs 3.00 lacs).

Under this scheme industrial workers are to be provided with complete health care facilities at the door steps of their factories. Mobile hygienic laboratory with X-ray machine and other clinical testing equipment was set up during 6th Five Year Plan. Besides, a pathological laboratory has also been set up at 15, Rajpur Road, Delhi. This laboratory functions under the supervision of Inspector of Factories (Medical).

During the 7th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs 15.00 lakhs lacs has been approved as outlay for the purchase of modern mass miniature X-ray machine, which has been purchased costing Rs 8.37 lakhs during Annual Plan 1986-87. Equipments worth Rs 19.01 lakhs have also been purchased during 1987-88. The approved outlay for the scheme for 1988-89 is Rs 0.50 lakh which is likely to be incurred. The proposed Plan Outlay for the scheme during 1989-90 is Rs 3.00 lakhs for purchase of 5000 X-ray films etc. and Rs 3.00 lakhs for purchase of a " automatic film processor." This department recently installed a mass miniature X-ray machine in mobile van in place of old X-ray machine. The new machine can take any number of X-rays in place of old one, but dark room for developing and fixing are still the same and were earlier provided for old machine. In order to overcome this difficulty, it is proposed to purchase and "automatic Film Processor" which may be coupled to the present Mass Miniature Camera installed in the van of mobile hygienic laboratory. This automatic film processor can also be operative in static laboratory of this Deptt.

12. Industrial hygienic laboratory(Rs2.25 lacs).

This scheme was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan as per recommendation of the Ministry of Labour at the instance of UNDP. The project aims at improving working conditions in general and the level of safety & health, in particular, in the industrial units and to motivate them to instal their own facilities for industrial hygiene.

Under this scheme 5 posts-- One each of Chemical Inspector of Factories, Lab. Assistant 'Senior Grade', Lab Asstt. Jr. Grade, Attendent & driver have been created during 1988-89.

Total plan allocation for 7th Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs 4.00 lacs. The approved outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs 2.00 lacs and the estimated expenditure is Rs 1.49 lacs. The proposed plan outlay for the scheme during 1989-90 is Rs 2.25 lacs which includes Rs 0.80 lacs for purchase of equipment and other office expenses.

13. Strengthening of statistical machinery and Creation of monitoring Cell (Rs 1.50 lacs).

The statistical Cell of the Labour Department is

entrusted with the work of submission of all kinds of statistical information to the Ministry of Labour, Labour Bureau, Shimla and other agencies. All statistical information regarding enforcement of labour laws, conciliation, adjudication of labour disputes are monitored through this Cell. It is proposed to place statistical personnel in all the proposed five districts, consider strengthening industrial legislation machinery so that flow of statistical data may be correct and timely for this purpose. The following posts are proposed to be created:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
1.	Dy. Director	3000-4500	1
2.	Stat. Assistant	1400-2300	5
3.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1
4.	Typists/LDC	950-1500	1
5.	Attendant	750-940	1
			<u>9</u>

The total plan allocation for the 7th Five Year Plan for the scheme is Rs 5.60 lacs. No expenditure incurred up to 1986-87 as posts could not be created. These posts are likely to be created/filled during 1988-89. The approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs 1.30 lacs which is not likely to be incurred. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs 1.50 lacs which includes Rs 0.25 lac for office expenses.

14. Creation of EDP Cell (Rs 3.00 lacs).

This scheme has been included initially in the plan schemes for the Annual Plan 1987-88. The Labour Department deals with the enforcement of labour laws and maintenance industrial peace in the Union Territory of Delhi. The enforcement machinery is also supposed to keep vigil of the labour situation in the U.T. The non-availability of the reliable and updated data hampers the proper enforcement and also overshadows the efforts of the department.

The statistical unit of the labour department is required to send the annual/half yearly returns under the various acts to the Labour Bureau Shimla. Due to the paucity of the staff, the coverage which is about 40% is not being increased despite all efforts. The returns are tabulated manually but after the creation of EDP Cell, the present staff could be used to collect the information from the primary units thus, increasing the coverage up to almost 100%. All the tabulation work would be entrusted to the EDP Cell. The following posts are likely to be created:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	Programmer	2200-4000	1
2.	Punch supervisor	1400-2300	1
3.	Data entry operator	1200-2040	2
4.	Machine Attendant	750-940	2
			<u>6</u>

This scheme was included in the plan scheme during 1987-88 and an approved outlay of Rs 2.50 lakhs is approved which is likely to be spent during current Annual Plan 1988-89.

An outlay of Rs 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 which includes an amount of Rs 1.00 lac for purchase of machine and Rs 0.50 lakh for other office expenses.

15. NEW SCHEMES Strengthening of the labour department at head quarters (Rs 0.50 lacs)

The total staff strength of the labour Deptt. at present is over 500. The accounts matters i.e. preparation budget, creation of posts preparation of pension papers, TA, Medical and other bills, up to date GPF accounts etc. are being dealt with by the persons having no training and knowledge. There is no control over these persons by an efficient accounts personnel. The DDO looks after the work which is normally done by an Accounts Officer in other Deptts. No. of posts of Accounts Officers and JAO has so far been sanctioned in this deptt.

Besides, it may also be mentioned that this Deptt. constructed 4,344 quarters for the industrial workers which were originally allotted to them on rental basis, but from August, 1979, a policy decision was taken by Delhi Administration to transfer the ownership rights to the eligible allottees. Thus, the work of the housing deptt. has increased manifold as the Account Section has to maintain the accounts of every allottee separately and in case of non-payment of instalment, work has to be pursued on individual basis.

At present the total realisation of rent/hire purchase instalment is Rs 12.10 lakhs which should have been about Rs 18.00 lacs. It is only due to the lack of proper accounting and supervision on staff.

Taking into consideration all aspects, indicated above, it is proposed to create the following accounts cadre posts during Annual Plan 1989-90:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>pay scale</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	Accounts Officer	2375-3500	1
2.	JAO	1540-2900	1
			<u>2</u>

At outlay of Rs 0.50 lac is proposed for the annual Plan 1989-90 for this scheme which includes office expense also.

16. NEW SCHEME : Creation of technical advice inspectorate (Rs 1.00 lac)

In the Labour deptt. various legislations/laws are being enforced mainly under three inspectorates, namely (1) Factories Inspectorate (2) Electricity Inspectorate and (3) Boilers Inspectorate. Each of these inspectorate discharge functions under the supervision and control of its respective head who reports directly to the Secy. (Labour) all the three heads possesses technical qualifications, contrary to the functional set up of the labour wing, whereas JLC & Legal Advisor coordinate the activities of the entire machinery enforcing labour laws and render advise to the Secy(Labour). There is no such technical officer in the Labour Deptt. who may coordinate the functional activities of these three technical inspectorates and render advise to the Secy.(Labour) on technical matters.

Certain statutory/non-statutory enquiries such as investigation of major accidents, fire, electrocutions and leakages are conducted by the respective inspectorate and reports are submitted to the Secy.(Labour) directly. There is no such technical Officer in the Labour Deptt. who may assess and technically analyse these reports before submission to the Secy.(Labour).

In view of the above, it is proposed to create "Technical Advice Inspectorate" with one post of technical advisor in the pay scale of Rs 3700-5000 supported by the requisite ministerial staff as per details:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of posts</u>	<u>pay scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Technical Advisor	3700-5000	1
2.	UDC	1200-2040	1
3.	Steno	1200-2040	1
4.	Peon	750-940	1
			<u>4</u>

The proposed plan outlay for 1989-90 for the scheme is Rs 1.00 lacs which includes office expenses also.

17. NEW SCHEME Creation of inspectorate under Gratuity Act (Rs 1.00 lac)

The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 was amended considerably and was enforced with effect from 2.6.84. There was no provision of appointment of inspectors under this Act. Section 7-A and 7-B were incorporated in the Act for the appointment of inspectors defining their powers. The inspectors are required to examine various records and registers, notices or other documents required to be kept are exhibited under this Act and the Rules made thereunder.

It has been found from experience that employers do not invariably display the notices, maintain records & registers as required under this Act, resulting a lot of harassment and delay in payment of gratuity to the deponents of deceased workmen.

This Act is applicable to all the registered factories which are more than 6000 and other establishments employing 10 or more workmen covered by any other labour law. In this category, it is estimated that their number will not be less than 20,000. Thus, this act covers more than 25,000 establishments employing about 5 lakhs of workmen in the entire U.T. of Delhi.

In view of the above, minimum 5 inspectors are required for proper enforcement of this Act, in the pay scale of ? 1640-2900. The proposed outlay for this scheme is Rs 1.00 lac for the Annual Plan 1989-90 which includes other office expenses also.

II. CRAFTSMEN & APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME

The objective of the Craftsmen and Apprenticeship Training Scheme are:-

- i) To ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for industry;
- ii) To raise the quality and quantity of industrial production by systematic training of workers, and
- iii) To reduce unemployment among educated youth by equipping them for suitable industrial employment or self-employment.

Institutional training is imparted under the Craftsmen Training Scheme of Dte. General Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour in the Union Territory of Delhi in 11 Industrial Training Institutes functioning under the Dte of Trg. & Tech. Education. The training is imparted in 48 Engg. & Non-Engg trades. The courses are of one/two year duration.

The Apprenticeship Training Scheme is being implemented under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 in the Union Territory of Delhi by the Office of the Apprenticeship Adviser, functioning under the Dte. of Trg. & Tech. Edn. The training consists of two parts, basic training and shop floor training. There are about 4000 trainees in roll in Apprenticeship Training Scheme in various establishments in which training in 58 designated trades is imparted.

7th Plan & Proposal for Annual Plan 1989-90.

The Seventh Plan proposals, keeping in view the national targets of removal of unemployment & acceleration of rural development, aimed at creation of facilities for rural youths by opening Industrial Training Institutes in rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi, by introducing short-term courses in service trades for self-employment and by expansion of the ~~prop~~ existing ITIs by introducing new trades. It also included proposals to bring about qualitative improvement in the training programme by replacement & modernisation of machinery & equipments, keeping in pace with the technological advancement in the country. The proposals also aimed at providing new & modern design buildings to the Institutes, which were working in rented accommodation or as a guest Institute. **Special emphasis** was laid on the proposals covered under Twenty Point Programmes & Special Component Plan.

The targets/objectives laid down have already been achieved to an extent & they are likely to be achieved in full by the end of Seventh Plan. I.T.I. Jaffarpur

(Najafgarh) has already started functioning as a Institute in ITI Jail Road, pending the construction of its own building in Jaffarpur. New courses in high-tech areas of computer, electronics etc have been opening in various ITIs. Short term courses in the various service trades have started in three ITIs on part-time basis. Machinery & Equipments worth Rs. 100 lakhs apprx. have already been provided in various ITIs to meet the deficiencies & remove obsolescence.

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In the proposals for Annual Plan 1989-90, two more ITIs in the Narala and Mehrauli areas are intended to be set up and the construction of building for IIT Jaffarpur is to be started.

The existing ITIs are to be consolidated by modernisation of equipments by strengthening of library & other facilities. New sections/trades are to be introduced to make the optimum utilisation of the infrastructure. The I.T.I. at Khichripur is to be shifted to its new bldg, the building which is nearing completion. Short-term courses, already running, are to be introduced in more ITIs & more disciplines. Efforts have also been made to dovetail the plan proposals with the World Bank assisted project. The Directorate headquarter is to be strengthened to set up a state implementation unit as required under the World Bank proposals.

Scheme-wise details are as under:-

(1) Strengthening of the Headquarter Staff (Rs.4.00 lakh)

This scheme namely 'Strengthening of the Headquarter staff' was incorporated with the objectives of augmenting the Headquarter's staff strength of the Training Wing of the Directorate, to cope up with the increased load created by the increase in the number of ITIs and their seating capacity. Two more ITIs are to be established and the seating capacity of existing ITIs is to be further increased, it is, thus, essential to strengthen the Headquarter, staff of the Directorate, which is responsible for implementation of the training programme in all the ITIs. The need has been particularly felt in the field of technical inspection and conduct of examinations.

During the last one year, the Ministry of Labour in the Govt. of India has finalised the details of the World Bank assisted projects in each State & Union Territory which are to be financed by World Bank to the extent of 50%. As a part of this project, the U.T. of Delhi is to set up a project implementation unit in the headquarter. The project implementation unit will be provided with staff & modern equipments to ensure smooth implementation of the World Bank schemes & the effective & fuller utilisation of the assistance provided.

The object of the scheme is, therefore,

- i) to strengthen the headquarter of the Training Wing of the Directorate by augmenting the Examination Cell in the inspection Wing by providing staff & modern equipment
- ii) To set up Project implementation Unit in the Directorate for monitoring & implementation of the World Bank programme.

Various posts will be created during the period, with the concurrence of the Finance Deptt. & the Govt. of India. Office equipments, such as electronics typewriters, photocopiers, duplicating machines, etc. will be procured as per the norms & conditions laid down for the World Bank assisted projects.

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Approved Outlays for Seventh Plan & targets:- Following posts were to be created:

i) Asstt. Director (Examination)	3000-4500	1
ii) Sr. Asstt. Inspector of Training	2000-3500	1
iii) Sr. Tech. Asstt.	2000-3200	1
iv) Jr. Tech. Asstt.	1400-2600	4
v) Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	1
vi) L.D.C.	950-1500	1
vii) Stenographer	1200-2040	1
viii) Class-IV	750-940	1

Besides the expenditure on the above posts, expenditure is to be incurred on the purchase of equipments, furniture, calculator etc.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is approved in the Seventh Five year Plan 1986-90, which is proposed to be split up as below:

Year	Total (in lakhs)
1985-86	..
1986-87	0.74
1987-88	0.30
1988-89	0.25 (anticipated)
1989-90	4.00

Actual/Anticipated Achievement upto 1988-89. No post could be created upto 1986-87 due to ban. During 1988-89 following posts are likely to be created:-

1. Sr. Asstt. Inspector of Trng.	1	2000-3500	Following
2. Sr. Tech. Asstt.	1	2000-3200	
3. Statistical Asstt.	1	1400-2300	
4. L.D.C.	1	950-1500	1
5. Class-IV	1	750-940	1

An expenditure of Rs. 0.25 lakh is anticipated during 1988-89.

Proposals for Annual Plan 1989-90. Following posts are proposed to be created under the original scheme of the Dte. included in the 7th plan :-

1. Asstt. Director (Examination)	1	3000-4500	calculator
2. Jr. Tech. Asstt.	2	1400-2600	

Following posts are to be created for the project implementation Unit (World Bank) proposed to be split up as below:

1. Asstt. Director	1	3000-4500
2. Tech. Officer	1	2000-3500 (s)
3. Sr. Tech. Asstt.	1	2000-3200
4. Stenographer	1	1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	2.75	950-1500
6. Peon	2.30	750-940
	0.25	(anticipated)

Following Equipments are to be purchased as per the norms finalised by D.E&T in consultation with World Bank:

1. Electronic Typewriter	1
2. Typewriters	3
3. Photocopier	1
4. Duplicating Machine	1
5. Furniture etc.	1

An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed in our annual plan 1989-90 as per break up below. This includes Rs.2.60 approved by the GOI under the World Bank Project, 50% of which is to be re-imbursed.

	Capital	-	
	Revenue	-	4.00 lakhs
i)	Salary	-	2.30 lakhs
ii)	Office expenses	-	1.60 lakhs
iii)	T.E.	-	0.10 lakhs
			<hr/>
			4.00

(2) Setting up of Visual-aid/Training Material Development Centre (Rs.3.55 lakhs)

Justification/Objectives: The Working Group of Vocational Training set up by the Govt. of India in January, 1984 in their report has recommended that necessary facilities for making available developed instructional materials & audio visual-aids to the trainees & teachers engaged in Vocational Training all over the country, should be created. This is considered essential on account of the fact the students inputs into the various Vocational Programme is basically of a lower standard of education and the students are required to be taught through the use of suitably prepared training aids & materials. There is also a need to provide adequate assistance to the instructional staff, who are required to be fed continually of latest advancement in technologies in the form of capsules formulated from within the syllabi.

In view of the above recommendations & the need of the ITIs, the scheme of setting up of visual aid/Trg. Material Development Centre was incorporated in the Seventh Five Year Plan with the following objectives:

- i) To develop, update & circulate Instructional Material and Visual-aids for Engineering & Non-Engineering trades in which training is imparted in I.T.I. & thus bring about an improvement in the quality of training, and
- ii) To arrange for the exhibition of technical film to show in each I.T.I. at regular interval.

METHODOLOGY: A cell consisting of the technical experts drawn from different disciplines, such as, Mechanical, Automobile, Production, Electrical, Electronics & Civil Engineering is proposed to be set up in the Directorate Headquarter. It will develop training materials for concerned trades taking into consideration the laid down syllabi & the industrial advancement in the field. In the initial stages, training material, demonstration plans, visual aids will be distributed to the Instructors for their use during teaching. However the students will also be covered with the expansion of the Cell.

Teaching film shows will be arranged in each Industrial trg. Instt. for different trades by rotation. In the 7th Plan period, the Resource Centre will procure film from outside sources. However, in the future plans periods, it is also intended to expand the Cell by preparing the films within the centre itself.

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Equipments such as, Projector, Pentograph, Drafting, Machines, Grapho set, Duplicating Photostat Machine & Typewriters will be purchased for compilation & circulation of the above said material. A mobile van will be purchased for arranging film shows.

Approved Outlay 1985-90 and Targets:- An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is approved in the 7th Plan 1985-90 which is proposed to be split as below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total in lakhs</u>
1985-86	-
1986-87	-
1987-88	-
1988-89	0.53 lakhs
1989-90	-

Twenty posts comprising of Asstt. Director (Rs.3000-4500) Technical Officers, Sr. Tech. Asstt. D/Man. L.D.C etc. are to be created during Seventh Plan.

Actual Anticipated achievement upto 1988-89: Technical approval for the implementation of the scheme has been received from Govt. of India, Proposal for creation of the post of Asst. Director has been referred to Govt. of India with the concurrence of Local Finance. Following posts are likely to be created during 1988-89:-

1. Asstt. Director	Rs. 3000-4500	1
2. Tech. Officer	2000-3500	2
3. Sr. Tech. Asstt.	2000-3200	2
4. D/Man Mech.	1400-2600	1
5. L.D.C	950-1500	1
6. Class-IV	750-940	1

An expenditure of Rs. 0.53 lac is anticipated during 1988-89.

Proposal for 1989-90

Following posts are proposed to be created during 1989-90:-

1. Tech. Officer	2000-3500	2
2. D/Man (Civil)	1400-2600	1
3. Cine-Project Operator	1400-2600	1
4. Lab Asstt.	950-1300	1
5. Class-IV	750-940	1

An outlay of Rs. 3.55 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 in the Revenue sub-head only.

Salary	3.20
Office Expn.	0.30
Travel Exp.	0.05
	<u>3.55</u>

(3) Strengthening of State Apprenticeship Advisor's Office (Rs. 2.35 lakhs)

Justification/Objectives: Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 it is a statutory obligation for the private and Public Organisation to engage apprentices in certain designated trades on the basis of the strength of their workers in the designated trades. The Office of the Apprenticeship Advisor is responsible for the smooth conduction of the Apprenticeship Training Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi. Contd.....

It is observed that large number of employers do not engage apprentices or do not impart proper training to some of the apprentices & even fail to pay the stipend to the apprentices engaged by them at the prescribed rates. There is, thus, a need of identifying the defaulters, enforce the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act through liaison & persuasion & if they do not still co-operate, initiate legal proceedings in the court of law.

With a view to strengthen the enforcement and the legal machinery to fully utilise the potential for Apprenticeship Trg. facilities by identifying & bringing more number of establishment under the ambit of the act, the scheme of strengthening of State Apprenticeship Adviser Office was incorporated in 7th Plan.

Approved Outlay 1985-90 & Targets. An outlay of Rs.7.20 lakhs is approved in Seventh Five Year Plan in the Revenue sub-head. Twenty four posts of various categories are to be created during Seventh Plan.

Anticipated/Actual Achievement upto 1988-89. Eight posts comprising of Trg. Officer-1, Legal Adviser-1, Surveyor-2, Steno-1, L.D.C./U.D.C.-2 & Class IV-1 are likely to be created during 1988.89. Modern equipments, such as, photostate machines etc. are to be purchased for increasing the efficiency of work. An expenditure of Rs.0.37 lakhs is anticipated in the year 1988-89.

Proposal for 1989-90. Following posts are proposed to be created in the year 1989-90.

1.	Asstt. Apprenticeship Adviser	3000-4500	1
2.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
3.	S.A.S. Accounts	1640-2900	1
4.	LD.C.	950-1500	2
			5

An outlay of Rs.2.85 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 in the Revenue sub-head, break-up given below:-

Salary	2.70
Office expenses	0.10
T.E.	0.05

(4) Construction of ITI Khichripur Building (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

Justification/Objectives: It is continuing/split over scheme of Sixth Five Year Plan. The objective of the scheme is to provide Craftsmen Training facilities in the re-settlement colonies of Delhi by opening Industrial Training Institute.

Seventh Plan Outlay & Target: An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs is approved in the Seventh Plan 1985-90. The building will be completed during the Plan period.

Actual Achievement/Anticipated achievement upto 1988-89:

- i) Boundary Wall around the 5 acres plot taken over from DDA in Khichripur has been constructed by the PWD, Delhi Administration to prevent any possible encroachment. A/A & E/S for Rs.1.37 crores for construction of the building has been issued & construc-

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tion of main building has started & is in full swing.

- ii) The Institute which has already started functioning since 1978 is presently running in a rented building at Harijan Sewak Sangh, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.
- iii) An expenditure of Rs.50.00 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1988-89 and 90% of construction is likely to be completed.

Proposal for Annual Plan 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed under Annual Plan 1989-90 under capital works, which will be needed for the completion of the building including finishing works & payment of liabilities.

- (5) Construction of ITI at Siri Fort Area for Women.
(Rs.0.50 lakhs)

Justification/Objectives/Progress: It is a continuing scheme which was incorporated in the Seventh Plan with the objective to provide increased training facilities for women, by shifting the ITI for women, functioning in old barracks to a more spacious accommodation by construction a new building. The four storeyed building has been completed & the Instt. has started functioning.

Target & Approved Outlay for Seventh Plan: An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs was approved in the Seventh Plan & the building work has already been completed in Sixth Plan.

Proposal for 1989-90. Building constructed for ITI Siri Fort, is a four storeyed construction, with a provision of construction of additional fourth & fifth floors in the drawings. As the need for creating additional facilities for women, has been stressed at all levels, it is proposed to construct two additional storeys in the existing building & thus expand the Institute. As the start of construction may take some time. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs is only proposed in the year 1989-90 in the capital side.

- (6) Construction of ITI at Nand Nagri (Rs.0.50 laks
Capital)

Justification/Objectives: It is a continuing scheme included in the 7th plan with the objective to provide Craftsmen Training facilities in the re-settlement colonies of Delhi.

Approved Outlay 1985-90. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is approved in the Seventh Plan 1985-90.

Achievement during Sixth Plan period & upto Annual Plan 1988-89. The construction of the building was started & completed. The Institution which was running in rented accommodation, has started functioning in the new building. Some left-over works are in progress. An expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakhs is anticipated in 1988-89.

Proposed Outlay 1989-90. Though the building has been completed in the year 1985-86, some function discrepancies are being faced which are to be rectified for the

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smooth functioning of the building & also some left-over payments are likely to be made. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is thus proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(7) Construction of IIT at Janangirpur. (Rs.0.50 lakh Capital)

Justification/Objectives : It is a continuing scheme which was incorporated in the 7th Plan period with the objective to provide Craftsmen Training facilities in re-settlement colonies of Delhi.

Approved Outlay Seventh Plan 1985-90 : An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is approved in the Seventh Plan.

Achievement during Sixth Plan Period & upto Annual Plan:1989-90: The construction of the building was started & completed. The Institute which was running in congested accommodation, started functioning in the new building w.e.f. Jan.,85. An expenditure of Rs.0.50 lakh is anticipated during 1988-89.

Proposed Outlay 1989-90: Though the Building has been completed in the year 1985-86, some functional discrepancies are being faced in the Institute, which need to be rectified for smooth functioning. This includes raising of boundary wall & providing various electrical-works. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is, thus, proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(8) Construction of Staff quarters at Shahdara (Rs.0.50 lakh under Capital) :

Justification/Objectives : It is a continuing scheme which was included in 7th Plan with the objectives to construct staff quarters for the staff members working in Industrial Training Institute.

Approved Outlay 1985-90 : Construction of 76 quarters is to be completed in the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is approved in the Seventh Plan 1985-90.

Achievement in Sixth Plan & upto Annual Plan 1988-89 : Construction of 76 staff quarters in IIT Shahdara campus has been completed. An expenditure of Rs.3.00 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1988-89.

Proposed Outlay 1989-90 : Some discrepancies have been observed in the staff quarters & as such FWD is in process of rectification of faults. An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual plan 1989-90 to meet the unforeseen liabilities.

(9) Opening of Industrial training Institute in Jaffarpur Village (Rs.13.35 lakhs under Revenue & Rs.10.00 lakh is under capital).

Justification/Objectives : There are about 242 villages under Development blocks of Delhi and keeping in view the National objectives of removal of poverty and the attainment of economic self reliance, it is essential part of the planning to provide more employment to the rural youths of the country by equipping them with suitable skills and knowledge. The importance of assisting rural people in developing their ability to enable them to benefit from & participate in their developing programme is recognised at all levels.

With this aim in mind, the Directorate decided to open an Industrial Training Institute in Jaffarpur Village of the Najafgarh Block which will serve the following objectives:-

- 1) To accelerate the rural development by providing training

facilities to the rural youths at their door-steps.

ii) To prevent the flow of the rural youth to the Urban area in search of suitable employment; and

iii) To provide more opportunities to women to undergo formal training.

Methodology; The Institute is to be developed in phases. In the first phase the Institute with a seating capacity of 64 trainees has already started as a guest institute in I.T.I. Jail Road.

Consequent upon the construction of its own building, the institute's strength will be increased progressively to 576 trainees.

Physical and Financial Targets for 7th Plan:

101 posts to match with the seating strength of 576 trainees are to be created. Posts will comprise of teaching staff, office staff and other allied staff in accordance with the norms laid down by DGE&I, Ministry of Labour. Other items of expenditure will be on the construction of building, Machinery and equipment, misc. expenditure like scholarship, stipend etc. & raw material. An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs is approved in the seventh Five Year Plan.

Actual Achievement/Anticipated Achievement upto 1987-88

A plot of land measuring 15 acres approx. has been taken over from the village panchayat free of cost. Construction of boundary wall around the site is also completed. DDA has been requested to allow change in land use from agricultural to institutional. The institute has temporarily started as a guest institute in the I.T.I. Jail Road building from the year 86-87. Sanction of the Government of India for the creation of 13 posts comprising of Principal, Teaching & other allied staff has been received and posts are being filled up. An expenditure of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is anticipated in the year 1988-89.

Physical & Financial Targets for 89-90; The seating strength of the Institute has to be increased from 64 to 224. Following posts are to be created.

Name of the Post	No. of post	Scale of pay
1. Foreman Instructor	2	2000-3200
2. Supervisor Instructor	4	1640-2900
3. Craft Instructor	4	1400-2600
4. Drawing Instructor	1	1400-2600
5. Maths Instructor	1	1400-2600
6. Carpenter	1	1400-2600
7. Sewing Machine Mechanic	1	1400-2600
8. Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
9. Accountant	1	1640-2900
10. U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
11. L.D.C.	2	950-1500
12. Class IV	9	750-940
13. Workshop Attendant	3	950-1500
14. Electrician	1	1400-2600
15. Leave Reserve	1	1400-2600
16. Part-time Medical officer	1	Rs.250/- p.m.

S.N.	Name of the Post	No. Of post	Scale of pay
17.	Compounder	1	1200-2040
18.	Dresser	1	800-1150

On the capital side, after obtaining the permission for change in land use from D.D.A., the construction of building is to be started. An outlay of Rs. 23.35 lakhs is proposed as per breakup below:

Capital	-	10.00
Revenue	-	13.35
		<hr/> 23.35
Salary	-	8.25
Office Exp	-	0.25
Mach. & Equip	-	2.00
Material Supply	-	0.50
Other Charges	-	0.09
Stipend	-	
H.R.T	-	0.60
F.C	-	0.10
		<hr/> 13.35

Modernisation and Replacement of Machinery and Equipments.
(Rs. 30 Lakhs)

Justification/Objectives: There are Eleven Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi in which training in 48 Engg. and Non-Engg trades is being imparted. Out of these 11 IITs, six were set up as early as in 2nd Plan period and the 80% of the machinery which they are maintaining has become 20 to 25 years old. This machinery which consist of Lathes, Milling Machines, Shaping slotters, Electric Generators, Motors, Welding Machines, Wood cutting Machines besides light to heavy tools etc, have, thus, outlived their normal life and need to be replaced.

The Working Group of Vocational Training set up by the Planning Commission in Jan. 64, has also observed that only the main contributing factors that is affecting the quality of training in the IITs that the major part of the equipment/machines in most of the Institutes have either become unservicable or obsolete. The Group recommended that all-out efforts should be made to replace old and outdated machinery.

Besides there has been a rapid advancement in the industry in respect of technology, operations & methodology. Machines and equipments available in the IITs have thus become obsolete and it is essential that new machines having multi-operation facilities, automatic or computerised should be provided so that the trainees may not feel handicapped when they go to market.

This is also felt at the GOI level and the Ministry of Labour had included 'Replacement of Machinery & Equipments' as one of the important schemes of the world Bank assisted projects. An amount of Rs 39.25 lakhs is tentatively earmarked for the U.T of Delhi for the seventh Five Year Period.

Out of which Rs. 19.00 lakhs is likely to be available for 1980-81. As per the terms, 50% of the amount is to

be reimbursed by the World Bank through Govt. of India, while remaining 50% is to be met by State/Union Territory. The necessary provision for them amount has also been kept in the scheme.

The objective of this scheme would be:

- i) To remove the obsolescence.
- ii) To provide ITIs with deficient tools and equipments.
- iii) To replace the unserviceable tools & equipments.

Methodology: The deficiency existing in each ITI has already been identified & the Year-wise phase of the items to be procured keeping in view the priorities, is also complete. The purchase of these items will be made as per the norms & guidelines of the World Bank in liaison with the DGET. The list of Equipments have already been forwarded to DGET, who are consolidating the requirement & will be further categorising the items to be purchased at U.T. level or at the Govt of India level.

Actual/Anticipated achievement upto 1988-89

Machinery & equipments worth Rs.82 lacs are likely to be provided by the end of the year 1988-89 in the ITIs.

Approved Outlay for 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is approved in the Seventh plan in the Revenue sub-head.

Proposed Outlay 1989-90 An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed in the year 1989-90 which will be utilised for replacing the existing tools & equipments, when they become unserviceable, providing deficient tools and modernising the ITIs with equipments needed for modernisation. This outlay also included the World Bank assistance to the extent of Rs.9.50 lakhs i.e. 50% of the Rs. 15.00 lakhs which is to be reimbursed to the Union Territory.

Modernisation of ITI, Tilak Nagar under Advanced Vocational Training System (Rs.2.64 lakhs under Revenue and Rs.0.50 lakhs under capital Head)

Justification/Objectives:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide training to skilled workers & technicians in a variety of advanced so sophisticated skills not available under the Craftsmen & Apprenticeship Training Scheme. This will be in addition to the discipline of Meh. Mintenance, Elect Maintenance, Mech Automobile & Induction of Engg. Technology, which are already approved to be started.

Methodology: Advanced training in four more disciplines namely Tool Design, Heat Treatment, Welding, Ref & A/C will be started in phases.

Targets for Seventh Plan 1985-90: Sixteen posts comprising of ~~AVIS~~ instructors, skilled workers, workshop attendants are to be created.

In addition to the above, expenditure will also be incurred in the purchase of furniture, equipments addition & alternation in building etc.

An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is approved in the Seventh plan, Rs.5.00 lakhs Capital & Rs.15.00 lacs in Revenue.

Actual/Anticipated Achievement upto 1988-89: Additional alteration work was completed to start the four disciplines already approved to be started. Eleven posts were created to run the courses. An expenditure of Rs.2.06 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1988-89. Advanced training in Ref & A/C will be started. Ten posts comprising of AVTS, Instr, skilled workers, Store-keeper, Shop Attendants, Driver, IDC & Class-IV, are to be created & filled during 1988-89.

Proposed from 1989-90 :

i) Advanced Training in Welding courses will be introduced & necessary addition to be carried in workshop.

ii) Following posts are to be created:

1. Instructors(AVTS)	Ref & A/C	2000-3200	1
2. Skilled workers	Ref & A/C	1400-2300	1

An outlay of Rs.3.14 lakhs is proposed as per break-up below:

Capital	0.50
Revenue	2.64
A) Salary	1.73
ii) Office expenses	0.12
iii) Other charges	0.03
iv) Material supply	0.10
v) Advertisement	0.06
vi) Mach. & equipments.	0.50
	<u>2.64</u>

(12) Diversification and Introduction of new Sections/ trades in existing ITIs. (Rs.5.35 Lakhs)

Justification/Objective : This is a continuing scheme which was included in the Seventh Five Year Plan, with the aim of adding more sections/trades in the existing ITIs considering the employment potential and demand of various trades. The objective of the scheme would thus be:- To open new trades in the existing ITIs considering the employment potential, advancement in technology and the demand of the industry.

Targets for Seventh Plan :

An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is approved in the Seventh Plan under Revenue Sub-head. New sections about 20 will be opened in various ITIs. 20 corresponding posts will be created to conduct teaching of new sections/trades as per the norms laid down by DGE&T, Ministry of Labour. Besides, above expenditure will also be incurred on the purchase of furniture, equipments for the courses to be opened.

Actual/Anticipated achievement upto 1988-89:

Four sections of Turner, Fitter, D/Men Mach & Electrician have been opened in ITI Nand Nagri & ITI @ Curzon Road (Siri Fort) in the year 1985-86. Computer courses namely, 'Console Operator cum-Programmer Asstt. (One Year) and Data Preparation Asstt. (One Year) and Data Preparation Asstt. (Six Months) has been introduced in ITI Pusa in the year 1985-86, with an intake capacity of 20 for each course. Six more sections of Electronics, D/men Civil trades are introduced in the year 1987-88. An expenditure of Rs.3.65 lakhs is anticipated in the year 1988-89 against the approved outlay of Rs.3.65 lakhs.

Proposal for 1989-90: Six new sections/trades of Electronics, D/Men, Civil & Textile Designing Machinist etc. will be opened in various trades. Following posts will be created during the year 1989-90 as per DGE&T norms:-

i)	Crafts Instructor	1400-2600	6
ii)	Drg. Instructor	1400-2600	1
iii)	Foreman Instr.	2000-3200	1

An outlay of Rs.5.35 lakhs is proposed during the Plan year 1989-90 as per break-up given below:

Salary	3.05
Other Charges	0.14
Mat. Supy.	0.14
Mach. Equpt.	1.00
Scholar. Sp.	0.80
Off. Exps.	0.12
Tra. Exps.	0.10

Total	5.35
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(3) Development of Library Facilities & Book Bank.
(Rs.100 lakhs)

Justification/Objectives:

This is a continuing Plan scheme, which is incorporated in the Seventh Plan with the following objectives:

- i) To equip the libraries of the ITIs with the books so as to enable the staff and students to update their knowledge.
- ii) To create facilities for providing library books to the trainees on permanent loan basis for the period of their training & thus reduce the economic burden on them.

Methodology:- Books/libraries furniture will be purchased by the Principal of the Institute in each Plan period. The books to be purchased will be decided by a library committee already functioning in each institute.

Approved Outlay 1985-90 : An outlay of Rs.4.50 lakhs is approved in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 in the Revenue sub-head

Actual/Anticipated achievement upto 1988-89 : Books worth Rs.1.50 lakhs apprx. have been provided upto the year 1987-88. During the year 1988-89, an expenditure of Rs.0.50 lakh is anticipated on the purchase of books.

Proposed Outlay 1989-90 : An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual plan 1989-90 to meet the expenditure or purchase of books, library furniture, photostat machine.

14. Opening of Industrial Training Institute in Mehrauli Block (Rs.1.00 lakhs capital).

Justification/Objectives: There are eleven Industrial Training Institutes presently functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi having an overall seating capacity of 6684 trainees. All these ITIs are playing a useful role in Artisan's training and are providing a steady flow of skilled workers to the industries in and around Delhi. They are also helping in reducing unemployment by suitable training them for industrial or self-employment.

Although these ITIs are catering to the needs of the rural people also, but since most of these are presently located in urban areas, the trainees get clustered in urban areas and develop reluctance to go back to rural surroundings. With this aim in mind, this Directorate in the Seventh Five Year Plan decided to open ITI located in the rural areas. The objectives of this scheme is thus:

- i) To prevent the flow of rural youth to the urban area in search of employment.
- ii) To accelerate the rural development by providing training facilities to the rural youth at their door step.
- iii) To increase facilities for Craftsmen Training in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Actual/Anticipated achievement upto 1988-89 : As was done in the case of ITI Jaffarpur(Najafgarh), efforts are being made to take possession of a suitable piece of land from village Panchayat through Development Commissioner, Delhi, at an appropriate site. Recently land has been offered by the Gram Panchayat of Mithapur Village in Mehrauli. The land is being inspected & if found suitable, possession will be taken with the approval of Competent Authority. An expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh is anticipated in the year 1988-89 on account of payment of the land cost etc.

Approved Outlay Seventh Plan 1985-90 : An outlay of Rs.52.1 lakhs, 35.00 lakhs Capital, 17.50 lakhs Revenue is approved in the Seventh Plan 1985-90.

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Proposal for Annual Plan 1989-90 : During the period of annual plan 1989-90, the land to be taken from the Gram Panchayat will be developed and the boundary wall will be constructed around the site. The detailed preliminary drawings will be prepared by the PWD & efforts will be made to ensure that the construction of main building start. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 in the capital side.

15. Opening of Industrial Training Institute at Narela
(Rs.2.30 lakhs)

Justification/Objectives:- There are eleven Industrial Training Institutes presently functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi having an overall seating capacity of 6684 trainees. All these ITIs are playing a useful role in artisan's training and are providing a steady flow of skilled workers to the Industries in and around Delhi. They are also helping in reducing unemployment by suitably training them for industrial or self-employment.

Although, these ITIs are catering to the needs of the rural people also, but since most of these as presently located are urban based, the trainees get clustered in urban area and develop reluctance to go back to rural areas/surroundings. With this aim in mind, this Directorate in the Seventh Five Year Plan decided to open ITI located in the rural areas. The objectives of the scheme are thus:-

- i) To prevent the flow of rural youth to the urban area in search of employment.
- ii) To accelerate the rural development by providing training facilities to the rural youth at their doorstep.
- iii) To increase facilities for Craftsmen Training in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Actual/Anticipated Achievement upto 1988-89 : A piece of land measuring 15 acres has been placed at the disposal of the Deptt. by the Lt. Governor, Delhi in the Mammurpur village, Narela. DDA has been requested to allow the change in land use from agricultural to Institutional. The construction of building is likely to start after the change in land use is allowed by DDA. The institution will be developed in phases with an ultimate seating capacity of 576 students. The trades to be opened will be rural oriented, such as, Tractor Mechanic, Diesel Mechanic, Carpenter, Welder, Dairy Technician etc.

Approved Outlay Seventh Plan 1985-90: An outlay of Rs.52.50 lakhs, 35.00 lakhs capital, 17.50 lakhs Revenue is approved in the Seventh Plan 1985-90.

Proposal for Annual Plan 1989-90: The development of the site is undertaken alongwith the construction of Boundary wall. After the clearance of the building plan, construction of main building, is also likely to start by the end of the year 1989-90. Pending the construction of its own building, efforts will be made to start the institute w.e.f. academic session 1989-90 in some other III as a guest institute or in a rented accommodation. The institute will initially start with an intake capacity of 96 students. Twenty three teaching posts, as per the prescribed norms of DGE&T will be created:-

Principal	3000-4500	1
Foreman Instr.	2000-2200	1
Supervisor Instr.	1340-2900	1
Grants Instr.	1400-2600	6
Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
Stenographer	1200-2040	1
UDC	1200-2040	1
LDC	950-1500	1
Class IV	750-940	5
Compounder	1200-2040	1
Dressers	800-1150	1
W/Shop Attat.	950-1400	2
Store-Keeper	1200-2040	1

An outlay of Rs.3.30 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 to meet the cost of land and development and for the payment of salary & other contingency expenditure. The proposed provision would be split up as below:-

Capital	1.00
Revenue	2.30
Salary	1.65
O.E.	0.05
T.E.	0.02
Mach. & Eqpt.	0.15
Material Sply.	0.03
Stipend	0.30
Other Charges	0.35
TOTAL	2.30.

Introduction of Short-term courses in the various Industrial Training Institutes (Rs.1.85 lakhs)

Justification/Objectives: Most of the Courses/Trades running in the Industrial Training Institute, at present are having a duration extending from one to two years. It has, however, been felt that due to hard economic conditions, some students do not join these courses as they cannot afford to wait for a period of one/two years due to their family conditions.

Marginal farmers and landless labourers who are also occupied in farm activities are also not willing to attend long duration courses. Short duration courses to make them capable of self-employment have, therefore, been introduced in the ITIs during morning/evening hours. The objective of this scheme would thus be:

- i) To provide short duration training facilities marginal farmers during their lean period.
- ii) To impart short duration training in service trades which will give the students an opportunity to know about basic maintenance operations thus avoiding costly market repairs of household equipments
- iii) To impart short duration training to women, which may be useful in their day to day life.

Methodology: The area, in which the short-term courses are gainful and feasible considering the skill development/requirements will be identified and short-term courses in part-time in existing ITI's will be introduced. The existing infrastructure will be utilised to the possible extent and part-time staff will be appointed to impart training. Two/four sessions for each course will run in an year depending upon the period of training.

Approved Outlay 1985-90: An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is approved in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Under Revenue Sub-head).

Actual/Anticipated achievement upto the year 88-89

Training in the disciplines of Electrical household appliances Mech.Welding, Repair and Maintenance of Fridges, T.V. Mech, Tailoring, Embroidery, Bakery & Beautician has already started in IIT Arab-ki-Sarai, Siri Fort & Subzi Mandi. Nearly 2500 students are likely to receive training by the end of Seventh plan. An expenditure of Rs.1.30 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1988-89.

Proposals for 1989-90: Short -term courses in more ITIs in various additional disciplines will be opened. Some of them are as follows:

- i) Typing
- ii) House Wiring
- iii) Motor Winding
- iv) Knitting.

Training will be conducted by appointing part-time staff who will be paid remuneration. Following allied posts are to be created.

i) Foreman Instr.	2000-3200	2
ii) L.D.C.	950-1500	2
iii) W-Shop Attendants	950-1400	2
iv) Class IV	750-940	2

A provision of Rs.1.86 lakh is proposed to meet the expenditure to be paid to part-time staff and purchase of equipments as per break-up below:-

Capital	Nil
Revenue	1.86
Salary	0.84
O.E.	0.10
Mach. & Eqpts.	0.20
Prof. S-rvs.	0.42
Advt.	0.30
TOTAL	1.86

Strengthening and Consolidation of Industrial Training Institutes: Rs.6.6l under Revenue Rs.4.00 lakhs under capital.

In the recent years, there had been considerable increase in the seating capacity of various ITI's. Although, the instructional staff has proportionately increased side by side, but the maintenance related instructional staff and allied staff strength has not been increased from time to time. Also the buildings of some of the ITIs were constructed 20 to 25 years back and as such some additions/alterations and renovation has also to be made from time to time.

Justification/Objectives: Keeping in view the above difficulties, this scheme namely 'Strengthening & Consolidation of Industrial Training Institutes' which aims at augmenting the maintenance staff strength, related instructional staff strength and other allied staff strength has been incorporated in the 7th Five year plan. This scheme has also provided for engagement of part time lecturers for conducting the social Study Classes in the Institutes where the posts cannot be created as per the norms laid down by the Govt. Of India. Under this scheme various additions/alterations and major renovations in the Labs and workshops of the Industrial Training

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Institutes for expansion and consolidation is also proposed to be carried out.

Approved Outlay Seventh Plan: An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is approved in the 7th Five Year plan. During the previous years, no post under this scheme could be created due to ban order. In the current financial year 1988-89, 23 posts consisting of store-keeper and other allied staff are likely to be created. Part-time Instructors for conducting Social Study classes are also to be appointed. An expenditure of Rs. 3.36 lakhs is anticipated in the year 1988-89. In the year 1989-90, following posts are to be created.

i)	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	4
ii)	Drg. Instr.	1400-2600	2
iii)	Maths Instr.	1400-2600	8
iv)	Craft Instr. (Leave Reserve)	1400-2600	20
v)	Stenographer	1200-2040	2
vi)	Maintenance Mechanic.	950-1400	3
vii)	Class <u>IIIV</u>	750- 940	10
viii)	Compounder	1200-2040	1
ix)	Dresser	800-1150	2
x)	Asstt. Store Keeper	950-1500	3

Part-time staff will be engaged for conducting Social study classes.

A provision to the tune of Rs.4.00 lakhs under the Capital works is required to take care of the various additions/alterations and renovations in the Labs. & Workshops which are required to be carried out for the various Institutes as a part of the expansion and consolidation of ITIs.

A total outlay of Rs.9.61 lakhs is, therefore, proposed in the year 1989-90 as per break-up below:-

Capital	4.00 lakhs.
Revenue	5.61 lakhs
Salary	5.20
O.E	0.03
Prof.Servs.	0.33
T.E.	0.05

Total: 5.61

18. Vocational Development of Teachers and Executives (Rs.0.15 lakhs)

Justification/objectives : The quality of vocational training is mainly dependent on the quality of vocational trainers/teachers directly involved in the training programme. It is, therefore, essential that teachers should be properly trained and their knowledge should be upto dated from time to time by sending them on refresher courses or specially designed courses. Besides training of Teachers, the

training executives should also be exposed to new training concepts so that they could function more effectively and efficiently.

This has also been felt in the past, but the main difficulty, which is being faced in its implementation the reluctance on the part of the teachers/executives go for such training, because of lack of incentives and it becomes difficult due to various administrative reasons to force them. The problem is particularly acute in the U.T of Delhi because most of the Teachers Training Programme conducted by DDE&T are outside Delhi and Teachers who are deputed for training will have to move out, leaving his family behind. It is, therefore, considered essential that we may motivate the teachers by providing suitable incentives on their return from training, to readily accept the deputation for a refreshed course or specially designed training programme.

Like-wise the Teachers should be encouraged to pursue higher studies by providing suitable incentive on completion of their higher studies connected to the trade. The objective of the scheme would be :

To bring about an improvement in the quality of vocational training by upto-dating the knowledge of the teachers/executives from time to time by encouraging them to pursue higher studies through incentives and motivation.

Methodology : The incentive scheme for attending refresher/ specially designed course will basically consist giving cash incentives to the staff members in the shape of additional increments for a period of time. In addition, the staff members who attend the training will be allowed a training allowance for the period of training @Rs.300/- per month to meet the extra expenditure, he is likely to incur during the training period. The scheme also proposes to provide incentive for higher studies. Detailed modalities of payment have been worked out and sent to Govt. of India for approval.

Approved Outlay for Seventh Plan 1985-90 and 1989-90: An outlay of Rs.1.00lakh is approved in the Seventh Plan 1985-90. 100 staff members are targeted to be provided incentives for further training/studies. An expenditure of Rs.0.15 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 1988-89. Detailed scheme has been formulated & referred. 20 staff members are likely to be sent on training. 20 staff members are likely to be sent on training during the period 1988-89. A provision of Rs.0.15 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 under Revenue Head.

9. Re-allocation of seating capacity of Industrial Training Institutes (Rs.0.20lakh)

Justification/Objectives : There are eleven ITIs in Delhi having a total seating capacity of 6620 trainees, it is seen that the seating allocation has not been very uniform. No doubt, some of the ITIs have been created & designed for higher seating capacities, but still it is felt by experience that their growth has been uneven. The seating capacity of ITI Pusa, ITI Arab-ki-Sarai & ITI Shahdara has become higher than the optimum capacity and the experience & past difficulties have shown that the Institutes have

is also causing uneven distribution become unmanageable at times. Besides this, the uneven distribution of training facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi thereby causing inconvenience to the staff, students and the whole transport system.

Through this scheme, we are restructuring the seating capacity of the ITIs suitably in phase so as to restrict the maximum strength of an ITI to 1200 and minimum to 400 depending upon the infrastructure available.

The staff structure and the grades of pay of the Principal of the ITIs have been laid down by Ministry of Labour, DGE&T, depending upon the seating capacity of the ITIs. In view of the restructuring of the ITIs as proposed in para I and considering the latest recommendations of N.C.V.T., it will also be necessary to suitably upgrade the scales of pay of the Principals to become consistent with the norms laid down by DGE&T, Ministry of Labour. The objectives of the scheme would thus be

- i) to re-structure the seating capacity of various ITIs so as to have an efficient management & fuller utilisation of the resources.
- ii) to upgrade the scales of pay of the Principals of the ITIs in line with the norms laid down by DGE&T.

Approved Outlay 1985-90 and 1989-90

An outlay of Rs.0.80 lakh is approved in the Seventh plan 1985-90. Seating capacity of ITI Pusa & ITI Arab-ki-Sarai has been reduced from 1388 & 1304 to 632 & 1256 respectively. Seating Capacity of Nand Nagri & Jahangirpuri has been increased from 192 & 192 to 412 & 404 respectively in the year 1985-86. Seating Capacity of ITI Shahdara, Malviya Nagar, Sirifort, Jahangirpuri and Tilak Nagar have been rationalised in the year 1987-88. An expenditure of Rs.0.20 lakh is anticipated during the year 1988-89. An Outlay of Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1988-89 under the revenue Sub-head for shifting of machinery & equipments for the sections which are likely to be shifted as a part of rationalisation.

Training to SC labourers through short-term courses for self-employment(SCP) (Rs.2.50 lakhs)

Due to changing economic and social environment of the country, it has been felt at all levels that the upliftment of the population living in the rural areas should be done with all vigour and earnestness. The Scheduled Caste families, which form 18% of the population of Delhi living below the poverty line, are the priority consideration in the direction of upliftment, which has also been stressed in the 20-Point programme of the Prime Ministers' of India.

With the above aim in mind, as a part of Special Component Plan/Twenty Point Programme, short-term training courses of three months duration were

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introduced in the trade of Plumbing trade specially for SC Labourers living below poverty line.

This scheme is intended to be further expanded by covering other short-term courses suitable for self-employment, such as, Scooter Mechanic, Gas Welding etc. for three to six months duration in the ITIs located in the re-settlement colonies of Delhi. The objectives of the scheme would thus be:-

- i) To ameliorate the conditions of the SC labourers living below poverty line in the Union Territory of Delhi by bringing a considerable rise in their income, by imparting systematic training in the need-based occupations.

The training course of three six months durations depending upon the skills requirements, will be opened in the Industrial Training Institutes, namely, Khichipur, Jahangirpuri located in the resettlement colonies of Delhi. The teaching will be conducted by appointing regular instructions or through part-time staff who will be paid remuneration at the approved rates.

Actual/Anticipated Achievement upto 1988-89:

- i) Three months training courses in the Plumbing trade with an intake capacity of 25 students in each batch was started from 1983-84 session in ITI Nand Nagri.
- ii) 638 students have completed the training upto the year 1987-88. Another 220 students are likely to complete the training by the end 1988-89.
- iii) An expenditure of Rs.2.50 lakhs is anticipated in the year 1988-89. Training in Gas Welding is likely to be further started by creating one post of Craft Instructor.

Approved Outlay 1985-90 & Targets.

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is approved in the Seventh Plan.

- i) Training in Gas Welding/Scooter Mechanic trade is also to be started in addition to Plumbing Trade. 1160 students are likely to complete the training during Seventh Plan period.
- ii) Posts of Cr-f. Instructors will be created. Expenditure will also be incurred on the purchase of Equipment, payment of stipend etc.

Proposal for the year 1989-90 :

Posts, detailed below, are to be created in the Plan year 1989-90.

i) Crafts Instructor - 1 1400-2600

An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 as per break-up below in the Revenue Sub-Head.

Salary	- 0.24
Stipend	- 1.70
Office Exps.	- 0.04
Other Charges	- 0.03
Material Supply	- 0.10
Mvt. & Pabty.	- 0.05
Mach. & Equrt.	- 0.34

2.50

Expansion of Basic Training facilities (Rs. 7.14 lakhs)

Justification/ Objectives: Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, it is a statutory obligation for private & Public limited organisation to engage apprentices in certain designated trades on the basis of the strength of their workers. The Apprenticeship Training consist of two parts Basic Training and Shop Floor Training. Establishments which are having strength of more than 500 staff are responsible for basic as well as shop Floor Training while for establishments having staff strength less than 500, the State Directorate is responsible for Basic Training.

The Government of India have designated 103 trades under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 & thus there is considered to be a need of expanding the existing Basic Trg. & related instructions facilities.

At present, facilities for Basic & related instructions in the trades of Tailor General, Master Cutter & Designer, Fitter, Refrigeration & Air-conditioning, Electronics & D/Man 'Civil' are only existing and are thus not adequate to meet the increased and even existing requirement of Apprentice Training.

The scheme has been incorporated in the Seventh Plan period with the following objective.

To expand the existing basic training and related instructions facilities so as to enable the administration to fulfill the statutory requirement under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961.

Methodology : The expansion will be undertaken in phases. In the 1st Phase, training facilities will be created in the trades such as, Electronics, Electrician, Refridgeration & Air-conditioning, Process Cameraman, Wireman Book Binder

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etc. in which light machinery is required for training and the workshop sheds will not be required. These sanctions will run in the existing building and will not generate any demand for capital expenditure. In the 2nd phase, training facilities will be created for trades, such as, Fitter, Instrument Mechanic, Motor Mechanic, Tractor Mechanic, Mechanist, etc. for which workshop sheds are essential. The workshop sheds will be constructed by demolition the old stone masonry building available behind IIT Pusa in a dilapidated condition. Two sheds will be constructed which will cater to the needs of workshop trades proposed to be opened.

Actual/Anticipated Achievement upto 1988-89 : Seven posts are likely to be created in the year 1988-89 & an expenditure of Rs.1.25 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 1988-89.

Approved Outlay 1985-90 & 1989-90: An outlay of Rs.24.00 lakh is approved in Seventh Plan 1985-90. During the period, twenty two posts will be created for the new trades to be covered for Basic Training. Workshop sheds will be constructed & Machinery & equipments will be chased.

- I) The demolition of old stone masonry building will be carried out after formulation of estimates. Workshop sheds will be constructed.
- II) Posts will be created for the trades in which the training is imparted, but staff do not exist.

An outlay of Rs.7.14 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1987-90 as per break-up below:-

Capital Expenditure	-	Rs.5.00 lakhs
Revenue	-	Rs.2.14 lakhs
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i) Salary	-	Rs 1.79 lakhs
ii) O.E.	-	Rs.0.05 lakhs
iii) M.E.	-	Rs.0.30 lakhs
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		Rs.2.14 lakhs

22. Creation of Coaching-cum-guidance facilities for SC/ST students (Rs.2.60 lakhs).

Justification/Objectives: The scheme for setting up of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre was initially incorporated in the Annual Plan of the Directorate of Employment, Delhi Administration, Delhi in 1984-85. However, during the detailed formulation of the scheme and practical difficulties faced in its implementation, it was decided that since necessary

infrastructural facilities are already available in ITIs functioning under the Directorate of Trg. & Tech. Edn. this scheme can be better implemented by them. The modalities for shifting of the scheme were discussed and also no objection from the Directorate of Employment, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India was obtained. It is, therefore, was decided from the Annual Plan 1986-87, the Directorate of Trg. & Tech. Education will be implementing the scheme.

The objective of the scheme would, thus, be to ameliorate the conditions of SC/ST families living in U.T. of Delhi by giving them coaching in the field of Stenography & Typing and providing them necessary guidance for suitable absorption in the private/public sectors thereby bring a considerable rise in their family income.

Methodology: The training will be of eleven months duration four hours ~~xa~~ day. It will consist of 3 hours training in Stenography & typing and one hour in English/General Knowledge daily. Two batches will run concurrently, one from 3.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon and other from 12.00 Noon to 4.00 P.M. Each batch will have intake capacity of 20 students. To attract large number of SC/St candidates to avail benefits of training, the following benefits/faciliti's will be extended to them.

- i) Training will be free of cost.
- ii) Stipend @ Rs.75/-P.M. per trainee will be awarded. Free stationery will be provided to the trainees undergoing training.

Vocational guidance will be provided by special lectures arranged every week by the Director of Employment.

Targets for 7th Plan and 1989-90: An outlay of Rs. 8.93 lakhs is approved in Seventh Plan. No. of SC/ST to be trained each year are 80.

In the year 1988-89, the first session is likely to start in ITI Nand Nagri. Following posts have already been created:-

Steno Instructor	1	Rs.1400-2300
Language Instructor	1	Rs.1640-2900

U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
L.D.C.	1	950-1500
Class IV	1	750-940

40 trainees will be admitted in the first session. An expenditure of Rs.2.18 lakhs as anticipated in the year 1988-89.

An outlay of Rs.2.60 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1989-90 as per break-up below:-

Salary	-	1.05
C.E.	-	0.07
F.A.	-	0.02
Stipend/ Scholarship	-	0.30
MFE	-	0.75
OC	-	0.06
Advertisement-	-	0.05
Material Supply	-	0.30

2.60

III.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The strategy for the Seventh Five Year Plan aims at expansion and diversification in the services provided at the Employment Exchanges; a qualitative improvement in the working of the Employment Exchanges by introducing computerisation and provision of adequate facilities to the weaker sections including physically handicapped and SC & ST.

With the objective, new schemes and the strengthening of the various scheme already undertaken in the earlier Plans have been proposed. Schemes like the strengthening of Vocational Guidance and Employment Market Information will play a significant role in promoting employment by providing the appropriate guidance and placement services. An increased emphasis on self-employment will be placed during this Plan and this concept will be propagated through the vocational guidance services.

There will be a considerable expansion and diversification in the facilities provided in the Employment Exchanges to meet the special needs of the weaker sections. A special scheme for vocational training and guidance for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been introduced. Finally, to achieve the objective, efficient performance of the employment exchanges will be ensured through the introduction of computers. Scheme-wise details of Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 are given below :-

- (1) Construction of Building of Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj (Rs 6.00 lakhs)

(Rs 6.00 Lakhs)

During the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs 15.00 lakhs was approved for construction of an Employment Exchanges at Darya Ganj. The existing building at Darya Ganj is a very old one and inadequate for the purpose. It was, therefore, proposed to construct a Multi-storey building at the existing site. The Government of India have already conveyed a 'No Objection' to the construction of this building. The demolition work of the existing building will start soon after shifting the SREE, Darya Ganj to ICP Barracks, Mori Gate which is under renovation.

The P.W.D. has drawn a plan to construct a seven storey building out of which three will be utilised by this Directorate. Rs 27.00 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan. P.W.D. has submitted the estimates of the renovation of ICP Barracks so that the office of SREE, Darya Ganj can be shifted very soon. The proposed Outlay for 1989-90 is Rs 6.00 lakhs.

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(2) Construction of Building of Employment Exchange, Curzon Road (Rs 2.00 lakhs)

(Rs 2.00 lakhs)

The existing building of the Employment Exchange, Curzon Road, is a very old and inadequate for the purpose of this Directorate and belongs to the Directorate of Estates. This Directorate had been asked to vacate the same immediately. The Scheme for construction of the Employment Exchange at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose. However, the construction work could not be started because possession of the land has not yet been given to this Directorate, owing to the massive encroachments. This Directorate, however, intends to continue this Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan period and is making all-out efforts to get the encroachments removed. The Approved Outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs 5.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(3) Construction of Building of Employment Exchange, Shahdara (Rs 3.00 lakhs).

(Rs 3.00 lakhs)

The Employment Exchange, Shahdara is presently functioning in the building of the I.T.I. Shahdara and the Directorate of Training & Technical Education has been pressing hard for the vacation of the same. It was, therefore, proposed to construct a building for this Employment Exchange. The land had been procured. The approved outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs 7.00 Lakhs. The estimate of development of site has been received. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(4) Construction of Building of Employment Exchange Delhi Cantt (Rs. 6.00 lakhs).

(Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

This Exchange is located in a rented building and the owner of the building had requesting to vacate the same immediately. It was, therefore, proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan to construct a building for accommodating this Employment Exchange. The construction could not be undertaken in the Sixth Five Year Plan because Plan and estimates were not made available by the P.W.D. However, these are now available and the construction has started. Administrative Approval and expenditure sanction of Rs. 2.84 lakhs and Rs. 21.77 lakhs for the construction of a compound wall (including

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development of site) and construction of the building have been conveyed to P.W.D. during 1984-85 and the work of site development and compound wall has been completed. The revised E/S of Rs. 29.83 lakhs has also been conveyed.

The Approved Outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 26.00 lakhs. An Outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(5) Audio Visual Publicity Scheme (NIL)

In view of the phenomenal increase in the number of educated unemployed on the Live Register of Employment Exchange and decreasing job opportunities, it was felt necessary to divert the youth to gainful occupation through audio-visual publicity measures by preparing some films on job-availability. Accordingly, the Scheme for preparing some films on job-availability at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The main objective of the Scheme is to divert the youth away from white-collared jobs. A part from the production of films on job-availability the Scheme envisaged the creation of posts, acquiring of a van and a film projector. The film on job-availability has already been prepared at a cost of Rs. 89,000/- and is being screened.

The Approved Outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 1.00 lakh. In view of the constrained allocation, the Scheme is proposed to be dropped. The films will be screened through D.P.R. (Deptt. of Public Relation).

(6) Strengthening of Vocational Guidance/Employment Market Information Unit (Rs. 3.70 lakhs).

(Rs. 3.70 lakhs)

There are presently two units namely Vocational Guidance and Employment Market Information Unit functioning at Pusa. The EMI Unit is regularly collecting information and is collected from all the establishments in the Public Sectors and those employing 25 or more in the Private Sectors under the provisions of the Employment Exchange (CNV) Act, 1950. Information from the smaller establishments employing 10-24 persons in the private sectors is collected on voluntary basis. In this respect, an up-to-date employer's register is necessary for collecting information from all establishments. For this purpose, street-surveys are conducted to identify new establishments for their inclusion in Employer's Register. Owing to the various developmental measures taken by the Government to encourage self-employment and small scale industry in Delhi, there is spurt in the opening of new establishments. The existing staff is not able to cope-up with the work. In view

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of this and the importance the employment market report have assumed, it has been proposed to strengthen the Units under the E.M.I. Programme.

Similarly, the Vocational Guidance Programme has assumed great importance in view of the increasing number of educated unemployed job-seekers. There is a great emphasis on the promotion of self-employment as paid jobs have decreased. The Employment Exchanges have to play a vital role in diverting the youth from white collar jobs to various technical training and professional courses and towards self-employments. They also stress the need for strengthening the Vocational Guidance Programme.

In order to enable this Directorate to undertake the increased work-load and responsibilities, it is necessary to strengthen the EMI/Vocational Guidance Programme for which the following posts are to be created

1.	Sub-Regional Employment Officer	1	Rs. 650-1200
2.	Research Officer	2	Rs. 550-900
3.	Asstt. Career Counsellor	3	Rs. 550-900
4.	Statistical Assistant	4	Rs. 425-700
5.	Legal Assistant	2	Rs. 425-700
6.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560
7.	Lower Division Clerk	2	Rs. 260-400

There is an approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposal for the creation of posts has already been sent to the appropriate authority. An outlay of Rs. 3.70 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(7) Strengthening of Directorate of Employment at Head Quarter (Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

(Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Employment and Directorate of Technical Education were previously one Department. These Departments were separated in 1976 but no proportionate staff for accounts, administration and planning work was transferred. The work pertaining to these areas was being carried out by drawing staff from subordinate offices. For the proper functioning of the Head Quarter office, the following staff proposed to be created :

1.	Accounts Officer	1	Rs. 840-1200
2.	S.A.S. Accountant	1	Rs. 550-900
3.	Research Officer	1	Rs. 550-900
4.	Statistical Assistant	2	Rs. 425-700
5.	Stat. Investigator	2	Rs. 330-560
6.	Upper Division Clerk	3	Rs. 330-560
7.	Lower Division Clerk	4	Rs. 260-400
8.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560
9.	Attendant	2	Rs. 196-232

There is an approved outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan. On the recommendation of the staff Inspection unit of the Finance Deptt., Delhi

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Administration, Delhi the following posts have been created :-

1.	Accounts Officer	1
2.	Stat. Assistant	1
3.	Stat. Investigator	1
4.	U.D.C.	2
5.	Steno	1
6.	L.D.C.	2
7.	Peon	1
8.	Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	1

An Outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

(8) Aptitude Testing Centre (Rs. 0.40 lakh)

(Rs. 0.40 lakhs)

In order to test individual intelligence personality and aptitude in a scientific manner, one scheme for aptitude testing was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and was started from 1981-82.

The scheme envisaged the creation of following posts :-

1.	Psychologist	1	Rs. 650-1200
2.	Asstt. Career Counsellor	3	Rs. 550-900
3.	Technical Assistant	1	Rs. 425-700
4.	Lower Division Clerk	1	Rs. 260-400
5.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560
6.	Upper Division Clerk	1	Rs. 330-560
7.	Attendant	1	Rs. 196-232
8.	Sweeper (PCS)	1	Rs. 196-232
9.	Messenger	1	Rs. 196-232

The posts mentioned at S.No.1, 3 & 4 have already been created.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was approved during the Sixth Plan Period. An expenditure of Rs. 1.24 lakhs had been incurred during the Sixth Plan on the purchase of test materials and salary of the staff already appointed. There is an approved outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the Mid-term-Appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan, it has been decided to create only one post of Stenographer and one of Peon-cum-Sweeper. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

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(9) Computerisation of the Working of the
Employment Exchanges (Rs. 3.50 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme from the Sixth Five Year Plan and was taken up during 1983-84.

The need for computerisation of the working of Employment Exchanges is not only acute but immediate; the preparation of lists is an enormous manual task. This Directorate had already purchased two Electronic Data Processing Machines (E.D.P. Machines) during 1985-86. Two D-20A. supervisory Data Entry System had also been purchased during 1985-86. The study and development system design was entrusted to the Computer Maintenance Corporation of India (A Government of India Undertaking). They quoted Rs. 82,000/- as one time charges and Rs. 68,000/- as recurring charges to computerise the working of one Employment Exchange (SREE, R.K.Puram). It is expected that the submission of computerised lists of the employees will start very soon at R.K.Puram.

An expenditure of Rs. 1.44 lakhs had been incurred during the Sixth Plan. There is an approved outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The estimate for the renovation of the EDP room has been received. The DGE&T has developed a common software package for computerisation of all Employment Exchanges. The possibilities of adopting that system is being explored. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

(10) Opening of Man Power Export Bureau (Rs. 2.00

(Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing Scheme of the Sixth Five Year Plan and was taken up during 1984-85.

There are a large number of Indians who seek employment abroad but the private agencies which are functioning in Delhi on behalf of the various foreign based companies are exploiting job-seekers. Therefore, the main objective of setting up of the Man Power Export Bureau is to save the workers from exploitation and to ensure that the man is available for a particular job.

The States of Maharashtra and Kerala have already set up Man Power Export Corporations. Accordingly, a Scheme for the setting up of Man Power Export Bureau

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was included for the first time in the Annual Plan 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh was approved for the Annual Plan 1984-85. No expenditure has been incurred during the Sixth Plan on account of the ban on the creation of posts (imposed by the Government of India). The Working Group has approved of Rs.5.50 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan. As per the decision of the Delhi Administration, Delhi the Scheme is being implemented by DSIDC and the amount will be paid in the form of Grant-in-Aid. The Bureau has already been set up and has also started functioning. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(11). Providing Staff to the Employment Exchange for Trans Yamuna Areas (Rs.4.00 lakhs).

At present, one Employment Exchange at Shahdara is functioning in which about 38,000 candidates are on the roll of the Live Register and about 7,000 fresh registrations are done every year. Besides, being the only Employment Exchange in the Trans Yamuna Areas, the workload is very heavy. This Directorate at present has no sanctioned staff for this Exchange. It is, therefore, necessary to create staff as detailed below for the Shahdara Employment Exchange for the smooth functioning during the Seventh Five Year Plan :-

1. Sub Regional Employment Officer	1	Rs. 590-1
2. Assistant Employment Officer	2	Rs. 550-9
3. Junior Employment Officer	2	Rs. 425-7
4. Upper Division Clerk	2	Rs. 330-5
5. Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-5
6. Technical Assistant	1	Rs. 425-7
7. Assistant Career Counsellor	1	Rs. 550-9
8. Lower Division Clerk	8	Rs. 260-4
9. Bradma Machine Operator	1	Rs. 205-2
10. Attendant	4	Rs. 196-2

The working group has approved Rs.8.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposal for the creation of the posts has already been sent to the appropriate authority. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed for this Annual Plan of 1989-90.

(12). Computerisation of SREE, Darya Ganj (Rs.2.00 lakhs under revenue and Rs.1.00 lakh under Cap

The DGE & T is at present exploring the possibilities of development of common software package for Computerisation of Employment Exchanges of India. A series of meetings are being held in association with the representatives of CIRTES, State Directors and the Department of Electronics. A Feasibility Report prepared by the Department of Electronics is at present under consideration.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the DGE&T is to bear the cost of the Hardware or Rs.2.00 lakhs whichever is less for each Employment Exchange of Delhi whose Live Register is more than one lakh. The SREE, Darya Ganj is proposed to be computerised under this Scheme. The other expenditure like software, operation cost and the staff is to be borne by the Union Territory of Delhi. The staffing pattern as well as the infrastructure is being finalised by the DGE & T.

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A computer system worth Rs.2.00 lakhs had been purchased. Estimates for the setting up of the computer system has been received and is under process. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.3.00 lakhs.

(13). Opening of Stenography Typing Centre for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (including in S.C.P. & T.F.P.) (Rs. 0.50 lakhs)

To enhance the employability of SC/ST candidates in the occupations of typists and stenographers, a training centre was started during 1982-83. The objective is to improve their skills in typing and shorthand by imparting short term training before appearing for tests to qualify them for employment.

The Scheme involves the creation of the following Posts:

1. Officer-in-charge	1	Rs.550-900
2. Instructor	2	Rs.425-700
3. U.D.C.	1	Rs.330-560
4. Caretaker	1	Rs.330-560
5. Mechanic	1	Rs.260-400
6. Machine Operator	1	Rs.260-400
7. Messenger/Farash	1	Rs.196-232

Against the provision to purchase 55 typewriters, 37 have been purchased and the posts at Sl. No.1,2,3, & 7 have been created. The year-wise physical achievement is given as under :-

<u>Annual Plan</u>	<u>No. of candidates imparted training</u>
1982-83	210
1983-84	296
1984-85	267
1985-86	399
1986-87	523
1987-88	546

The working group has approved Rs.2.50 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.1.86 lakhs had been incurred during 1986-87 for the purchase of Electronic Typewriters, Stencilcutter and Photocopier so that the Centre is modernised. Instead of creating all the remaining posts it has been decided to create only one post of Machine Operator (Rs.260-400) to operate all these machines. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.0.50 lakh.

(14). Strengthening of Sub Regional Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped (Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

There is presently one Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons at Curzon Road. The Exchange provides Vocational Guidance and placement services in the Physically Handicapped persons. It was established in the year 1961. Since then a large expansion has taken place in the services provided in this Exchange. The Live Register of the Physically Handicapped persons has increased from 714 in the year 1970 to 5688 as on 31.7.1987. Further, with the reservation of 3% vacancies for the Physically Handicapped persons in the Central Government and the Union Territory of Delhi, the notification of Vacancies also has gone up. It has, therefore, become difficult to cope up with the increased workload with the existing staff to assist the handicapped adequately, it is proposed to strengthen and enlarge the activities of the Employment Exchange on the pattern of V.R.C.

The Scheme will involve identification and registration of Physically Handicapped persons in the Union Territory of Delhi, guidance through psychological tests and interviews by the trained counsellors, referral for training and promotion of self-employment in addition to wage-paid employment. For this, it is necessary to provide the following additional staff:

1. Welfare Officer	1	Rs. 650-1200
2. Assistant Employment Officer	2	Rs. 550-900
3. Technical Assistant	2	Rs. 425-700
4. Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560
5. L.D.C.	4	Rs. 260-400
6. Atendant	1	Rs. 196-232

The Working Group has approved 7.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposal for the creation of posts has already been sent to the appropriate authority. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

XV. 1. SOCIAL WELFARE

The rise in population at the rate of 4.3% each year with more than 90 per cent of the population in the urbanised complex, increase in the levels of education, occupational mobility, rapid growth of industrialization, changing moral and cultural values, economic disparities and influx of people in search of jobs are some of the peculiar characteristics of the Union Territory of Delhi which continue to generate many social problems. These problems demand a specific and pointed approach commensurate with their nature and intensity. The schemes included under this sector provide care, protection and rehabilitation services. All-out endeavours are being made to sort out various problems on a modest scale through programmes for child welfare, women welfare, welfare of the handicapped, welfare of poor and destitutes in addition to providing incentives to voluntary organisations through grant-in-aid to encourage the spirit of self-help and participation of common man. Appreciating the role and importance of social welfare and the pressing need for expending services on organised and scientific basis, the Directorate of Social Welfare under the aegis of the Delhi Administration was established in March, 1959. During the last three decades, social welfare services have grown both in volume and in range and the outlays have also increased manifold.

PRIORITIES DURING VII PLAN 1985-90 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

The priority and the area of major thrust during the VIIth Plan will be Child Welfare. Following the Delhi Administration request for additional homes, Working Group of Experts was set up in August, 1985 on the advice of the Planning Commission to prepare perspective Plan for institutional growth for children over the next 10 years. In its interim report, the Working Group had recommended immediate decongestion of existing Children Homes at Alipur. The Working Group has projected that by 1991, there will be about 5200 children requiring 'institutional care' and thus the number of Children Homes needed would be 64. Keeping in view, constraints of financial resources, acquisition of land and escalating cost of construction of buildings, trained personnel and other inputs, we propose establishment of 10 children Homes only including three as spill over i.e. one Observation Home and two Children Homes from Sixth Five Year Plan. Each Home will have the maximum capacity of 100 children.

The younger children needed adequate emotional security and personalized care, which is possible only in SOS cottage type institutions, where the house mother is to look after 10 children. We are, therefore, proposing establishment of 5 Village Cottage Homes for the younger age group. One will be meant for the mentally retarded children.

The children entering the institutions are normally physically weak, sick and famished and require immediate and prolonged medical facilities. To provide medical care to the children round the clock, provision of 4 Medical Care Units has been proposed.

Under the Income Generating Programme and for self-employment of the physically handicapped. We propose to construct 500 Kiosks in coordination with DDA and Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Capital Works:- By far, the major bottleneck in the proper implementation of Welfare schemes is the paucity of buildings. It is a difficult task to find suitable rented buildings suiting to the peculiar needs of the institutions. Rents are on the high side and as such the Department has to spend a considerable portion of funds on this account. The construction programme was launched in the Fifth Five Year Plan but real impetus to capital works had been given in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 with an approved outlay of Rs.443.41 lakhs. In the Seventh Five Year Plan it is imperative to undertake construction of buildings on a large scale especially construction programme for children institutions.

Proposed Outlay for 1989-90 against the Approved Outlay 1988-89 for the major schemes as well as the sector as a whole are given below:-

In summary from, the approved outlay and expenditure incurred for the sector "Social Welfare" are given below:-

Scheme/Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	Seventh 1987-88 5 Year Act. Plan outlay	1987-88 Expdr.	1988-89 App. outlay	1988-89 Anti. Expdr.	1989-90 Prop. outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Construction of hostel for physically handicapped & Blind.	40.00	-	25.00	25.00	10.00
2. Kiosks for physically handicapped persons through DDA & other local bodies.	30.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
3. Grant in aid to NDMC for opening a residential cum boarding school for mentally Retd. children.	-	30.00	25.00	25.00	5.00
Total Social Welfare	1177.00	225.44	245.00	295.10	295.00

Scheme wise details are given below:-

A. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

1. Strengthening of staff at the Headquarter (Rs.9.00 lacs)

The volume of work load at the Headquarter of the Directorate of Social Welfare has increased manifold during the preceeding plan period owing to the implementation and establishment of very many new institutions services but practically with no increase in staff on the technical side at the Headquarter of the Directorate

and consequently the things are becoming beyond ~~Control~~ for want of technical guidance, follow-up and monitoring of programmes. Thus, there has been dire need to strengthen the Headquarters office for proper coordination, evaluation of the existing programmes, proper implementation of the schemes under plan as well as Non-plan in its proper perspective - under plan various fields of social welfare viz. Child welfare, Women Welfare, Welfare of the Handicapped, Social defence and Welfare of the poor and destitute. The Working Group of the Planning Commission had agreed for the setting up of the following specialized cells at the Headquarters of Directorate of Social Welfare

- (a) Special cell for programme development and monitoring of all Children Institutions/Services.
- (b) Special Cell for the programme development of Voluntary action and Administration of the Grant-in-aid Programme for Voluntary Organisations in the field of Social Welfare.
- (c) Special Cell for the Promotion and Development programmes for containing Beggary in Delhi.
- (d) Special cell to look after institutions/services not covered under Children Act and Begging Act.

The following posts have since been created for the above cells.-

- (a) Staff to deal with the Institutions for children under Children Act and other Institutions.

Scales (Pre-Revised)

1. Programme Officer	2	Rs.1300-1700
2. Inspector	2	Rs. 550-900
3. Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560
4. U.D.C.	1	Rs. 330-560
5. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 260-400

- (b) Staff to deal with Voluntary Organisations.

1. Programme Officer	1	Rs.1300-1700
2. Accounts Officer	1	Rs. 840-1200
3. Inspector	1	Rs. 550-900
4. Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560

- (c) Staff to deal with Problem of Beggary.

1. Programme Officer	1	Rs. 1300-1700
2. Inspector	2	Rs. 550-900
3. Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560
4. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 260-400
5. Peon	1	Rs. 196-232

Besides, the following posts have also been created with a view to bring about improvement in the efficient functioning of the Department,

11. Asst. Director (Fin. & Accounts) with supporting staff	1	Rs. 1100-1600	
a) Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560	
b) U.D.C.	1	Rs. 330-560	
c) L.D.C.	1	Rs. 260-400	
d) Peon	1	Rs. 196-232	
2. Director (Social Welfare)	1	Rs. 1200-2000	
3. Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560	
4. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 260-400	
5. Peon	1	Rs. 196-232	
6. Driver	1	Rs. 260-350	
7. Analyst/RD	1	Rs. 550-900	} For Planning Cell.
8. Statistical Asstt..	1	Rs. 425-700	
9. Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560	
10. Peon	1	Rs. 196-232	

The approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan is Rs.33. lakhs. Since there was a ban on the creation of posts, the actual expenditure during the Annual Plan 1985-86 was Rs.0.83 lakhs against approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, the actual expenditure during the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs. 2.94 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs. 8.00 lacs but the actual expenditure was rs. 3.90 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs. 6.00 lakhs but the anticipated outlay will be Rs. 7.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

(2) SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EVERYONE (SAFE)(Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

THIS scheme is a continuing scheme of the 6th Five Year Plan and since it has not come in its full swing, it is proposed to continue this in the 7th Five year Plan also as spill-over scheme. As a metropolis, Delhi is now at cross roads generating all kinds of social problems affecting the fibre and fabric of the residents of Delhi. To stem the tide of constantly growing social problems and to tackle them effectively, quite a large number of welfare schemes have been started by various departments/agencies, but most of the deserving cases, who are really in need of help do not know where to go and how to get advantage of such schemes. Many times young boys and girls are lured and enticed by the anti-social elements and they do not know what to do and whom to approach in the critical situation.

The demand for setting up a Centre was vehemently voiced in a seminar held on 'Social Handicaps and Physical Disability' in August, 1981. In pursuance of the recommendations, a Centre has been established in Delhi with the following objectives:-

- a) To act as catalytic agent for all the Social Welfare schemes run by the various agencies in the Union Territory of Delhi.
- b) To identify the needs of clientele coming to the Centre and match with the resources provided by the forum of Social Workers.
- c) To start referral services for children/women in distress.

The following posts have been created for running this scheme:-

S.NO.	Name of Post	No. of posts	Pay Scale (pre-revised)
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1.	Guidance Officer	1	Rs. 550-900
2.	Caseworker	1	Rs. 440-750
3.	Poon	1	Rs. 196 -232
4.	Sweep (Part time)	1	Rs. 200/-p.m. (Fixed & consolidated)

The approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs.4.00 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, the approved outlay was Rs.0.75 lakh and the actual expenditure was Rs.0.69 lakhs. As against approved outlay of Rs.0.75 lakh for the Annual Plan 1986-87 the Rs.0.75 lakh but the actual expenditure was Rs.0.98 lakh. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs. 1.00 lakh which will be fully utilized. The proposed outlay for the Annual plan 1989-90 is Rs.1.00 lakhs.

(B) EDUCATION & WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED

- (3) Nursery/Primary Education School & Hostel for the Blind & Deaf Nehru Vihar (Revenue 9.40 lakhs Capital Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The incidence of deafness in the general population ranges between 1.5 to 2% and working on this premise as per rough estimates, there should be approximately 20,000 children of school going age between the age of 4 to 14. The present educational facilities for deaf children in Delhi are not adequate. The magnitude of the Deaf children of the school-going-age calls for the deaf in different parts of Delhi so as to provide relief to this section of the society. One Primary School has been opened in Sept., 1981 in Trans-Yamuna-area with a capacity of 100 children. In view of this section two "Mursiy" Primary Schools for the Deaf in South and West area of Delhi to cover initially 200 children living in these areas have also been opened.

The following staff required for running each school has been sanctioned:-

1. Headmaster	1	Rs. 550-900
2. Primary Teacher	9	Rs. 330-560
3. UDC-cum-Accountant	1	Rs. 330-560
4. Peon	1	Rs. 196-232
5. Chalkidari	2	Rs. 196-232
6. Sweeper-cum-farash	1	Rs. 196-232
7. Mali (Part-time)	1	Rs. 120/-p.m. fixed & consolidated.
8. Aayah (Women)	1	Rs. 196-232
9. Socially useful pro-ductive work Teacher	1	Rs. 330-560

Initially the school will be located in rented buildings and eventually suitable school buildings are to be constructed in view of the special needs of Deaf children. The approved outlay on the revenue side for the Annual Plan 1985-86 was Rs.4.00 lakhs. Since the posts could not be created due to ban, no expenditure was incurred during the year 1985-86. The approved outlay for 1986-87 was Rs.4.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs.2.57 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.5.00 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs.4.96 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.6.00 lakhs but the anticipated expenditure will be 8.99 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 9.40 lakhs.

Construction of building for Primary Schools:

The land measuring 1.722 acres for the construction of building for the primary schools for the deaf & blind has been allotted by DDA on payment of Rs.6.00 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985.86. Since the boundary wall and other construction activities were to be undertaken on this piece of land, the approved outlay for Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs. 10.00 lakhs but no expenditure was incurred during the year.

The approved outlay for the Annual plan 1987-88 was Rs.7.00 lakhs for construction of buildings on this piece of land but the actual expenditure was Rs. 2.00 lakhs on the construction of boundary wall. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs 4.00 lakhs only but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.0.15 lakhs. The detailed drawings and plans have since been prepared by the senior Architect of P.W.D. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

(4) Strengthening of staff at Government Lady Noyce School for the Deaf/(Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

Government Lady Noyce School for the Deaf is a premier institution in Northern India for the education of the deaf. Starting with the pre-primary education, it is now a secondary school having 650 students on its roll. There have always been constant and continuous pressure for the admission of children in this school. The existing strength of teachers is much below the pupil and teacher ratio (i.e. one teacher for 8 to 10 children) prescribed by Government of India, thus affecting the teaching efficiency. The following staff is required as per the norms and this is the barest minimum-

S.NO.	Name of post	Scale	Additional posts required
1.	T.G.T.s	1400-2600	2
2.	Fine arts teacher	1400-2600	1
3.	Vocational Instructor (Typing)	1400-2600	1
4.	Head Clerk (as per existing norms school)	1400-2300	1
5.	Stenographer	1200-2040	
6.	Lab. attendant for science Laboratory.	950-1400	2

In addition, new hostel building for boys and girls have been constructed separately. The following posts are absolutely essential for the proper running of the Hostels both for male and female children.

Hostel Staff

1.	Wali (Part time)	Rs 500/- fixed & consolidated	2
2.	Ayah/Barotaker	Rs. 750-940	5 (2 female, 3 male)
3.	Sweeper (Part time)	Rs. 500/- p.m. fixed & consolidated	5
4.	Cook	Rs 775-1025	3
5.	Chowkidar	Rs. 1000/- fixed & consolidated	4
6.	Boarding Servant	Rs 750-940	2

A hostel for the Blind is functioning to provide hostel facilities to the college going blind students. The Hon'ble Lt. Governor, during his visit to the school, felt that these children in the hostel need to be looked after by helper/Ayos to assist them in their personal needs. In fact, 7 posts of Ayahs/Helpers have been sanctioned by Lt. Governor on daily wages as a stop gap arrangements.

Administrative Reforms Department has already conducted work measurement study in hostel for college going blind students and recommended the creation of following posts on the condition that the posts will be created when the hostel is shifted to a separate building.

	No. of posts	Scale.
1. L.D.C.	1	260-400
2. Helper	1	200-250

3. Attendants	2	196-232
4. Chowkidar	1	196-232
5. Sweeper	1	196-232
	<u>6</u>	

SINCE the hostel is now functioning as an independent entity in a separate building, the above posts are likely to be created during the Annual Plan 1988-89.

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.2.00 lakhs but there was no expenditure since the posts could not be created. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.4.00 lakhs but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 3.50 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

- (5) Expansion of the scheme Financial Assistance to the socially & Physically Handicapped persons (Rs.2.50 lac)

WITH a view to help the socially and physically handicapped persons under going distressing, desolate and deprived situation, the Directorate of Social Welfare, is giving financial assistance to the following Categories of persons:-

Category	Maximum amount of adhoc grant which can be sanctioned to an applicant	
1	2	3
1. (a) T.B. Patients	Rs.360/-for one year	
(b) Aged & Infirm person	Rs.360/-for one year	
(c) Education stipend to the children especially those of widows & persons below poverty line.	Rs.100/- for one year	
(d) Maternity & Sick cases	Rs.120/- for 6 months	
(e) Deserving Widows	Rs.300/- for non-recurring on a lumpsum basis.	

The scheme is in operation since 1961. Keeping in view the increased number of applicants requiring financial support, the scheme was expanded during the 6th Five Year Plan. It is expected that the total coverage of beneficiaries by the 6th Plan will be to the order of 4000 persons both on the plan and non-plan side.

The population of Delhi has increased from 26.96 lakhs in 1961 to 41.09 lakhs in 1971 and has touched 61.96 lakhs as per Census 1981. The estimated population of Delhi, according to Bureau of Economics and Statistics during 1984 could be 70 lakhs. The Joint family system, once the warp and woof of society, has trumbled down. The individualistic outlook has become the order of today with the result that State has to shoulder the responsibility to look after the welfare of socially and physically handicapped persons in distress. This scenario warrants that there is an urgent need to expand this programme to provide relief and to cover backlog of applications.

The approved outlay for the 7th Plan 1985-86 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The approved outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 was utilized in full. The approved outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was also fully utilized. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.2.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs.1.96 lakhs. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.2.50 lakhs which will be utilized in full. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.2.50 lakhs.

(6) Construction of building for a Home for mentally retarded (Boys & Girls) at Avantika (Rs. 7.00 lakhs Capital)

Six acres of land at Avantika phase-I (Rohini) was taken over from PDA in November, 1981 for the development of a complex of buildings for the mentally retarded. Presently, the Institutions for Mentally Retarded are housed in rented buildings which are inadequate as well as unsuitable to the peculiar needs. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction amounting to Rs.1.62 crores has already been issued. The construction work is in progress. Against the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1985-86, the actual expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs.47.40 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.33.00 lakhs but the expenditure was Rs.30.09 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.5.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs.22.29 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.6.00 lakhs. But the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.23.00 lakhs. Since some minor works will have to be completed. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

(7) Construction of Additional School Building and raising of boundary wall at Government Lady Noyce School for the Deaf at Kotla Ferozshah. (Rs.7.00 lakhs Capital)

The Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf is a premier institution for the education of the deaf upto High school standard with strength of more than 650 students on its roll. The School was established in 1938 with a capacity of 100 students for primary classes in an old building at Kotla Ferozshah. The existing class rooms and hostel facilities are inadequate for the efficient and smooth functioning of the school and, therefore, it was proposed to construct additional class rooms, a new hostel building for 100 hostel students, a Medical Care Unit and construction of 9 staff quarters during the VIth Plan. The Medical Care Unit has been constructed and other construction works are in full swing but it was not possible to complete the construction work by the end of the VIth Five Year Plan i.e. 1984-85. This has, therefore, been treated as spill over to the VIIth Plan.

The approved outlay for the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs.40.00 lakhs. As against the approved outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86, the actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.16.29 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.35.50 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs.10.82 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.10.00 lakhs and the anticipated actual expenditure was Rs.14.78 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.10.00 lakhs and the anticipated actual expenditure is Rs.10.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

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1988-89 is Rs.9.00 lakhs but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.12.48 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

8) Grant for construction of Hostel for Physically Handicapped Students including blind (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

At present, the college going Blind students have been accommodated by the Directorate of Social Welfare in a portion of a building of the school of blind boys as a temporary measure. Sometimes ago, this matter was discussed in a meeting held in the Ministry of Social Welfare and the vice Chancellor of Delhi University had agreed to run the Hostel for physically Handicapped (including Blind Students) in Delhi University Campus under the University control. It was decided that the Delhi Administration has to provide funds for the construction in the shape of a direct construction grants and accordingly a provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs was made in the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90. But somehow or other Delhi University could not construct the Hostel & as such approved outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1986-87 and Rs.10.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1987-88 could not be utilized. To thresh out the entire issue in all its facets, a meeting was convened on 23.7.87 under the chairmanship of Lt.Governor where Delhi University & Jamia Millia Islamia agreed to construct additional rooms to accommodate blind students. In pursuance of this decision, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for release to both the Universities by way of grant/subsidy, which will be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

9) Development of land, construction of boundary wall, construction of two school buildings viz. one for the mentally retarded and the other for the deaf children in the trans-yamuna-area (Rs.1.00 lakhs capital)

During the VIth Plan, two schools viz. one for the mentally retarded and the other for the deaf children were established in Trans-Yamuna-area in rented buildings as a stop-gap arrangement. DDA has allotted 4 acres of land for the construction of these schools but the actual possession of the land has not been given by DDA. Such being the case the approved outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs during Annual Plan 1986-87 and Rs.1.00 lakhs during Annual Plan 1987-88 could not be utilized. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.1.00 lakhs.

- 10) Kiosks for the Physically handicapped persons through DDA and other local bodies (Self Employment Scheme (Rs.15.00 lakhs Capital))

No concerted efforts have so far been made in Union Territory of Delhi for the self employment of the Physically Handicapped. The reservation of 3% for the Physically Handicapped (including the orthopaedically, blind & deaf) in jobs can hardly be of any countable help to the physically handicapped. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State to take sufficient measure for the socio-economic rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, who have substantial potential, to prove worthy as a self-respecting, self-earning and self-dependent individual in the society, if proper opportunities and ~~benefits~~ are provided, they are bound to be the bread earners of the whole family instead of becoming a liability of the society/ state for ever.

As one of the avenues for the income generation programme for the physically Handicapped, it is proposed to provide 500 kiosks during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. There are about 2477 applications of the physically handicapped already pending with Directorate of Social Welfare for the allotment of kiosks. The task is to be completed in coordination with the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and MCD who have to make revision of sites on nominal lease basis. The kiosks are to be taken from these agencies in phase of 100 kiosks every year.

The total approved plan outlay for the VIIth plan 1985-90 is Rs 30.00 lakhs. The approved outlays for the year 1985-86 was Rs.6.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs.10.00 lakhs; due to increase in the construction cost. The approved outlay for the year 1986-87 was Rs.10.00 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs.15.00 lakhs. / The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.15.00 lakhs which is likely to be utilized. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

- 11) Scheme for Petrol Subsidy to physically handicapped persons (Rs.0.05 lakhs)

The scheme of payment of subsidy on the purchase of petrol diesel by the disabled persons owning motorised vehicle which was hitherto implemented by Ministry of Welfare, Government of India has now been transferred to the States/Union Territories vide letter no.11-53/84-HWL dt.19.6. According to these instructions, the Union Territory Admn. is required to make provisions in the Plan budget for meeting the expenditure on this account. During the year 1986-87 no expenditure was incurred. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.0.10 lakhs., but the actual expenditure was to the extent of Rs 0.03 lakh. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.0.10 lakhs which will be utilized, to the extent of Rs.0.05 lakhs; proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.0.05 lakhs.

[The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs10.00 lakhs, but the actual release was Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

(C) WOMEN WELFARE

(12) Work Centres for women (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

Delhi is a fast urban developing complex punctuated with urban slums, J.J. Colonies and resettlement colonies. There are 23 resettlement colonies and 28 notified slums with a total population of about 22 lakhs. In addition, there are almost one lakh jhuggies covering a population of 4 to 5 lakhs. Approximately about 11 lakhs persons have been identified to be below the poverty line and these require immediate and urgent attention for poverty alleviation programme. Every member of the family has to contribute labour at least to maintain the minimum standards for subsistence.

There is, therefore, dire need to augment the family income programme enabling the family members to ensure at least the bare necessity of life. In view of this, it is proposed to set 5 work centres for women in the following resettlement colonies:-

- a) Nand Nagri
- b) Khanpur
- c) Kalyanpuri
- d) Mangolpuri
- e) Sultanpuri

These colonies have been selected because DDA will provide adequate built-up accommodation specially designed to suit the needs of work centres. Only three buildings are ready and will be occupied shortly.

These work centres will have the programme for short-term training facility as well as long-term facility in different remunerative crafts to about 40 to 50 women of the area. On completion of training, women will be provided work on wage basis in their own homes so that they do not find any difficulty in procurement of raw material as well as marketing facility.

The following staffs required to run each centre:-

		Pay Scale (Provised)
a) Senior Instructor	1	Rs. 425-700
b) Junior Instructor	1	Rs. 330-560
c) L.P.C.	1	Rs. 260-400
d) Peon	1	Rs. 196-232
e) Sweeper (Part-time)	1	Rs. 220/- p.m. fixed & consolidated.

Since there was barn on the creation of posts, no expenditure was incurred during the year 1985-86 on the revenue side. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1986-87, the expenditure was Rs. 0.04 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs. 6.30 lakhs, but the actual expenditure was 2.26 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs. 6.50 lakhs which will be utilized in full. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

(13) Establishment of creches (Day Care Centres) for Working Women (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

With the breaking down of the joint family system coupled with increasing cost of living index, rapid urbanisation on a large scale in Delhi, it is becoming increasingly necessary for a number of women to seek gainful employment to supplement the family income. In this situation, when both husband and wife are at work, children are left to fend for themselves. The young children under this situation may go astray and become victims of anti-social activities and turn out to be problem children.

In order to save this situation and to provide a sense of security not only to these children but also to their parents, Dept. of Social Welfare had started six day Care Centres during the Fourth Five Year Plan. This programme was eventually expanded and 5 more Day Care Centres were established during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Thus, at present the Department is running 11 Day Care Centres at the following places:-

- (1) Day Care Centre, Central Market, Gubbali Bagh.
- (2) Day Care Centre, Kajeer Road, Karol Bagh.
- (3) Day Care Centre, T.C. Colony.
- (4) Day Care Centre, Madipur, New Delhi.
- (5) Day Care Centre, B-3/80, Phase-II, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.
- (6) Day Care Centre, Delhi Admn. Flats, Kalyanvas.
- (7) Day Care Centre, A-37/A, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi.
- (8) Day Care Centre, B-1/618, Janak Puri, New Delhi.
- (9) Day Care Centre, C/12, Green Park, New Delhi.
- (10) Day Care Centre, Lady, Harding Medical College, New Delhi.
- (11) Day Care Centre, Shahdara.

During the Annual Plan discussions for the year 1988-89, Planning Commission was of the view that there is a need to expand this programme and thereby to afford relief to the working couples. Realizing the immense utility of Day Care Centres, Planning Commission had also approved an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

It is proposed to start 4 additional Day Care Centres especially in the Trans-Yamuna area during the current year as this area by and large has no such facilities. The following staff will be needed for these four centres on the basis of the existing staffing pattern:-

S.No.	Name of posts	No. of posts	Scale
1.	Basic/Nursery Teacher	4	Rs. 1200-2040
2.	Care Taker	4	Rs. 750-940
3.	Ayah	4	Rs. 750-940
4.	Sweeper (part time)	4	Rs. 200/- (fixed & consolidated)
5.	Chowkidar	4	Rs. 750-940.

The approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the year 1988-89 is being supplemented by Rs. 1.10 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

(14) Strengthening of Anti Dowry Cell (Rs. 1.00 lakhs).

One of the worst social evils affecting the fibre and fabric of the Indian Society today is dowry system. Starting with gifts of affection, it has now become a source of extortion and exploitation. Reports of young women being burnt alive or being pushed to suicide are increasing beyond imagination. In order to create social climate against dowry, an Anti-Dowry Cell was established in the year 1980-81. The scheme envisages anti-dowry propoganda by way of posters, pamphlets, cinema slides and debate in the schools and colleges and other mass media through all India Radio and Television. The scheme also provides for reconciliation and counselling services to be rendered to both the parties.

The following posts were created to run this cell:

		Scale (pre-revised)
a) Reconciliation-cum-guidance Officer.	1	Rs. 650-1200
b) Publicity Officer	1	Rs. 550-900
c) Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560
d) L.D.C.	1	Rs. 260-400

Though a number of cases had been steadily increasing, there have been no investigating machinery attached to this Cell. The details of the cases received in Anti-Dowry Cell are given below :-

1984-85	154
1985-86	190
1986-87	313

Since the reconciliation presupposes through investigation, case study, home visits, meeting both the parties separately and jointly, there is an imperative need to strength this Cell by providing additional staff during the Annual Plan 1987-88. In fact, these posts were agreed to by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1984-85 but due to ban imposed by the Government of India, the posts could not be created. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 has Rs. 1.00 lac, which could not be utilized as the dropped posts were under scrutiny by Administrative Reforms Department. For the year 1988-89, the approved outlay is Rs. 1.00 lakhs but the amount likely to be spent will be Rs. 0.30 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 1 lakhs

(15) Establishment of Women Development Corporation (Rs. 4.00 lacs)

It is now an accepted truism that employment plays a vital role in improving women's status in society. One of the major important strategy advocated during seventh plan for expanding employment & small scale industry employment by ensuring training & reasonable share of credit facilities & other inputs for them.

Delhi is one of the fast developing metropolis of India. During the last four decades, it has witnessed a tremendous increase in its population. From a calm serene and placid city of few lacs, it has grown into a huge commercial industrial and marketing centre with a population of about 75 lacs. With the emphasis on small scale industries including handlooms and handicrafts, Delhi has emerged as one of the largest small scale industrial centre in the country. In the year 1960-61, Delhi had only 8160 units with a

capital investment of 18.13 crores with a turn over of Rs. 55.35 crores. Today, Delhi has an estimated number of 62 thousand industries with a capital investment of Rs. 1200 crores and a turn over of Rs. 3300 crores.

The cornerstone for creating self-employment opportunities is the acquisition of skill by women through vocational training. Delhi has the unique opportunities to provide training infrastructure, through women polytechnic, I.T.I's and other such courses by the voluntary organisations. Another polytechnic i.e. "Kasturba Polytechnic" exclusively for women for imparting courses in Electronic, fashion, textile designing is being set up in Delhi, in consonance with the modern trends in the demands of the industry because electronics has brought about revolution in technology and consumer goods.

Government of India is also encouraging the voluntary organisations for running training courses for women through its grant-in-aid scheme, entitled "Setting up Women's Training Centre Institutions for the Rehabilitation of Women in distress". Central Social Welfare Board/Delhi State Social Welfare Board is also giving grant-in-aid for socio-economic programmes of the women. With a view to impart training in the art of paper machine and paper crafts, a traditional art of Kashmir, Delhi Admn. is running 2 years course in I.T.I. for Women. Main beneficiaries of this training are young girls from middle class families. Directorate of Social Welfare itself is running 45 work centre for women to impart training to the Women in various trades and the basic idea is to equip them in a way that they are able to augment the family income. Thus there is a vast panorama of training facilities for women in Delhi.

To meet the ever-growing needs of new industries, Delhi Admn. has developed quite a large number of industrial estate and flattened factories complex. The administration has also addressed itself to the task of setting up a society for self-employment in industrial sector during the VIIIth Plan in order to use the un-utilized educated unemployed youth- a workforce to reckon with. Almost all these agencies are working in groves and there is no coordinated efforts, what-so-ever.. The women entrepreneur has to run from pillar to post, leaving precious little to find fresh fields and pastures new.

This scenario therefore calls for setting up of a "Women Development Corporation" in the Union Territory of Delhi to oversee the problems that are affecting and impeding the growth of such ventures. The working of the Corporation will be looked after by a Board of Directors appointed by the L.G. The management approach will be three fold :-

(a) To assist these skilled woman who have accommodation but cannot undertake any work due to paucity of funds.

(b) To assist and to enable individuals to earn their livelihood under the scheme prepared by the Corporation.

(c) Tying up the activities of the Corporation with other Departments with a view to arrange financial loans to the women under various schemes implemented by various Departments for the economic upliftment of women.

Aims & Objectives: The Corporation will seek to achieve the following aims and objectives:

- (a) To Plan, promote and undertake, on its own or in collaboration with or through women organisation, as may be approved by the Board, programme of small scale industry, cottage industry and such other business.
- (b) To provide financial assistance especially to women entrepreneurs, and women working in Milk Centres by advancing them in cash or in kind loans under hire-purchase system, either directly or through such agency, organisation or institution as may be approved by the Board.
- (c) To give on hire industrial machinery or equipment.
- (d) To give grants and subsidies and to guarantee loans.
- (e) To coordinate the self-employment schemes/activities being run by Govt. and Voluntary organisations and to act as single door agency for the purpose of providing help to the women entrepreneurs.
- (f) To discharge such other functions as may be prescribed or as are supplemental, incidental or consequential to any of the functions conferred on the Corporation.

Staffing Pattern : The following staff will be required to run this Corporation which is the barest minimum :

(a) Managing Director	1
(b) Investigators	2
(c) L.D.C.	2
(d) U.D.C.	2
(e) Stenographer	1
(f) Accounts Officer	1

Financial Implication:- The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs. 2.00 lacs which will be fully utilized. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 4.00 lacs.

(D) CHILD WELFARE

- (16) Children Village Cottage Home/at Masoodabad
(Najafgarh Block, Manarani Bagh) :- (Revenue
Rs. 6.50 lacs, Capital Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

Ideally the objective should be to provide the children the umbrella of parental love and development of children in their own family set-up and in case of destitute children to place them in Foster Care. However, over the years, our working experience has proved that the number of families which could volunteer for foster care of destitute children are very very limited and choosy, so despite sincere efforts, this practice has also not yielded desirable results. In this situation, the next alternative is setting up of children village cottages home on the pattern of 303 scheme, which is also the cheapest pattern of institutional care. This pattern of institutionalization ensures to a very great extent a family like atmosphere for the children.

At present, two such children Village Homes—one in Lajpat Nagar and the other in Kirti Nagar are functioning with a total capacity of about 220. Both of these institutions are now full to capacity and the constant inflow of the children in impressionable age and destitute in minor age group demands for the setting up of a good number of institutions in the capital.

The working group of Experts constituted at the instance of the Planning Commission to prepare a Perspective Plan for the children over the next 10 yrs. has also recommended to adopt cottage pattern for the younger age group. Therefore, to cope with the requirements of minor destitute children, it is proposed to establish five additional cottage homes in phased manner during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 (one home every year).

Aims and Objects:-

- a) To endeavour for a better deal to meet the special needs of minor destitute and unattached children.
- b) To ensure for their care, maintenance and upbringing in a family like atmosphere.
- c) To give them individual care and attention to meet their physical and emotional needs.
- d) To strive for their normal growth and development through utilisation of community facilities/resources.

- (e) To provide for free boarding, lodging, clothing and other articles of daily requirements.
- (f) To arrange for proper schooling in community atmosphere.
- (g) To provide for case work services to meet with the psychological, emotional and social needs of children and also to make adequate arrangement for periodical medical check-up.
- (h) To make suitable arrangement for recreational and co-curricular activities.

Staffing Pattern :- On the norms of the staff recommended by the Working Group of experts, in its interim report for Children Village Cottage Homes, the following staff shall be required for the establishment of five additional cottage homes:-

	For each Home	Pay scale (pre-revised)
1. Superintendent	1	Rs.650-1200
2. Case Workers	5	Rs.440-750
3. House Mothers/Aunties	11	Rs.250/- p.m. fixed & consolidated
4. U.D.C.	1	Rs.330-560
5. LDC-cum-Storekeeper	1	Rs.250-400
6. Sweeper (Part-time)	4	Rs.220/- p.m. fixed & consolidated
7. Chowkidar	1	Rs.195-232
8. Doctor (Part-time)	1	Rs.400/- p.m. fixed & consolidated.
9. Peon	1	Rs.196-232
10. Nurse	1	Rs.420-700
11. Lady PTI	1	Rs.425-640
12. Lady Basic Teacher	2	Rs.330-560

The approved outlay for the 7th Plan 1985-90 is Rs. 81.00 lacs (revenue). As against the approved outlay of Rs.4.32 lacs for the Annual Plan 85-86 to establish one village cottage home, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1.93 lacs for the reason that the posts could not be created due to ban. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.4.00 lacs, but the expenditure was Rs.3.00 lacs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.5.00 lacs which was utilized in full. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.7.00 lacs which will be utilized to the extent of Rs.6.00 lacs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 6.50 lacs (revenue).

Construction Work . About 45 Bighas of land has been allotted at Village Masodabad (Najafgarh Block) where it is proposed to construct five Children Village Cottage Homes with 50 cottages to accommodate 500 children with an approved outlay of Rs.58.00 (capital) lacs for the 7th five Year Plan 1985-90. The construction of one Village Cottage Home was proposed during the year 1987-88 with an approved outlay of Rs.18.00 lacs. Since the physical possession of the land has not been given to the Department so far, no expenditure was incurred during Annual Plan 1987-88. Similar will be the position during 1988-89. Since frantic efforts are being made to take the possession of the land, a token provision of Rs.1.00 lac is proposed for the annual Plan 1989-90.

17. Observation Home for Boys-II at Kotla Raza Shah
(Revenue Rs.7.00 lacs, capital Rs.1.00 lac.)

During the year 1983-84, the Observation Home for Boys-II was set up at Delhi Gate. A small portion of bldg. of the existing Observation Home (Non-Plan) was occupied for housing the Observation Home No. 11. Consequently, we have not been able to achieve the target and bring the institution in its full swing. We, therefore, propose to continue this scheme as the spill-over scheme during the 7th Plan with the following sanctioned staff:-

Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale (pre-revised)
1. Supt.-cum-District	1	Rs.650-1200
2. Probation Officer (Juvenile)		
2. Psychologist	1	Rs.550-900
3. Matron	1	Rs.330-560
4. UDC	1	Rs. 330-560
5. LDC	1	Rs. 260-400
6. Peon	1	Rs. 196-232
7. Hobby Teacher/ Craft Teacher	3	Rs. 330-560
i) Carpentry		
ii) Painting		
iii) Tailoring		
8. Head caretaker	1	Rs. 225-300
9. Care Taker	14	Rs.200-250
10. Cooks	2	Rs.200-250
11. Sweeper	2	Rs.196-232
12. Mali	1	Rs.196-232
13. Doctor (Part-time)	1	Rs.400/-p.m. (fixed & consolidated)
14. Kitchen helper	2	Rs.196-232

The approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs.33.00 lacs. Against the approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1985-86, the actual expenditure was Rs.3.46 lacs. The approved outlay for the year 1986-87 was Rs.4.32 lacs and the expenditure was Rs.6.00 lacs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.5.00 lacs, but the actual expenditure was Rs.6.09 lacs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.6.00 lacs which will be utilized in full. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.7.00 lacs.

Construction Work: Ministry of Urban Development, GOI has finally allotted two plots measuring 1.5 acres and 0.19 acre at Delhi Gate. The Govt. of India has been paid a sum of Rs.13.52 lacs during the year 1987-88 for this purpose.

The approved outlay for the 7th Plan is Rs. 33.00 lacs (capital). A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lac was approved for the Annual Plan 1986-87 and the expenditure was Rs.0.21 lac. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.10.00 lacs, but the actual expenditure was Rs.13.52 lacs on account of cost of land paid to Govt. of India. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.2.00 lacs, but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.3.10 lacs. A token provision of Rs.1.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(10) Children Home at Holambi Khurd. (Revenue Rs.3.90 lacs
Capital Rs.1.00 lacs.)

Our priority and the area of major thrust during the 7th Plan is Child Welfare. Following the Delhi Administration request for additional Children Homes, the Working Group of Experts was set up in August, 1983 on the advice of the Planning Commission to prepare a perspective plan for the institutional growth for children over the next 10 years.

Children Act, 1960 provides for the establishment of Children Home for care, education and training of the neglected, destitutes and vagrant children. As per these statutory provisions, three Children Homes for Boys are functioning on the non-plan side in the Union Territory of Delhi with a total sanctioned capacity of 600 children. At present, the total strength of children in these homes is 1150 which means that the strength has almost been doubled and manifestly this over-crowding has created acute problem of accommodation inadequacy of staff and funds, thus breaking all the norms fixed for running such institutions. All facilities of these Homes have been stretched to breaking point and hence there is an urgent need for setting up additional Children Homes.

With a view to provide additional capacity and to reduce the over-crowding in the existing institutions, it is proposed to set up two more Children Homes for age group 12 to 16 years as per the rules of the Delhi Children Rules, 1961 in addition to Children Homes approved during Annual Plan 1984-85.

Aims & Objectives:-

- a) To provide care and protection to the Children sent to its care by a Child Welfare Board/Children Court etc;
- b) To provide free boarding and lodging and other necessities of life to the inmates;
- c) To provide education to all educable children within the institutions or in the community schools as the case may be;
- d) To provide intensive case work facilities for diagnosing the problems of children and to adopt suitable remedial measures.
- e) To change the behaviour pattern of the children through recreational, cultural and educational mode.
- f) To provide vocational training facilities in the various crafts to make them economically independent and ultimately to rehabilitate them in the society as a socially satisfying individual.

Staffing Pattern:- The following staff has been sanctioned for each Children Home.

Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale(Pre-revised)
1. Superintendent	1	Rs.650-1200
2. Case Worker	2	Rs.440-750
3. Craft Teacher/ Instructor	2	Rs.330-560
4. TGT	1	Rs.440-750
5. U.D.C.	1	Rs.330-560
6. L.D.C.	1	Rs.260-480
7. P.T.I.	1	Rs.425-640
8. Care Taker	6	Rs.200-250
9. Cook	3	Rs.200-250
10. Sweeper(Part-time)	3	Rs.200/-p.m.(fixed & consolidated.)

The approved outlay for the 7th Plan 1985-90 is Rs.110.00 lacs. Due to ban on the creation of posts imposed by Govt. of India, the posts could not be created during 1985-86. Due to non-availability of suitable buildings we have set up only two Children Homes during 1986-87. Against the approved outlay of Rs.22.00 lacs for 4 Children Homes for the Annual Plan 1986-87, the expenditure on 2 Children Homes was Rs.5.90 lac. The Approved Outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-89 was Rs.17.00 lacs and the actual expenditure was Rs. 4.45lacs. The Approved Outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.7.00 lacs which will be utilized to the extent of Rs.7.70 lacs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.8.90 lacs.

Construction work:

Since 9 acres of land is available at village Holumbi Khurd, we propose to construct four Children Homes on this piece of land. The approved outlay for the purpose for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs.70.00 lacs. The approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs could not be utilized for want of approach road. The approved outlay for the year 1986-87 was Rs.10.00 lacs, but the actual expenditure was Rs.12.70 lacs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.10.00 lacs, but the actual expenditure was Rs.1.69 lacs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.2.00 lacs, but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.0.60 lac. Boundry wall has since been constructed. The detailed layout plan and drawings are under preparation with PWD. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.1.00 lac.

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(19) Medical Care Units (Rs. 13.60 lacs)

(Two Medical Care Units approved during 1964-65 spill over to the 7th Plan and two more units to be set up during 7th Plan)

Children both male and female entering the portals of residential institutions are normally physically weak, sick and pampered and require immediate close attention for medical care and indoor facilities. It was with this avowed object that while constructing complexes of institutions at Alipur and Nari Niketan Complex at Tihar, medical care units with indoor capacity of 20 beds were also constructed. The Alipur Complex has about 1000 children and similar is the situation in the complex of female institutions at Tihar. In order to provide medical care to the inmates round the clock in both these complexes, where buildings are already ready. Two Medical Care Units have been set up during 1966-67, with the following sanctioned staff:-

Names of posts	No. of posts	Pay Scale (pre-revised)
1. Doctor CBMD-II	1	Rs.730-1300 non-practising allowance 33% Minimum Rs.150/-
2. Trained Nurse B-Grade (Female)	2	Rs.425-640
3. Male Nurse B-Grade (For GFD & maintenance of medical stores)	1	Rs.425-640
4. LDC-cum-Registration Clerk	1	Rs.260-400
5. Ayah/Nursing Orderly	2	Rs.196-232
6. Sweeper	2	Rs.196-232

In addition to the above two Medical Care Units have been set-up viz. one in Govt. Lady Noyce School for Deaf at Delhi Gate and the other at Avantika Complex for Mentally Retarded.

The approved outlay for the 7th Plan 1965-68 is Rs.40.00 lacs. Since there was harm on the creation of posts, the approved outlay of Rs.6.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1965-66 could not be utilised. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1966-67 was Rs.10.00 lacs but the actual expenditure was Rs.1.00 lacs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1967-68 is Rs.11.00 lacs but the actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.7.05 lacs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1968-69 is Rs.12.00 lacs, which will be utilized in full. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1969-70 is Rs. 13.60 lacs.

20. Acquisition of land and constn. of bldgs. for Home for Healthy Children of Leprosy Patients (Boys & Girls) at Magazin Road (Nil).

A Home for Healthy Children of Leprosy Patients (Boys) is functioning at 1-Magazine Road, Khyber pass in a rented building. It is a dilapidated building. The land on which the building exists was given on lease to M/s Northern India Film Storage Ltd; for a period of 35 years. The lease period has since been expired. The case for the transfer of land has been taken up with the Ministry of Works & Housing, G.O.I.

A token provision of Rs. 0.50 lacs approved for the Annual Plan 1987-88 could not be utilized. The approved outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs.2.00 lacs which is likely to be utilized as the land in question is under dispute. No outlay is, therefore, proposed for the annual Plan 1989-90.

21. Establishment of two After Care Homes. (One for Boys and other for Girls) (Rs.1.00 lac).

At present under the After Care Services, two After Care Homes-one for the Boys and other for the Girls are functioning under the Directorate. The institutions were set up as far back as in 1958 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After Care programme with the object of completing the process of rehabilitation of the beneficiaries/inmates of both the custodial and non-custodial children institutions.

The present After Care Home for Boys, with a capacity of 100 beneficiaries is not in a position to provide admissions in a regular basis to all these children inmates of children institutions/homes, who after completion of their age of 18 years, are found to be in need of after care services to complete their process of rehabilitation.

Obviously, there should not be a more paradoxical position, when for want of accommodation, many deserving boys, who are in dire need of after care services cannot find with certainty a berth in the existing Home on the completion of their term/period of stay in the children homes.

To plug this gap, and to meet the increasing demand for placement in the after care services as envisaged and statutorily provided for in the Children Act, 1960 (as amended by the Children Act, 1978), it was proposed that two after care homes, one for the boys and the other for the girls, may be established during the 7th plan 1985-90. However, one after care home for Boys was to be set up during the Annual Plan 1985-87 with an approved outlay of Rs.4.00 lacs and Rs.2.00 lacs for 87-88

which could not be utilised due to non-availability of suitable rented buildings. Approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.1.38 lac but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.3.18 lac. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.1.38 lac.

22. Scheme of State Award to an Individual and Institution for meritorious work in the field of Child Welfare. (Rs.65 lacs.)

The enunciation of the National Policy for children by the Govt. of India in 1974 was one of the most significant developments in the field of child welfare. The policy declared in unambiguous terms that nation is responsible for the nurture and solicitude of the children and they are the nation's supremely important asset. The celebration of International Year of the Child in the year 1979 was another milestone in espousing the cause of children and promoting the well-being of children on a massive scale.

With a view to recognise the services of the dedicated, devoted and imbued with the missionary zeal individuals and voluntary institution/Govt. run institutions engaged in the field of Child Welfare. It is proposed to institute a scheme of State award to an individual and institution for meritorious work in the field of Child Welfare in pursuance of the recommendations of the State Children Board meeting held in June, 1985.

These awards will also be open for Govt. run institutions. Aims & objectives are:-

- a) To recognise and appreciate the services of the individuals and institutions engaged in the field of child welfare.
- b) To bring such individuals/institutions into forefront so that the example of their successful struggle/hard work in the case of despite certain limitations, could inspire the other individuals/institutions.
- c) To encourage other prospective individuals/voluntary organisations to come forward for the care, protection, education and rehabilitation of needy, orphan, destitute and handicapped children.

Nature of Awards are:-

1. Award for an individual will consist of the following.-
 - a) A cash award prize of Rs.10,000/-.
 - b) A certificate of recognition.
2. Award for an Institution will consist of the following:-
 - a) A cash prize of Rs. 50,000/-.
 - b) A certificate of meritorious work.

Procedure of Selection :- Selection will be made by the State Level Selection Committee constituted on the pattern of National Selection Committee.

Criteria for selection of Institutions:- The Institutions should be those that are not entirely Govt. funded. They could be Govt. aided or otherwise. The Institutions should have been in the field of a Child Welfare for some years and should have to their record, a good performance in the field. The branches of institutions working independently will also qualify for selection for the award. The selection will be made solely in the basis of quality of performance and the number of children covered by the performance.

For Individuals :- The individuals to be selected for the award should have worked for the cause of the children for some year. The sole basis of selection will be the quality of work performed by the individual for the cause of the children and its significance for the cause.

Guidelines for State Award for Child Welfare :- The qualitative work done by the Institution/individual should be assessed as much as the amount of work as quantified in terms of number of children benefitted over a period of time.

2. The scheme of State Award for Child Welfare is to be implemented in such a way as to foster voluntary efforts, particularly in areas where voluntary action is not adequately forthcoming. Therefore, new organisations/should also/ be considered for State Award in terms of quality and quantity of work done by them. Similarly, efforts by individuals, in uncovered areas, although on a small scale should be considered for state Award.

The approved outlay for this scheme during the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.3.20 lacs and the expenditure was to the tune of Rs.3.12 lac. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.3.20 lac and the actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.3.12 lac. Since the amount of award has been enhanced i.e. Rs.50,000 for the institutions and Rs.10,000/- for the individual. The total expenditure will be Rs.3.65 lac against the approved outlay of Rs.3.20 lac for the Annual Plan 1988-89. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.3.65 lac.

23. Strengthening of Staff at Children Institutions
(Rs.5.50 lacs)

Children are the supreme human resources and, therefore, their all-round development has been accorded the highest priority. The National Policy of Children has laid great stress on the care and provision of welfare services to the destitute, neglected, delinquent, orphan, physically and mentally handicapped children. Our focus in the 7th Plan 1985-90 is, therefore, on the children welfare.

(and also small organisations)

At present, Delhi administration is running 22 residential institutions both statutory & non-statutory for the care and promotion of all categories of children. Our long experience in the working of these institutions has revealed that caretaking staff provided in these homes is highly inadequate. Hygienic conditions are also far from satisfactory. The cooking arrangements of food also depict the same situation. This unhappy scenario emanates from the basic bare fact that staff provided for these essential services is not as per needs and goals set forth for these institutions. Hon'ble Lt. Governor during his visits to these institutions has also taken note of inefficiency of this category of staff and has sanctioned posts on daily wages, as a stop-gap arrangement.

With a view to bring about improvement in these services, the following posts have been created :-

Name of posts	No. of posts	Pay Scale (Pre-revised)
1. Caretakers	19	Rs. 200-250
2. Chowkidar	7	Rs. 196-232
3. Cook	3	Rs. 200-250
4. Peon	2	Rs. 196-232
5. Sweeper	11	Rs. 200/-p.m. (fixed & consolidated)
6. Dhabbi (Part Time)	1	Rs. 220/-p.m. (fixed & consolidated)
7. House Aunties	5	Rs. 250/-p.m. (fixed & consolidated)
8. Drivers	6	Rs. 260-350

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs. 2.15 lakhs but since these posts were not sanctioned, no expenditure was incurred during 1987-88. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs. 5.50 lakhs which will be fully utilized. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

E. WELFARE OF POOR AND DESTITUTE

Expansion of Old Age Assistance (Rs.12.50 lakhs)

The fibre and fabric of Delhi city has undergone a sea change during the last three decades. From a calm, quiet, serene and placid city of few lakhs, Delhi has become a vast urban growing complex with a population of well over 62 lakhs generating all kinds of social problems. One among the plethora is the problem of the old & aged.

The joint family system, once the sanctum sanctorum of society, has crumbled down with the result that the old and the aged are neglected. Individualism, added with the philosophy of eat, drink and be merry has led to the miserable plight of the aged. They are no longer loved, needed and desired and this has created despondency and desperation among them. The generational gap, kind of grudge and growl, is also responsible for this sorry state of affairs.

Keeping the above factors in view, a scheme for the old age assistance was instituted in 1975 to provide financial assistance @ Rs.50/- P.M. (revised to Rs.60/- from 1.4.82) and now Rs.100/- P.M. w.e.f. 1.4.87 to the aged persons who are above the age of 60 years and are bonafide resident of Delhi. The idea is to provide social security till death by way of financial assistance.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the scheme was expanded to cover a target of 1250 beneficiaries, in addition to 900 beneficiaries on the non-plan side. This coverage has now gone to about 14000 beneficiaries on the plan side.

The report of the Committee on poverty line in Delhi brought out in December, 1981 has recommended that the Social Security measures being provided by the Delhi Admn. for all, diseased, handicapped and old should be strengthened. We, therefore, propose to cover 1000 additional beneficiaries during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Staffing Pattern:- The scheme was implemented in 1975. Some staff was created under this scheme which is inadequate. In the absence of the adequate staff, it is becoming very difficult to push the scheme through efficiently. Things have come to such a pass now, that it is imperative to create the following staff for Old Age Assistance scheme which is the barest minimum:-

<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale (Pre-revised)</u>
1. Dy. Welfare Officer	1	Rs. 550-900
2. Investigator	1	Rs. 260-400
3. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 260-400
4. Peon	1	Rs. 196-232

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Since the posts could not be created due to ban and the target of 1000 beneficiaries could not be achieved, the actual expenditure was Rs.1.00 lakhs during the year 1985-86. Administrative Reforms Department has undertaken study of staff requirements. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.8.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs.5.57 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.7.00 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs.11.41 lakhs. The rate of assistance has been enhanced from Rs.60/- to Rs.100/-. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.12.50 lakhs which will be utilized in full. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.12.50 lakhs.

25) Construction of Home for the Aged & Infirm Persons at Masoodabad (Najafgarh Block) (Rs.1.00 lakhs)

To provide relief to the neglected and unattached aged and infirm persons, a residential institution was set up in 1971 in a rented building. It is proposed to construct Block of tenements at Village Masoodabad where land is available with us. The classification of these blocks shall be one for unattached single female and the other block for 25 couples.

The approved outlay for this purpose during the 7th Plan 1985-90 is Rs.40.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87, 1987-88 to the tune of Rs.2.00 lakhs remained unutilised as the physical possession of land was not given to the Department similar will be the position during 1988-89. Since all our efforts are being made to take over the land, it may materialize by the end of this year. Token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

(F) CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(26) Prison Welfare/Case work services in Central Jail, Tihar (Rs.4.10 lakhs)

Since the time immemorial, the prison has been considered to be the right place for the offenders. Nobody ever tried to deeve and study the individuals temparement, intellect, attitude and the circumstances which may have driven the offenders to break the law-if at all.

The march of civilization, coupled with the social scientists and the psychologists have proved beyond doubt that an individual who beaks the law and commits a wrong or at any particular moment shows abnormal behaviour is not a criminal by birth. Man is essentially the victim of circumstances and, therefore, the social workers have to dive deep into the motivation leading a persons to deviation.

It has been rightly realised that crime prevention and rehabilitation of the offenders are the most important factors which can bring about reduction in the crime rate, but all this required patience and tolerance, concerted efforts with the prisoners, his family and the society at large. Our experience

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with the hardened criminals has revealed that they do not like to be confined within the four walls of the prison provided they are given opportunity to rehabilitate themselves socially, psychologically and economically in the society. Good conduct prisoners probation Release Act (GCPPR) Act, and the probation services are indicative of the fact that 80% of the criminals if given an opportunity in the right direction, can amend themselves as law abiding citizens. It is also realised that every one has certain inherent useful, productive and socially desirable potentials which need to be activated to make a deviant behaviour to become socially useful. This has also been realised that many a times, the law is seen to be Blind Circumstantial evidence can often paint a picture which may be quite contrary to the facts and may make or mar a person's career and not only the career of one individual but career of the entire family.

With this object in view, the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration started prison welfare services with one prison welfare officer in 1960 in the Central Jail, Tihar. At present, there are three Prison Welfare Officers.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the committee constituted by the Administration of Delhi in 1981 and to enlarge the scope of prison welfare services, we had proposed a scheme of a full fledged prison welfare/case work services, which was accepted by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1984-85.

To implement this scheme effectively and earnestly and in proper perspective, the following staff has since been created,

Name of the post	No. of posts	Grade(pre-revised)
1. Dy. Chief Prison Welfare Officer	1	Rs.550-900
2. Prison Welfare Officer/ Case Worker	10	Rs.440-750
3. U.D.C.	1	Rs.330-560
4. L.D.C.	1	Rs.260-400
5. Peon	1	Rs.196-232
6. Sweeper(Pt. time)	1	Rs.220/- P.M. (fixed & consolidated)

A reference has been made to Govt. of India for the creation of a post of Chief Prison Welfare Officer in the scale of Rs.1100-1600 ((pre-revised) and the orders are expected to be issued shortly.

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The Prison Welfare Officer/Case Worker will be given conveyance allowances of Rs.150/- P.M. fixed to facilitate their contact with the family members of the prisoners and other multifarious activities. Against the approved outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1986-87, the actual expenditure was Rs.0.50 lakh. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.3.50 lakhs, but the actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.2.9 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.4.00 lakhs which will be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.4.10 lakhs.

(27) Repatriation of Beggars (Rs.0.50 lakhs)

Beggary is a major social problem in Delhi. Begging is a cognizable offence under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 as extended to Union Territory of Delhi. The Act provides for the detention training and employment of Beggars.

One of the most important measures of rehabilitation of beggars is to repatriate them to their native States. This is beneficial in two ways. It not only facilitates rehabilitation but it also helps Delhi Administration to reduce the congestion and overflow of beggars in various residential homes and help in providing better services to them during their detention period. The Administration had addressed to this task energetically and has taken up the question of repatriation of beggars with the respective States. /enthusiastically and

The approved outlay for the 7th Plan 1985-90 is Rs.5.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.1.00 lakh and the expenditure was Rs.0.35 lakh. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.1.00 lakh but the actual expenditure was Rs.0.25 lakh. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.0.50 lakh which will be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.0.50 lakh.

(28) Construction work at Tihar Beggar Complex (Nil)

The approved outlay for the 7th Plan is Rs.88.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs.33.57 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.45.50 lakhs but the expenditure was to the tune of Rs.23.52 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.14.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs.21.35 lakhs. The buildings along with land has since been transferred to Central Jail for keeping security staff as per the decision of the Executive Council. No plan outlay is, therefore, proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

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(29) Construction of building for Beggar Home (Diseased) in Jawa Kutir Complex (Rs.2.50 lakhs)

For the care and treatment of diseased beggars, a diseased beggar home was set up in 1972 with a capacity of 100 beggars in the Jawa Kutir Complex at Poor House where medical facilities were available which they need most. Since sufficient land is available in the Complex, it is proposed to construct our own building to cater to the needs of diseased beggars. A token provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1988-89 but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.4.15 lakhs. The detailed plan and drawings are under preparation. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.2.50 lakhs.

(30) Development of land and boundary wall and construction of Beggar Home at Lampur (Rs.12.00 lakhs)

About 97 bighas of land was acquired under the Land Holding Ceiling Act and two Beggar Homes were proposed to be constructed on this piece of land during Sixth Plan. 10 tabular structures have been complete and two beggar homes shifted in these structures. The 2nd phase of construction of 12 tabular structures to accommodate one more beggar home, the Administrative Block, Training Classes and Kitchen Block is to be constructed during 7th Plan 1985-90 with an approved outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs. The work is fairly in progress. The actual expenditure was Rs.17.34 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1984-86. The approved outlay for 1986-87 was Rs.15.50 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs.8.77 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.15.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs.24.67 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.3.00 lakhs but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.5.70 lakhs. All the work except staff quarters and construction of overhead tank has been completed. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.12.00 lakhs.

31) Acquisition of land for construction of building for other institutions (Nil)

At present, special school, which is meant for delinquent children, is being run in the premises of Observation Home for Boys where neglected children are housed. This is not a healthy practice to keep the delinquents with the neglected. But in the absence of proper building for keeping the delinquents, we have presently no option but to keep them together. There has been serious criticism by the Working Group of Experts set up at the instance of the Planning Commission to prepare plan for institutional growth for children over next 10 years. Thus there is a need to construct a suitable building for special school.

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It would be prudent to acquire land for the construction of buildings for these institutions. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is Rs.12.00 lakhs for the acquisition of land for the institution but the actual expenditure was Rs.4.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.16.00 lakhs on account of purchase of 2 acres of land from DDA which will be utilized in full. No outlay has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

- 32) Construction of Reception-cum-Classification Centre and Renovation of Existing hospital building in Poor House Complex (Seva Kutir) Rs.1.00 lakhs)

Reception-cum-Classification Centre and the hospital building in Sewa Kutir (Poor House) Complex at Kingsway Camp have long been unsafe for human habitation. The condition of these buildings have fast been deteriorating after the floods in 1978 and the buildings have started sinking. These are very old buildings and were already in dilapidated condition and now they have reached a stage when repairs are not possible and these have to be demolished and reconstructed. However, wherever possible, renovation will be done and demolition avoided.

The approved outlay for the 7th Plan 1989-90 for this purpose is Rs.20.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs.4.73 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1985-86. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.2.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs.5.69 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.5.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.1.88 lakhs. A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

- 33) Construction of building & other works in the Nari Niketan Complex, Tihar (Rs.6.00 lakhs)

This building has almost been completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan period but the development works including the boundary partition of big halls etc. still remain to be done and hence this project has to spill over during the Seventh Plan also. Against the approved outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86, the actual expenditure was Rs.4.56 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.1.00 lakh but the actual expenditure was Rs.3.33 lakhs. Since overhead tank and other works are to be undertaken, a provision of Rs.9.00 lakhs was approved for the Annual Plan 1987-88 but the actual expenditure was Rs.31.35 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.2.00 lakhs but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.9.72 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.6.00 lakhs.

G) MISCELLANEOUS

Grand-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations (Rs.7.00 lakhs)

The dawn of Independence brought in its wake a new sense of urgency to mitigate the sorrows and sufferings of the oppressed, suppressed and depressed sections of the society. The National leaders felt and felt rightly that for the emancipation of the people from old traditions and prejudices, want and hunger, the energies of all sections of society be

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harnessed. The creation of Central Social Welfare Board in fifties symbolized the recognition of the role that the voluntary organisations could play in this gigantic task.

The voluntary organisations have played a pioneering role in providing variety of welfare services to the needy, poor, destitute and neglected women and children. In tune with this policy, Directorate of Social Welfare gives grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations engaged in the field of welfare of children, women welfare and welfare of physically handicapped.

Delhi Grant to Social Welfare Institutions/Organisations Rules, 1975 have been amended in April, 1982. The most poignant and significant aspect of this amendment is:-

- a) The grants for recurring expenditure for maintenance of non-institutions have been raised from 70% to 90%
- b) The grant, for recurring expenditure for maintenance of residential institutions have gone up from 50% to 90%. The rules have been liberalised to give impetus to the welfare programme undertaken by the voluntary organisations.

While formulating a strategy to tackle emerging social problems, our focus should necessarily be maximum community participation which is vital for the successful implementation of any welfare programme. The support of public can be enlisted through voluntary organisations who by virtue of their dedication and commitment, are very close to the community at large. It is, therefore, proposed to expand grant-in-aid programme during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90.

The approved outlay for the 7th Plan 1985-90 is Rs.10.00 lakhs. Against the approved outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86, the actual expenditure was Rs.1.50 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.2.00 lakhs which was utilised in full. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.2.00 lakhs but the actual expenditure was Rs.3.50 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.7.00 lakhs which will be fully utilised. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

- 35) Provision of additional facilities in the existing buildings occupied by the institutions run under the Directorate of Social Welfare (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

During the last some decade, there has been a rapid expansion of the activities of Department of Social Welfare with various types of new institutions of residential nature coming up to cover the neglected children, delinquent children, non-affected children of leprosy patients, children

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of denotified tribes, institutions for women, beggar homes, homes for the leprosy affected, after care homes, etc. etc. These institutions are located in different parts of Delhi. There are as many as 42 institutions of residential nature accommodating the children, women, beggars, physically handicapped and others.

These buildings need additional provision of facilities such as construction of new WCs, bathrooms, laying down of sewer lines, replacement of doors and windows, provision of overhead water tanks, reconstruction of the dangerous portions of the buildings and major fittings including electrical fittings etc. These additions are necessary because of the fact that the number of inmates have considerably increased over the years, though the buildings were meant for specific number of beneficiaries. Things have come to such a pass that it is absolutely essential now to provide these facilities to the inmates so as to maintain hygienic conditions upto the desired standard as it is our bounden responsibility to provide congenial and conducive atmosphere to the destitute, abandoned and neglected children and women, physically handicapped, mentally retarded persons, beggars etc.

The scheme has already been agreed to by the Planning Commission or its inclusion in the Annual Plan 1986-87 by making intersectoral readjustment upto the tune of Rs.50.00 lakhs out of the existing plan allocation earmarked to the Administration for the Annual Plan 1986-87. During the Annual Plan 1986-87, we have, therefore, proposed the adjustment of Rs.25.00 lakhs only. During the consecutive years of the 7th Plan, the break-up of our requirements under this scheme will be as under:-

1987-88	Rs.30.00 lakhs
1988-89	Rs.20.00 lakhs
1989-90	Rs.10.00 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Rs.60.00 lakhs

Thus for the remaining period of 7th Plan, an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs only will be the minimum possible requirement under this scheme. There are as many as 43 such institutional buildings in which the provision of additional facilities is required. Against the approved outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1987-88, the actual expenditure was Rs.15.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.20.00 lakhs but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.37.67 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

36) Drug Abuse Prevention and Co-ordination Unit (Rs.5.50 lakhs)

The wide spread of abuse of drugs has become a human tragedy. Drugs entice, captivate and ultimately destroy people from all walks of life and from all strata of society. Drug abuse leads to corruption, violence, thefts, terrorism and also threaten the political stability of nation.

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The growing menace of drug abuse is one of the most serious threats to the health and future of our youth today. The perpetrators need to be dealt with the utmost emphasis and firmness and the victims with care, understanding and patience. Neglect or indifference at this stage can be fatal to the vitality of the nation.

According to the experts and a rough estimate at least 0.5% of the population of Delhi are "smack" addicts alone. The total number of drug addicts is estimated to be one lakh or more in Delhi and it has become, according to a senior Police Officer, a menace, second only to terrorism. The largest number belong to the age group of 20-29 years followed by 30-39 years. Out of this population of drug addicts, it is about 60% who had studied up to higher secondary, 20% illiterate and about 20% graduates and above. Approximately, half of the population of drug addicts are married persons having their family responsibilities.

Steps to be taken:- This challenging battle is now to be fought from all corners and jointly by different Departments, voluntary organisations and individuals at large. The following steps need to be taken:-

- a) Out-patient treatment of drug addicts,
- b) Placement of drug addicts in various de-addiction clinics of Govt. hospitals, private hospitals or through the detoxification through camps;
- c) Follow-up of detoxified patients and
- d) Rehabilitation.

Patients who are treated from P.P.D. are well motivated, those who have taken small quantities of drug and where their family members can constantly supervise the patients at home. Under follow-up programme, after 1-2 weeks of their detoxification, the patients are to be called for follow-up counselling, group therapy, behaviour therapy and family therapy.

Therefore, the problem of rehabilitation of the patients is a gigantic task. The drug addict after de-addiction has to be sent back to his profession, school or college or the employer where readjustment has got to be changed up so that the problem of mal-adjustment may not crop up at any stage to bring him back to the menace of drug addiction.

Thus, there is a big role of all the agencies working in the field of drug de-addiction in the total rehabilitation of the drug addicts whether it is police/law enforcement agency, the Medical Department, hospitals, the social voluntary organisations or the public at large. This is true that number of hospitals of the Government autonomous bodies and private organisations are doing lot of services in drug-de-addiction and simultaneously the voluntary organisations and aided organisations are also doing lot of follow up and rehabilitation work with the drug addicts.

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Now, what is necessary, is that there should be closer liaison between the different agencies—those of law enforcement, detoxification, follow up care and those involved in building awareness. This will facilitate sharing of experience and will avoid duplication of efforts, guard against repetition of pitfalls faced by one or another agency and will also facilitate a proper feed-back and monitoring mechanism to streamline the activities.

Needs for a nodal and coordinating agency:- Apparently, when so many agencies i.e. law enforcement agencies, medical agencies and voluntary agencies are already working in the field, there is dire need that there should be some Nodal Agency to coordinate the activities of all the agencies as well as to publicise the abuse of drug-addiction and the ways and means for its de-addiction and rehabilitation measures for the victims etc. The Government of India has desired that the Social Welfare Department should act as the nodal agency in the U.T. of Delhi and, therefore, we had already assumed our responsibilities by organising drug-de-addiction camps and by coordinating with other agencies but the required infrastructure for this coordination and liaison work as well as the publicity and propoganda work has not been created so far.

The following posts have been sanctioned for running the Cell:-

1.	Coordination Officer	1	Rs.3500-5000
2.	Research Assistant	1	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Project Operator-cum-Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
4.	U.D. C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
5.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
6.	L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.4.00 lakhs but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.4.70 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.5.50 lakhs.

37) New Scheme

Establishment of Half-Way Home for the Cured Mental Patients discharged from the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahdara (Rs.40 lakhs)

Dimension of Problem: The Delhi Administration is running a Hospital for Mental Diseases (In door and out door) at Shahdara which is situated in a Complex of 30 acres of land. This Hospital was set up some times in sixties. The hospital is providing all facilities of treatment/medical care, feeding, lodging, clothing and bedding to the indoor patients requiring long term treatment.

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There are many patients who have been cured since the inception of this Hospital, but the pitiable plight is that even after the cure of their mental diseases, the family members of such patients have not been accepting them and in the absence of any socio-economic rehabilitation programme, though almost cured, have no place to go. Obviously the patients cannot be thrown on the road and, therefore, they have stayed on in the hospital.

With a view to rehabilitate such cured mental cases, the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Admn. had framed a scheme of 'Half Way Home' during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and this scheme was included in the Draft Annual Plan for the year 1985-86. The Planning Commission was of the view that since these cured mental cases require constant medical care and supervision, the medical authorities should have a separate wing away from the mental hospital and should make out a programme of rehabilitation of such cases discharged from the Mental Hospital. Consequently, the scheme was shifted to the Medical Sector.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the writ petition of Sh. B.R. Kapoor and others Vs. Union of India has now again taken a decision that the social rehabilitation of such cured and discharged mental cases should be looked after by the Social Welfare Department. The fact is that the mental hospital in such cases is hardly the congenial place to keep such persons and the discharged cases need to be provided with the healthy environment for their proper growth. The changed environment would provide better opportunities to the cured mental patients for inculcating a feeling that they are normals and a productive unit of the society.

With this object in view, as well as the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Social Welfare Department has now to shoulder the responsibility of such cured mental cases who have none to fall back upon. The Social Welfare Department of Delhi Admn. has, therefore, to set up a separate institution for the rehabilitation of those patients who have recovered from their mental illness and have no place and job to go back to.

Staffing Pattern:- The following staff is required to run Half Way Home:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay Scale (Pre-revised)
1.	Superintendent	1	Rs. 1100-1600
2.	Sr. Psychiatric Social Worker	2	Rs. 550-900
3.	Ward Master/Nursing Sister	2	Rs. 550-900
4.	Staff Nurse	15	Rs. 425-700 plus Rs. 41/- allowance.

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S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay Scale(pre-revis
5.	U.D.C.	1	Rs. 330-560
6.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 260-400
7.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-560
8.	Ward Boys/Ayah	18	Rs. 196-232
9.	Peon/Chowkidar	4	Rs. 196-232
10.	Sweeper	4	Rs. 196-232
11.	Cook	2	Rs. 200-250

Capacity:- The maximum capacity of the institution will be 125. The scheme in principle had already been agreed to by the Planning Commission with an approved outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs for the VIIth Five Year Plan though the scheme was subsequently shifted to Medical sector. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 1989-90 is Rs.10.00 lakhs on the Revenue side.

Construction of building: One of the essential pre-requisite for the establishment of Half Way Home((Rehabilitation Centre) is the suitable accommodation. There is a big chunk of land of 15 acres lying vacant between G.T.B.. Hospital Compound wall and residential colony of H.M.D. The land is fairly levelled and suitable for the construction of buildings required for the Rehabilitation Centre. A plot of 4 acres of land has been earmarked for this purpose. The building requirements are as under:-

Building requirements:-

1. For male: Barracks 6 numbers to accommodate 20 persons in each barracks (Totall 120 persons).
2. W.C. Block : 2 numbers
3. Kitchen block : 2 numbers
4. Administrative Block : 1 number
5. Recreation-cum-Dinning Room : 1 number
6. M.I. Room : 1 number
7. Residential accommodation for essential staff : - 2 type -2 Quarters including kitchen and bath.
-2 type -11 Quarter including kitchen and bath.

Female-Block: : Exactly the same accommodation as per male will have to be provided for female inmates also.

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The total covered area for male and female blocks works out to 32,000 sq. fts. The estimated cost of construction including provision of water, electricity, sewerage, over-head and underground tanks as worked out by P.W.D. will be to the tune of Rs.55.00 lakhs. It will take about 2 years to complete the project.

The proposed outlay on the capital side for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

H) N.D.M.C.

- 38) Opening of a residential-cum-day boarding school "Aanchal" for Mentally Retarded Children (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

To achieve the multiple goals of education viz. personal, economic, social, political and cultural, for all round development of the child, it is necessary that equal opportunities should be provided to all possessing different linguistic, social, cultural and mentally retarded. The early formative childhood years are of great importance, as formation of personal habit and attitude begins early in life. The lack of professional guidance may result in permanent undesirable personality traits. Therefore, there is great need to pay more attention to those who are mentally retarded or abnormal.

To mentally improve those children and make them good citizen of tomorrow, it is essential to provide special schooling facilities with specialized staff and equipments so that they may also develop and be able to be self-supporting physically and financially and in particular develop:-

- i) Sense of value as a person;
- ii) Confidence in one's ability to do and to face unfamiliar situation;
- iii) Assurance that others will supplement his efforts as needed;
- iv) Sense of security and
- v) Encouragement and direction in efforts and recognition of his achievements.

Unfortunately, there is no such institution run either by private or public body to provide diagnostic/clinical/educative facilities to the mentally retarded children in the N.D.M.C. jurisdiction. Since there is an acute need of such an institution and there is a nucleus available in the N.D.M.C. in the form of child guidance clinic to provide basic facilities. It is proposed to open a Residential-cum-Day-Boarding School for Mentally Retarded Children for which land is also available during 1987-88.

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The construction of the building has already been started in Chaqakyapuri. Rs.32.00 lacs has been spent during the year 1987-88. An amount of Rs.25.00 lacs has been approved for the year 1988-89. It is expected that the building will be completed by the end of 1988-89. Rs.25.00 lacs will be required in R.E. as material & equipments are to be purchased. Rs.50.00 lacs will be required for 1989-90.

Physical Targets to be achieved during
the year 1988-89 and 1989-90

- a) Completion of construction of the building.
- b) Installation and commissioning of equipments and other specialized material for the school.
- c) Recruitment of specialised teaching staff and therapists.
- d) Starting the school initially with 50 children in the current year and ensure an addition of minimum 25 children in the next year.
- e) Starting a vocational training centre to provide training to the mentally retarded in traditional and non-traditional trades, such as, book binding, chalk making, printing press, tailoring, assembly of electrical switches and gardening etc.

New Scheme

39) Opening of 2 creches for children (Rs.6.00 lakhs)

With the spirit of education and rapid industrialisation, the socio-economic aspect of the life is fast changing. The women are coming up in every field and becoming the equal partners in the family earnings. The joint family system is fast diminishing. The working women have to face special problems in respect of their children. In the absence of proper arrangements, they remain upset and cannot put their mind in their jobs.

A child needs full attention for his physical and mental growth and it cannot be expected at home from a working mother. Thus there is need for setting up creches for the children of the working mothers watch and see that the child is provided full care and protection when the mother is away from home. It is, therefore, proposed to set up 2 creches primarily in the areas inhabited by the weaker sections of the society like Palika Dham and Prithvi Raj Lame where most of the Safai Karamcheries employees by the N.D.M.C. live. The children between the age of 3 months to 4 years will be accommodated in these creches. Besides providing necessary staff for looking after the children, we will also provide free milk to them. It is estimated that expenditure of staff salaries and necessary equipment etc. will be Rs.6 lacs during the year 1989-90 for these 2 Creches.

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40) Home for Aged Persons at Netaji Nagar
(Rs.21.30 lakhs Revenue)

Due to the fast change in the living style of the families and disintegration of the joint family system, it has become difficult for the old and aged persons to live peacefully with their families and children. A necessity has, therefore, been felt for constructing suitable homes for old and aged persons where they can peacefully live and pass their old age. It is proposed to construct suitable homes for old and aged persons during the Annual Plan 1989-90 and as such a provision of Rs.21.30 lacs may be made for 1989-90.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Under this head, there are three centrally sponsored scheme. A brief description of each is given below:-

(1) Integrated Child Development Services (Rs.300.00 lacs)

The Govt. of India, Depatt. of Social Welfare sponsored in 1975-76 a Central Scheme "Integrated Child Development Services" under the National Policy for children. This scheme envisages to improve the nutritional and the health status of children in the age group 0-5 years and to maintain health of mothers, through proper nutrition and health education. Under this scheme, the following package of services for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers and other women in the age group 15-45 years are delivered:-

- a) Supplementary Nutrition.
- b) Immunization.
- c) Health check-up.
- d) Referral Services.
- e) Nutrition and health education.
- f) Non-formal education.

One ICDS project is sanctioned to cover a population of about one lakh. Each project have 100 anganwadies through which the above package of services is delivered to the eligible beneficiaries. For selection of areas for urban projects, priority consideration is given to the location of slums and areas predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes. The delivery of services categorywise is as follows:-

<u>Category</u>	<u>Services</u>
1. Expectant and nursing mothers.	a) Health check-up b) Immunization of expectant mothers against tetanus. c) Supplementary Nutrition. d) Nutrition & Health education.
2. Other women 15-45	a) Nutrition & Health Education.
3. Children less than one year	b) Supplementary nutrition. c) Immunization. d) Health check-up. e) Referral services.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Services</u>
4. Children 1-2 years	a) Supplementary nutrition b) Immunization c) Health check-up d) Referral services.
5. Children 3-5 years	a) Supplementary nutrition b) Immunization c) Referral services. d) Non-formal pre-school education.

It Aims at:-

- a) Adult education to women to enable them to participate in the developmental activities of the society.
- b) Hygiene and health education.
- c) Civic education.
- d) Training in house-hold occupations and handicrafts.

The beneficiaries of this scheme are in the age group of 15-45 years. Special attention is given to the women in the age group of 15-35 years. The scheme has been discontinued since 1.1.1985.

The first ICDS project was started in the Jam, Masjid area of Delhi during the year 1975-76. The second project was started at Mangolpur in 1978-79. Three more projects were started at Jahangir Puri, Nand Nagri and Trilok Puri areas during 1979-80. Thus by the end of 1979-80, there were 5 ICDS projects in position.

During the Vth Plan 1980-85, 12 ICDS projects were started in the following areas:-

1. Seemapuri	1980-81
2. Anand Parbat	1981-82
3. Inderpuri	1981-82
4. Wazirpur	1982-83
5. Sultanpuri	1982-83
6. Kanjawala	1982-83
7. Mehrauli	1982-83
8. Nimri	1983-84

9. Bagh Kare Khan	1983-84
10. Nabi Karim	1983-84
11. Geeta Colony	1983-84
12. Alipur	1983-84

Thus there were 17 Centrally Sponsored Projects on the plan side by the end of 1983-84 since no project was sanctioned for the Annual Plan 1984-85, there were only 17 Centrally Sponsored projects functioning in full swing by the end of 1984-85.

7th Plan 1985-90:- Child Development is the key to human resource development and therefore it should continue to get highest priority in the 7th Plan. Since the scheme of Child Integrated Development Services (ICDS) is considered to be most crucial for the children and expectant/nursing mothers; Govt. of India has drawn a tentative plan to extend the scheme in the Union Territory of Delhi by allocating 6 new projects during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 with an approved outlay of Rs.816.00 lacs.

Annual Plan 1985-86:- The Govt. of India had approved during 85-86 opening of two ICDS projects in Najafgarh and Nizamuddin Basti and adjoining areas. These areas are inhabited predominantly by economically weaker sections and the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. These projects are in full swing now. As against the approved outlay of Rs.164.00 lacs, the actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.151.00 lacs.

Annual Plan 1986-87:- During the Annual Plan 1986-87, Govt. of India had approved the setting up of two projects in Shahdara with 208 anganwadies and Tilak Vihar with 106 anganwadies, but these projects were actually started during April, 1988 and these are in full swing now.

Annual Plan 1988-89:- During the Annual Plan 1988-89, one project in Govindpuri has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India. Thus by the end of 1988-89, there will be 22 Centrally Sponsored Project.

2. Welfare of Children in need of Care & Protection
(Rs.5.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages provision of grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisations engaged in the welfare services of destitute children for rehabilitating them as normal citizen in the community they belong to. The programme includes ameliorative services like food, clothing, medical attention, education pre-vocational and vocational training and healthy recreation to such children. The voluntary organisations are given financial assistance in the form of capitation grant @ Rs.150/- p.m. per child as per pattern approved by the Govt. of India from time to time.

The approach to the 7th Plan 1985-90 document has stressed the need for expansion of programmes for the destitute children. The approved outlay for this scheme for the 7th Plan is Rs.30.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 was Rs.3.46, Rs.3.70 and Rs.3.47 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure during the Annual Plan 1988-89, is Rs.4.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

3. Setting up Women's Training Centre, institutions for the
rehabilitation of women in distress (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

Women are more vulnerable than man to the adversities of life arising out of economic, social, psychological and environmental situation. Widows, unmarried mothers, victims of kidnapping, desertion by husband, prolonged illness of the bread earner may lead women to destitution and helplessness. The main objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate the destitute women and their dependent children through vocational training and through residential care so that the women can become economically independent.

In the 7th Five Year Plan, the policy of the Govt. of India is to lay focus on destitute women and emphasis has to be laid down on such schemes which will help these destitute women in reducing their economic dependence and save them from falling in the trap of anti-social elements. The approved outlay for this scheme during the 7th plan period 1985-90 is Rs.30.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure covering this scheme during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 was Rs.5.86, Rs.5.66 and Rs.4.93 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure during the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.5.00 lakhs and the same is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

XV.25 NUTRITION

(I) Special Nutrition Programme

Malnutrition is the biggest problem affecting public health in the country. The worst sufferers are children particularly those in the pre-school age group and women in the reproductive period. A large proportion of our population lives far below the poverty line and is not in a position to afford even the least expensive balanced diet. Considering the magnitude and seriousness of the problem and the urgent need for special attention to mitigate the nutrition imbalance among the vulnerable segments belonging to the poor section of the community, a crash programme known as 'Special Nutrition Programme' was undertaken as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the year 1970-71. The object of the scheme was to provide free of charge supplementary nutrition to pre-school children below six years of age and expectant and nursing mothers in rural and urban slums in the Union Territory of Delhi. This programme has now become 'Non-Plan'.

In the year 1975-76, the Govt. of India, Department of Social Welfare, sponsored in the Central Sector another important scheme for the welfare of children named as 'Integrated Child Development Services'. Under this scheme also supplementary feeding is given to children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers.

Achievements during Sixth Plan 1980-85

During the period of Sixth Plan, 12 projects under Central Sector were started. The location of the Projects and the year of establishment is given below:-

1. Seemapuri	1980-81
2. Anand Parbat	1981-82
3. Inderpuri	1982-82
4. Wazirpur	1982-83
5. Mehreuli	1982-83
6. Sultanpuri	1982-83
7. Kanjhawala	1982-83
8. Nabi Karim	1983-84
9. Bagh Karekhan	1983-84
10. Geeta Colony	1983-84
11. Nimri	1983-84
12. Alipur	1983-84

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No new project was sanctioned for the Annual Plan 1984-85. By the end of 1984-85, in all, there were 19 ICDS Projects i.e. 17 Centrally Sponsored and two under State Sector. Out of 17 Centrally Sponsored Projects, two were on the non-plan side.

Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1989-90

The Govt. of India had proposed to allot six more projects for the Union Territory of Delhi in addition to 17 existing projects under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

During the Annual Plan 1985-86, Govt. of India had approved the opening of two projects in Najafgarh and Nizamuddin and these are in full swing. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, Govt. of India had approved the setting up of two more projects i.e. Shahdara with 208 Anganwadi and Tilak Vihar with 106 Anganwadies. But these Projects were actually started in 1987-88 and in full swing now. For the Annual Plan 1988-89, one project in Govindpuri has been sanctioned which will be in full swing during the year 1989-90. The total number of beneficiaries covering 5 new projects will be 90,000.

While discussing 7th Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1985-86 on 11.1.1985, the Working Group of the Planning Commission informed that Govt. of India has taken a decision to enhance the nutrition cost from 35 paise to 75 paise per beneficiary per day. It was expressed that differential cost of 40 paise will be met out of plan funds and the remaining 35 paise from the Non-Plan which was the existing rate. Working on this premise, the Planning Commission agreed for a provision of Rs.1843.00 lakhs in the Seventh Plan to cover the existing level as a result of starting six new ICDS Projects during the plan period in a phased manner.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.334.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86, the actual expenditure was Rs.168.57 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.250.00 lakhs and the actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.249.78 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.338.00 lakhs but the expenditure was Rs.307.69 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.392.00 lakhs which will be fully utilized. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.410.00 lakhs. Proposed outlay 1989-90 Vs approved outlay 1988-89 is given in the following table:-

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme/ Sector	Seventh Five Yr. Plan Outlay	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
		Act. exp.	App. Out- lay	Anti. Expr.	Prop. Outlay	
1. Supplemen- tary Nutrition Programme	1843.00	307.69	392.00	392.00	410.00	
2. <u>Mid Day Meals Programme</u>						
i) Dte. of Education	24.00	1.38	5.00	5.00	5.00	
ii) Municipal Corpn. of Delhi.	800.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	
iii) New Delhi Municipal Committee	120.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	
Total (Nutrition)	2787.00	493.07	582.00	582.00	600.00	

II. MID-DAY-MEALS

Under the Mid-Day-Meal Programme, nutritional meal to the children of primary classes is provided in Govt. and Govt. aided schools with the following objectives in view:-

- i) To cover nutritional deficiency;
- ii) To prevent children from purchasing unhygienic food items from hawkers during recess time;
- iii) To provide incentive to students under the campaign towards universalisation of elementary education at primary stage and to retain their interest in attending schools and;
- iv) To ensure reduction in the number of absentees in the classes.

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The rate of Mid-Day-meal was also been raised to 75 paise per head per day. The Planning Commission has agreed to provide the differential cost @ 40 paise on nutrition on the existing number of beneficiaries and no further expansion in the Mid-Day-Meal was recommended.

The approved outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs.944.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1985-86 was Rs.189.00 lakhs, which was fully utilised. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 was Rs.189.00 lakhs, but the actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.125.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is Rs.189.00 lakhs which has been utilised. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.190.00 lakhs which will be utilised fully. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.190.00 lakhs to cover 2.36 lakhs beneficiaries. There is a demand to increase the number of beneficiaries but MCD/NDMC are not being allowed to do so.

The short description of each institution through which this programme is being implemented is given below:-

(i) Directorate of Education (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

For Mid-Day-Meal Programme in the primary schools of the Govt. Model Senior Secondary Schools being run by the Delhi Admn., an amount of Rs.24.00 lakhs has been approved for 1985-90 and 6,000 students are expected to be covered during the year under the programme. The approved outlay for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 and 1988-89 was Rs .5.00 lakhs respectively. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

(ii) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Rs.160.00 lakhs)

In the Municipal Primary Schools, roasted grams, pea-nuts, RTE Food, biscuits, sweet bread soya milk and other nutritional products are provided to improve the health of children particularly of those belonging to weaker sections of the society. The scheme serves as an incentive to the poor children to attend schools and helps in minimising drop outs and absenteeism.

Presently in 575 primary schools, about two lakhs of children are being covered under this scheme, out of which approximately 1.10 lakhs children belong to scheduled caste i.e. 55% of the total.

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For the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90, an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs has been approved for Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The approved outlay for the year 1986-87 was Rs.160.00 lakhs, but the actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.100.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.160.00 lakhs which has been utilized. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.160.00 lakhs which will be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.160.00 lakhs.

(iii) N.D.M.C. (Rs.25.00 lakhs)

The mid-day-meal school programme during Seventh Plan will cover all the students studying in N.D.M.C. Nursery and Primary Schools. For proper regular delivery of Mid-Day-Meals, all NDMC schools have been divided into 4 Zones. The food material is supplied to the schools in shift schools through delivery vans. While selecting the menu, the following aspects are kept in view:-

- a) Nutritive value of the food.
- b) Feeding value of the food and
- c) Acceptability of the food materials to the beneficiaries.

The present menu for the year 1988-89 is as under:-

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| a) Nursery to class II | One poly pouch of 200 M.L.
Boymilk per student per day.

3 Biscuits of protein
biscuits per student per day. |
| b) Class III to V | 2 slice of Fruity Bread per
student per day.

4 Biscuits of protein biscuits
per student per day. |

For the 7th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs has been approved for 30,000 beneficiaries. The approved outlay for the year 1986-87 was Rs.24.00 lakhs which was utilized in full. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 was Rs.24.00 lakhs which was fully utilised. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.25.00 lakhs which is expected to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.25.00 lakhs to cover about 30,000 beneficiaries.

PUBLIC WORKS INCLUDING JAILS

The Sector 'Public Works' includes the Plan Programmes for office buildings for Delhi Admn., M.C.D., N.D.M.C., Dte. of Civil Defence & Home Guards and Jail Building schemes, Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and Draft Annual Plan 1989-90.

For the Seventh Five Year Plan an Outlay of Rs. 2650.00 lakhs has been approved for the schemes included under this sector. Agency/Headwise position of approved Outlay for Seventh Plan, expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, approved Outlay 1988-89 and proposed outlay 1989-90 is given below:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Agency/Head	Seventh Expenditure Plan			Approved	Proposed	
		Approved Outlay	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	
1.	Office Building for Delhi Admn. Offices	1500.00	45.82	104.74	xxx	108.00	129.00
2.	Office buildings & Civic Centre for M.C.D.	700.00	200.00	196.50	300.00	275.00	300.00
3.	Const. of New Delhi City Centre Phase II by NDMC.	-	-	5.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
4.	Const. of Building for Dte. of Civil Defence & Home Guards	150.00	34.14	14.74	xxx	40.00	40.00
5.	Jail Building Schemes	300.00	18.76	14.10	xxx	190.00	233.00
<u>Total:-</u>		<u>2650.00</u>	<u>298.76</u>	<u>335.08</u>	<u>350.00</u>	<u>663.00</u>	<u>852.00</u>

In the first three years 1798 sqr. metres of office space was made available by PWD which includes 1134 sqr. metres office accommodation at Tis Hazari Court. The work on second block of M.S.O. building at I.P. Estate could not be taken up due to non-receipt of the approval of the project from EFC. Construction of Distt. Court at Shahdara involving an estimated cost of Rs. 848 lakhs was approved by the G.O.I. The work regarding construction of compound wall has been completed. This Court will be located in 8.48 hectrs. of land.

xxx. Expenditure has been incorporated under Police Station schemes under Housing Sector.

Under the scheme for construction of buildings of Civil Defence and Home Guards the Training Hostel, Residential Block, Quarters Guards, Administrative Block, have been completed in progress.

Under the scheme 'Civic Centre for MCD' Zonal Office buildings of the corporation are being constructed at Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, D.B.Gupta Road, Hindu College, Kashemere Gate, Civil Lines Zone, Sewa Nagar and R.K.Puram. The revised project for Civic Centre involving an estimated cost of Rs.45.00 crores has been prepared by MCD and the same is being submitted to Govt. of India for obtaining approval.

With the completion of Camp Jail, Phase I & II the capacity has been increased to 2100 prisoners. Construction work on staff quarters and barracks remained in progress in Central Jail.

Annual Plan 1989-90

has been
An amount of Rs.852.00 lakhs/proposed as against the approved outlay of Rs.663.00 lakhs for this sector. 2200 Sqr. metres office accommodation is proposed to be constructed by PWD for Delhi Admn. offices during 1989-90. The construction work on various Zonal office buildings of MCD will remain in progress. The construction work on Distt. Court at Shahadara will be in full swing.

A new Jail in Jail Farm for 1400 prisoners is proposed to be taken up in 1989-90 for which a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed. High mast light facilities in Central Jail has already been provided as an effective security measures. Staff quarters and barracks for 200 warders are proposed to be constructed for emergent duty staff recently sanctioned by G.O.I.

Brief details of various schemes included in this sector as under:-

A. Office Accommodation for Delhi Administration

There is an acute shortage of office accommodation in Delhi. At present many offices are located in temporary barrack and rented buildings. The expenditure on rent is also very high. It is estimated that at present there is a shortage of about 75000 square metres of office accommodation.

In order to meet the urgent need of office accommodation it is proposed to construct a floor area of 25000 squares metres of accommodation during the 7th five year plan period, for which an amount of Rs.1500.00 lakhs was approved. An outlay of Rs.129 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90. The details of the schemes are given below:-

1) CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-STOREYED OFFICE BUILDING AT I.P. ESTATE BLOCK II. (Rs.15.00 Lakhs)

A plot of land measuring 2.813 hectares at I.P. Marg opposite to Income Tax Office Building was taken over by Delhi Administration. An office complex of Block-I with an office accommodation of 17150 square metres (in three phases) has been constructed and occupied. This is a 14 storeyed building. It was proposed to construct another block so that offices of the Delhi Administration can be accommodated.

A consolidated estimates for Rs.1876 lakhs (Revised) for construction of Block -II has already been sent to Govt. of India and is awaiting E.F.C. clearance. However the pile foundation work has since been got completed against earlier individual sanction. The main building superstructure will start shortly. This block will provide office accommodation of 17150 square meter. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90 to start the works

2) ADDITIONAL STOREY OVER TIS HAZARI COURTS (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

The work of providing additional accommodation for the District Courts at Tis Hazari has since been completed. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 for carrying out minor left over works.

3) RENOVATION, ADDITION AND ALTERATION AT RAJNIWAS (Rs.8.00 Lakhs)

Raj Niwas is an old building, which needs constant renovation to maintain the aesthetics and appearance to be suitable to the office/residence of the Head of State. A conference hall is under construction and will be completed in the current financial year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs.8 lakhs is proposed for carrying out minor works and finalisation of the accounts.

4) IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICES AT OLD SECRETARIATE INCLUDING AIR CONDITIONING OF ASSEMBLY HALL AND ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION (Rs.3.00 Lakhs)

The work has since been completed and the Air-Conditioning is functional. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90 to complete the left over works.

5) CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRICT COURTS AT SHAHDARA (Rs.60.00 Lakhs)

A district courts has been decided to be established at Shahdara. The work will have to be taken up in phases. Even though the ultimate idea is to provide 70 courts rooms with all ancillary facilities. It has been decided to provide 24 courts in the first instant and connected facilities too. The courts will be located in a 8.48 hecets. plot, for which the compound wall work has been completed. An estimate of Rs.848 lakhs was sent to G.O.I. and stands sanctioned in April, 1987. It is expected that the main work will start shortly. preliminary Drawings

were prepared by an Architectural consultant and got approved from the user's Department as well as DUAC etc. However, recently some Guidelines have been given by the Ministry of Urban Development which necessitates revision of the Drawing. This has also been done and the cycle of approval restarted. The work is expected to start shortly. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 89-90.

6. CONSTRUCTION OF LAWYER'S CHAMBERS FOR DISTRICT COURT AT SHAHADARA (Rs.10.00 Lakhs)

A token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989 for Construction of Lawyers Chambers in District court, Shahadara Campus.

7. REDEVELOPMENT OF OLD SECRETARIATE BUNGLOWS BEHIND OLD SECRETARIATE BUILDING (Rs.6.00 Lakhs)

The work of redevelopment of the bungalows has been taken up in the year 1988-89 and is still in progress. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90 to complete the work.

8. OFFICE COMPLEX AT BLOCK No.9 OLD SECRETARIATE (Rs.3.00 Lakhs)

The scheme is yet to be spelt out. However, a token provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for incidental work.

9. CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE ACCOMMODATION FOR DELHI ADMN. OFFICES INCLUDING PURCHASE OF LAND (Rs.6.00 Lakhs)

It is proposed to acquire land at various places in Delhi for construction of office buildings. Accordingly, a lump-sum provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs was made for making payment towards cost of land during the 7th Five Year Plan. An outlay Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90. The work of construction of office accommodation at Metcalf House as well as S.P. type accommodation for general pool at I.P.Estate are also covered under this scheme.

10. DISTRICT COURT AT ROHINI (Rs.15.00 Lakhs)

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.30.48 lakhs has already been paid to DDA towards cost of land for construction of District court at Rohini. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 for site development and for fencing the land.

B. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI.

OFFICE BUILDING & CIVIC CENTRE (Rs.400.00 Lakhs)

Due to increase in the strength of offices & staff, acute shortage of office accommodation was being experienced by M.C.D. Accordingly to sort out the acute problem of office accommodation for its central offices as well as Zonal Offices, in the VII th Plan a provision of Rs.700 lacs was made for this scheme.

1. CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING AND CIVIC CENTRE AT
J.L. NEHRU MARG (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

At present the head quarter of M.C.D. is situated at Town Hall. This land is earmarked for park in the land development plan of Katra Neel area. Therefore, the head quarter office of M.C.D. is proposed to be shifted to Mata Sundri Area at the junction of J.L. Nehru Marg & Minto Road as earmarked in Delhi Master Plan. There were teething problems in acquisition of land. Only after the physical transfer of land measuring 11.97 acres to MCD, project can be taken up in hand. Payment of Rs. 73.61 lacs had already been made to Govt. of India towards cost of land. As per initial proposal the total proposed covered area of the building was about 3,6250 sq. Mtr. consisting of four Multistoreyed blocks comprising of stores in the basement, other floors will accommodate museum, offices, garrages, canteen, commissioner's office, Councillor's rooms, Municipal Officers rooms, Committee room, Library, .

and a Public Hall. Revised estimate amounting to Rs. 100 lacs was sent vide letter No. 477/EE(P)IV dt.20.8.85 to Ministry of Urban Development for according administrative approval. Ministry raised an objection on 17.10.85 about the ban on constn. of new Multistoreyed buildings. Necessary clarification had been given to the Ministry vide this office letter No.D/316/SE(I) 86 dt. 8.4.86 that the area of Minto Road where this building is to be constructed does not fall within the limitation of above mentioned orders.

This year a competition for the design of the Civic Centre was held in the School of Architecture & Planning New Delhi and proposals along with Models were invited on all India Basis. Chief Architect of M.C.D. has prepared a working drawing on the basis of the design accepted in this all India Competition. Accordingly an estimate of Rs. 28.58 crores was prepared for a height of 40.5 m and forwarded to the Director (D.D.) Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Development on 18/12/87 for approval.

In the meantime Ministry of Urban Development was pleased to lift the restriction of the height on the construction of Multi-Storeyed building in this area under these circumstances another preliminary estimate of Rs. 45.95 crores has been framed based on the original drawings on C.P.W.D. plinth area rates off 1976 with 370% costindex for obtaining approval.

This Multi-storeyed Building will provide accommodation for the following items:-

- 1.. Basement-Car parking, electric sub-stations, Mpl. Press and stores.
 - 2.. Ground floor-offices, garrages, VIP Reception.
 - 3.. 1st to 6th floor-Art galleries, Museum, library, Municipal press office., Bank/P.O., Co-operative stores, Assembly Halls, Public Halls etc.
 - 4.. 7th Floor-Canteen.
 - 5.. 8th to 15th floor-Offices of executive wing.
 - 6.. 16th to 25th floor-offices of deliberative wing.
- Total covered area will be approximately 121162 sqm.

Provision has also been made for development of services like land levelling, const. of internal roads and footpaths, sewer storm water drains, water supply, street lighting and horticulture works etc.

Transit camp office for providing temporary accommodation at J.L. Nehru Marg and b/wall around the plot had already been construct. An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90

2. Office bldg. at D.B. Gupta Road (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

A project estimate amounting to Rs. 35.37 lacs was approved by corporation for construction of the basement viz two stories having a covered area of 1624 sqm. This work was started on 30.5.84. Subsequently, a decision was taken to construct 4 stories with basement at this site. Thereafter this estimate had been revised to Rs. 87.63 lacs on account of additional works, change in the design of foundation due to soil water. The building is under construction & likely to be completed by the end of the year. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for left over works.

3. M.S.O. Building at Kashmere Gate (Old Hindu College) (Rs. 100 lacs)

There is a provision for the construction of above buildings consisting of basement & seven floor under Phase-II. The preliminary estimated cost of this project amounting to Rs. 171.72 lacs has been sanctioned. Phase-II is nearing completion. Phase III has also been started recently. This scheme for phase III was approved by MCD for Rs. 220.33 lacs. Installation of lift & fire protection works are in progress. An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

4. M.S.O. Building at Civil Line Zone (Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

Initially Phase I of this project consisting of 3 blocks of 2 storied block, four storied block & 9 storied block having covered area of 6480 sqm., involving an estimated cost of Rs. 106.72 lakhs was approved. Now it is proposed to add another block of six stories having covered area of 3864 sqm. under Phase II. The revised cost of this project consisting of Phase I & Phase II on account of additional works, increase in price index & improved specifications is Rs. 2.96 crores. This revised project estimate has been sanctioned by Corporation. This project was started on 13 March 86 and Phase I is nearing completion. Project is likely to be completed by March, 1990. A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed to complete the works in 1989-90

5. Office Building at R.K. Puram (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The project estimates of this scheme amounting to Rs. 35.08 lacs was approved by Corporation. The objective of this scheme is to accommodate various offices of south Zone. The building comprises of a basement plus six stories. There is a provision of storage in basement, scooter cycle, car parking at ground floor, tax collection centre at Mazzanice floor, a cash collection office at first floor & accommodation for offices at the upper floors.

This building was started on 15.11.87 and is in progress. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

6. Housing Maintenance Office Building at N.D.Zone:
(Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

An estimate amounting to Rs. 181.80 lacs was approved by Corporation for six storied building. The objective of this schemes is to accomodate various offices off New Delhi Zone. In the first phase only four stories have been taken up. In the ground floor there is provision of tax collection, car/secooter parking/care taker office, telephone exchange, record room & store room. Under first floor there shall be accommodation of chairman office, waiting hall, meeting room office of the staff of chairman. On the second floor & above there shall be offices. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

7. Zonal Office Building in Trans-Yamuna area Shahdara
(Rs. 22 lakhs)

There is a proposal to construct a zonal office bldg. for shahdara zone. DDA has allotted a plot of land measuring 2 acres in the Institutional area of Vishwas Nagar for which Rs. 16.40 lacs has been paid to DDA towards cost of land. An estimate amounting to Rs. 10.34 lacs has been approved by MCD for cost. of boundary wall. It is proposed to Const. three multistoried block A, B&C on this plot. A provision of Rs.22 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

8. Zonal Office Bld. at Rohini: (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

There is a proposal to construct zonal office building in the newly fast developing colony of Rohini. The objective is to provide civic services to residents of this area. Rs.64.84 lacs had already been paid to DDA towards cost of land. The cost of b/wall is Rs. 11.00 lacs. Construction work will however be started only after physical handing over of land by DDA and it is expected that the main building work will be taken up during 89-90.

Accordingly, a provision of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

9. Additional Offices in various Zones: (Rs. 18.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to make some additions in the existing office & const. of new offices at following places.

- i. Office bldg. at Keshav Puram.
- ii. Office bldg. under school lane flyover.
- iii. Const. of store office in N.D. Zone.
- iv. Office bldg. at Karampura.
- v. C/o of workshop at Mubarakbad.

A provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for Carrying out the above work.

N.D.M.C.

Construction of New Delhi City Centre Phase-II (Rs. 50 lakhs)

Phase-II of the New Delhi City Centre is proposed to be constructed on Jai Singh Road adjoining the Phase-I building for housing the NDMC offices. The Plans for the project are being finalised by the Architect. The Project is likely to cost Rs. 25 crores. After finalisation of the plans the project will be sent to EFC for obtaining approval. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for initiating the const. work of the Project is approved by G.O.I.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE AND HOME GUARDS

Construction of building for Dte. of Civil Defence and Home Guards (Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The Construction of C.T.I. at Raja Garden for the Dte. of Civil Defence and Home Guards is being executed by the P.W.C. which consists of the following Schemes:-

1. Construction of the Training Block of the C.T.I.
2. Construction and development of training area, Parade ground etc.
3. Construction of Central Stores.
4. Construction of M.T. Garrages.
5. Construction of 23 Sub-Control Centres in U.T. Delhi.

Schemes Nos. 1,3 and 4 had been combined in Phase-I,II and III for economical construction and from the architectural point of view. The three phases involving an estimate of Rs.1.90 crores were approved and the const. work under these phases had already been completed except Multi Purpose Hall. The approved outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs. 1.50 crores. It is proposed to complete the Housing works during the year 1989-90 besides the Multi Purpose Hall left over from Phase-III.

- 1) Construction and development of training area, Parade ground etc. which includes Rescue Tower, Smoke Chamber, 22 firing range Swimming pool and levelling of grounds,
- 2) Construction of 23 Sub-Control Centres. The DDA has been approached for the allotment of land for 23 sub-Control Centres in different localities of the city. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

JAIL BUILDINGS

1. Construction of Camp Jail Phase-III.(Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

After completion of Phase-II of the Camp Jail it is proposed to start the construction work of Phase-III. Phase-III includes the construction of barracks, Cells, library room and dispensary room. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for undertaking the work of Phase-III.

2. C/O Staff Quarters and Barracks at Central Jail(Rs.20 lakhs)

In the year 1986, Govt. of India sanctioned certain additional posts of Asstt. Supdt./Dy. Supdt./Supdt./Head Waeder/Warder and other categories of employees, But there is no residential accommodation available in the Jail complex which is essential for remote duty staff in the public interest. It was therefore proposed to construct 50 Nos. of Staff quarters and barracks for 200 warders. The work is likely to be started shortly. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

3. C/O Distt. Jail Mandoli at Shahdara:(Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

There is a proposal for the construction of Distt. Jail at Mandoli, Shahdara for 500 prisoners and 5000 a gitators. For this purpose 78.62 acres of land has been acquired in '978. The boundary wall has been completed to avoid encroachment of land.

Funds to the extent of Rs.250.00 lacs have been provided in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. A sum of Rs.34,46,770/-has been paid towards the cost of land to DDA in the month of Feb.,1988. The building plans are yet to be finalised. A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

4. Providing 128 Kw Generating set at Camp Jail (Rs.1.00 lacs)

In order to ensure the un-interrupted electric supply in the Camp Jail it was proposed to install a generating set of 128 KW capacity for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs was approved for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. The work is almost complete except some minor work. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 to complete the minor works.

5. Setting up of Control Room and Close Circuit T.V. (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

An air conditioned Control Room was proposed to be set up for monitoring the entire communication Net work which could serve as a nerve centre of all the operational activities. All monitor recording facilities, wireless, terminals alarm switches consoles and hot lines etc. will be located in the control room which would necessitate that it should be air conditioned and preferably sound proof.

There is also a proposal for installation of close circuit TV in all the 4 units of Central Jail. The installation of close circuit TV will enable the Jail Authorities to keep the movement of prisoners as well as its officials in the various parts of the Central Jail spreading over an area of 80 acres under constant observations. Machinery and equipment are also proposed to be purchased during the year 1989-90. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

6. C/O 3 Barracks in front of Main Gate of Jail No.3 (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

There is an acute shortage of residential barracks accommodation for Jail Staff specially newly recruited staff. It was therefore proposed to construct 3 barracks for 100 guards. A provision of Rs.20.00 lacs was approved for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. The work is being started shortly by PWD. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for completing the const. work during 1989-90.

7. C/O New Jail Farms for 1400 prisoners and Two Barracks and family Quarters for Staff. (Rs. 50 lakhs)

At present the 4 units of Central Jail have a capacity of 2023 prisoners while around 4200-4500 prisoners are lodged in these Jails. The present accommodation is therefore, insufficient. After consideration of all aspects it was decided that other Jail should be constructed in Jail Farm which will facilitate in reducing over-crowding. Now the proposal has been slightly amended to the extent there should be two jails of the capacity of 700 each in the Jail Farm. A provision of Rs.50.00 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

8. C/O Administrative Block for I.G.(Prision) (Rs.5.00 Lakhs)

At present the office of IG Prision is functioning in small residential quarters/barracks meant for warder staff since March,1986. The office accommodation is also not sufficient due to increase in the staff. It was therefore, decided to construct a seperate new Administrative Block for IG(Prisions) office in the Jail Complex. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for under taken the const. work.

- 9.(a) C/O barracks for convicts working in kitchens in (Rs.10 Lakhs for Central Jail No.2 and 3 a & b)

The prisoners working in cooking houses perform strenuous physical labour and require a rest room adjoining the kitchens where they are working. For this purpose it has been decided to have barracks accommodation with other facilities adjoining to kitchens in Jail No.2 and 3. The work is being started shortly.

- (b) C/O barracks in Bhatta Ward in Jail No.3.

Jail population is increasing day by day and we do not have sufficient accommodation for prisoners in the Jail Complex. On the other hand we have some land available inside the Jail called Bhatta Ward where at least 3 barracks can be constructed for prisoners in Jail No.3. In order to solve the problem of accommodation it was decided to construct 3 barrack, for prisoners in Bhatta Ward. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for these two schemes for 1989-90.

10. Development works in Central Jail (Rs.20.00 Lakhs)

A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for these Schemes. The following works will be executed during the year 1989-90.

- a) Constuction of 5' high wall at the left side of Distt. Jail Tihar facing Janak Puri Road.
- b) High Tensions electric wire on the Parameter wall of Central Jail.
- c) Const. of 50 Nos. of toilets and 50 Nos. bath rooms in each Jail No.1,2,3,4.
- d) Const. of barracks inside the four Jails for night duty staff.
- e) Const. of D.A.P. Guard Room.
- f) Const. of Chakkar in Jail No.2 and 3.

- 11) Central Jail Hospital (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

A Physiotherapy Section in the Jail Hospital in Jail No.3 is to be started. For this purpose some construction work is required to be done. The load bearing structure floor height 3.65 M (11.00) single storeyed is to be constructed. In addition to above funds are also required for Internal Water Supply & Sanitary installations, External Services Connections Electrical Installation. Accordingly a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

- 12) Extension of Admn. block by adding of 8 rooms in Jail No.3 (Rs.20.00 lakhs)

In the Year 1986 Govt. of India have sanctioned certain more posts of Executive/Ministerial staff. But there is no sufficient office accommodation in the present Administrative Block. Hence it has been proposed to extend the present Administrative Block by adding 8 rooms. For this purpose funds to the extent of Rs.20.00 lakhs will be required during 1989-90.

13. C/O Water Tower for Jail No.3 (Rs.10.00 Lakhs)

At present there is a problem of drinking water in Jail No.3 specially in hospital where there are medical labs. In view of this, it is proposed to have a water Tower in Jail No.3. For this purpose funds to the extent of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be required during 1989-90.

14) Providing Tube Well, Pump House and Pump in Central Jail No.2 Tihar New Delhi. (Rs.3.00 Lakhs)

This is new scheme.

At present there is no tube well in Central Jail No.2 and total water supply for Central Jail No.2 depend on Central Jail No.1. In addition to this, water supply from MCD does not meet the requirement of the Central Jail as the Central Jail is over crowded twice of its capacity. During the visit of Hon'ble LG it was decided to provide separate tube well for Jail No.2. Accordingly an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

15) Addition and alteration in barracks in Ward No.13 and 14 (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

The Jail population is increasing day by day but we have no sufficient accommodation in the Jail. Addition and alterations in barracks in Ward No.13 and 14 are required. A provision for Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90.

16) Extension of Executive Engineer (PWD) at Central Jail, New Delhi. (Rs.7.00 lakhs)

At present there is no proper enquiry officer, stores for Electrical and Civil Work sub-Division office in the Jail Complex. Keeping in view the importance of maintenance of Central Jail, Tihar One Civil Sub-Division and One Electrical Sub-Division are recurring in the Central Jail Complex. These sub-division are functioning at club ghar and one in the quarter respectively. Keeping in view the above facts it has been decided that proper enquiry office. Stores for Civil and Electrical Work, Civil and Electrical Sub-Division should be constructed outside the Main Jail Compound Wall. Accordingly a provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

17) Strengthening of Security in Tihar Jail, SH, Installation of public address System in Tihar Jail. (Rs.13.00 lakhs)

Central Jail is spreading over an area more than 100 acres of land where high security is involve. Keeping in view all the aspect of security, it has been decides to introduce a public address system in Tihar Jail. This System will facilitated Jail authorities to make call/announcements in Jail. Under the scheme speakers in are to be installed in each ward, larder and suptt's rooms of each Jail. Communication will be done from duty officer room and Chakkar of all four Jails. A provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

18) First Floor in recreation Block (Club Building) on the existing ground Floor. (Rs.7.00 lakhs)

At present there is no Welfare Centre for the Jail Employees and their family. The club ghar presently available is at sufficient to meet the requirement of whole staff. It is therefore proposed to construct a first floor on the existing recreation block (club Building) in front of Jail No.2. Accordingly a sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

XVI STATIONERY & PRINTING

In the sector "Stationery & Printing", the scheme "Setting up of the Printing Press by Delhi Administration." has been dropped.

XVI: 3. STAFF TRAINING PROGRAMME
DTE. OF UNION TERRITORIES CIVIL SERVICES (Trg.)

The aim of the scheme 'Staff Training Programme' of the Dept. of UTCS is to impart training to the probationers of U.T. Civil Services and to organise in-service training programmes for the employees of Delhi Admn., and local bodies.

The Directorate of Training, U.T.C.S, was established in 1962 under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. The administrative control of the Directorate was transferred to Delhi Administration w.e.f. 1.4.1974. The Directorate, originally set up to provide training to the probationers of Delhi, Himachal and Jammu and Kashmir Civil Services, was later entrusted with the training of Civil Services Probationers of other U.Ts in addition to Delhi. The activities of the Directorate were expanded when the challenging task of inservice training for the officers and staff of Delhi Administration and other local bodies was also entrusted to it. The staff strength was also increased to keep pace with the activities of the Department.

SEVENTH PLAN FINANCIAL POSITION IS INDICATED BELOW:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head.	7th Plan App. lay.	Actual Expenditure			1988-89		1989-90
			85-86	86-87	87-88	App. Outlay	Anti-cipated expdr.	Proposed Outlay
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
	Capital	180.00	32.40	89.67	50.83	29.00	29.50	30.00
	Revenue	20.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	5.00
	TOTAL:	200.00	32.40	90.67	51.83	30.00	49.50	60.00

SEVENTH PLAN : 1989-90

Keeping in view the ever-increasing importance being given to training by the Govt. of India, it is proposed to further enlarge, improve and upgrade the training activities of the Directorate and strengthen the infrastructure. With a view to bringing a qualitative improvement and an effective coverage, the following programmes are proposed to be introduced in the 1989-90 :-

STRENGTHENING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE DIRECTORATE :-

The existing sanctioned strength of the Directorate is 100 employees, including officers and class-IV staff. In view of the necessity and the importance being given to staff training by the

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Govt., it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the Directorate's activities to a much greater extent. Training programmes in several new areas are being planned. This will necessitate an increase in the existing staff structure. The following additional staff will, therefore, be required to cope with the increased requirements. In this context, it may be mentioned that the new building of the Directorate is coming up in the trans-yamuna area and provision of additional staff and equipment will be necessary for this establishment as well.

S.No.	Category.	Scales	No. of posts to be created
1.	Accounts Officer	2375-3500	1
2.	Care-taker/Admn. Officer	2000-3500	1
3.	Sr. Librarian.	2000-3500	1
4.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	3
5.	Stenographer	1200-2040	2
6.	L.D.C.	950-1500	3
7.	Driver	950-1400	2
8.	Chowkidar	750- 940	2
9.	Library Attendant	750- 940	3
10.	Gardner	750- 940	2

As at present, the Administrative Wing of the Directorate functioning from Vikas Bhawan and the training unit from the MSO Building. The training wing of the Directorate is to be shifted to the new building at Vishwas Nagar in East Delhi. The building has almost been completed at a cost of more than 2 crores of rupees and will have facilities for 63 residential trainees. The training institute will become functional from April, 1981.

2. CREATION OF A MINIMUM ACADEMIC FACULTY. :-

The Directorate as at present does not have its own academic faculty and is wholly dependent on guest faculty. It has been noticed on a number of occasions that the guests are not in a position to deliver the lectures due to unforeseen circumstances. In the event of there being no faculty in the Directorate, the lectures have to be cancelled or postponed. It is, therefore, imperative that the Department should at least have a minimum academic faculty of its own in order that, in such situations, the efforts of training are not wasted. It is, therefore, proposed to create 3 posts of lecturers in the scale of Rs. 2200-4000 in the disciplines of Economics, Political Science and law. It will also

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be necessary to have a vehicle so as to ensure mobility for the lecturers and the trainees. A post of driver and a class -IV employee is also proposed to be created for the academic faculty.

3. UP-GRADATION OF LIBRARY FACILITIES:

The library of the Directorate has about ten thousand titles. With the manifold diversification of training activities, it is necessary to upgrade the library facilities. During the year 1989-90, the Department has plans to expand the training activities so as to include not only the employees and officers of Delhi Administration but also the civic bodies like MCD, NDMC and Cantonment Board and the Corporations and Autonomous bodies of Delhi Administration. The number of such organisations is 25 with a staff of about 2.5 lakhs. During the last 5 years, the Department has, on an average, been imparting training at various levels to about 1800 employees of the Administration/other organisations which is not even 1% of the total strength of the employees. It is now proposed to cover 2% of the employees per year and if this is to be achieved the number of trainees will be about 5000 every year. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the number and quality of books in the library of the Directorate. The library is also required to be managed on modern techniques. The following additional staff is proposed to be created for the purpose.

<u>Name of Post.</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of post. (s)</u>
Senior Librarian	2000-3500	1.
Library Attendant	750- 940	2

It may be stated that with the introduction of residential facilities in the training Institute of the Directorate, it will be necessary to open the library beyond office hours up to 9.00 p.m.

4. EXTENSION OF TRAINING FACILITIES TO LOCAL BODIES:

In a meeting of the Secretaries held by the Chief Secretary, it was decided that the training facilities needed to be extended to various local bodies and autonomous organisations under Delhi Administration. The staff of these organisations has not been exposed to any kind of training by the Administration so far. As a result, the Deptt., has not been able to provide highly responsive service to the public as a whole. The necessity of training the staff which comes into direct contact with the public cannot be over-emphasised and deserve to be viewed in the per perspective. The Department, in consultation with various

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organisations proposes to identify their training needs and arrange specific courses designed to cater to their needs. This is a stupendous task which can be accomplished only when adequate infrastructure both in terms of manpower and equipment is created.

The latest audio-visual aids and equipments available in other institutes have not been acquired by the Directorate. With the expansion of the training activities, it will be necessary to acquire the latest training equipment. An illustrative list of such equipment is given below. The cost of such equipment is likely to be Rs. 5 lakhs alongwith supporting staff. The staff will include two operators in groups and one attendant, in the pay scale of Rs. 750-940.

NAME OF EQUIPMENT

- 1. Overhead Projector
- 2. Slide Projector
- 3. 16 mm Projector in replacement of an unserviceable Projector of this type.
- 4. Duplicating Machine (Automatic)
- 5. Electronic Scanner
- 6. Photocopier
- 7. Public Address System
- 8. Tape Recorder.
- 9. Conference Address System
- 10. CCTV
- 11. Typewriter (English)
- 12. Microphone
- 13. Language Laboratory
- 14. Epidiascope
- 15. Colour T.V. and Video-Cassette Recorder
- 16. Management Training Filmas (16mm)
- 17. Video Films
- 18. Micro-Processor with Letter Quality Printer.

5. SPECIALISED TRAINING COURSES: -

The use of computers and equipments like Xerox machines has become common in the offices of the Administration. The use of small computers has particularly become common in various departments. With a view to providing efficient and upto date training to the employees in the Administration and its allied offices, it is proposed to set-up a small training unit where employees could be trained in handling these equipments. For this purpose, about ten PCs and four Xerox and other

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duplicating machines of latest version are proposed to be installed in the training Institute. It may be pointed out that in view of the increasing modernisation in the management of the offices and public utility services, it is necessary that the training of the concerned staff is kept upto the mark and they are exposed to the latest available techniques in this regard, The employees will be given training in the handling of the hardware as also in the preparation of software relevant to their departments. For the establishment of this unit the following staff and equipment would be needed:-

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts(s).</u>
1. Programmer	2000-3500	1.
2. Instructors.	1640-2900	3
3. Class-IV staff	750-940	1

Equipments:

10 PCs : Rs. 5 lakhs

4 Xerox/other duplicating machines : Rs.5 lakhs

The training in computers and similar sophisticated equipment will be imparted with the help of specialised institutions which will have to be paid fees for each course. The implementation of this scheme will cost about Rs.10 lakhs.

6. TRAINING VISITS TO SISTER INSTITUTIONS :

There are a number of specialised training institutions in Delhi and other parts of the country. Visits to such training institutes can be a very rewarding experience. The Ahmednagar experience has proved it beyond words. It is, therefore, proposed to organise visits to reputed national and State Level Training Institutes to acquaint the officers with new training techniques and also to bring about mutual interaction.

It may be pointed out as an example that in Ahmednagar (Maharashtra), the upkeep and management of the office record was attempted in a novel way which was praised all over the country. Employees of State Governments from different parts have benefited from experience and the same has been replicated usefully in different States. In a number of training courses, therefore, it will be necessary to send employees and officers for an on the spot appreciation of such new techniques. To start with, a nominal amount of Rs. 2 lakhs would be needed for the operation of this scheme. A Bus/Mini Bus will also be required with supporting staff.

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7. TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE:

Public representatives viz. MWCs and MCD Councillors play a vital role in the affairs of our metropolis and in the working of the Administration. A healthy relationship between functionaries of the Administration and public representatives is of paramount importance in a democratic set-up. It is, considered desirable to organise training programmes for their benefit on relevant subjects. Such training programmes are expected to run for a period of 3 days to one week in each case. During the course of such programmes, the public representatives have to be given tea, etc. besides working lunch. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is expected to be spent on the implementation of this programme.

8. SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES FOR PUBLIC DEALING DEPARTMENTS TO BRING ABOUT BETTER CIVIC AWARENESS AND CREATE A RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION :-

Special training courses will be planned for various levels of functionaries of Departments which come into frequent contact with the public. It is imperative that these functionaries more so at the lower levels, project a healthy view of the Administration to the members of the public. Programmes on Public Relations, Behavioural Engineering and Civic Awareness will go a long way in creating a responsive Administration which can serve the people better. The courses for the employees of public dealing departments will be held in their respective offices so as to cause minimum dislocation in the working of the departments. The lecturers and other staff will, however, be required to be carried on the spot for conducting such courses. The experts in different subjects will be invited for arranging these courses. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the implementation of this scheme.

9. IMPROVEMENT OF TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE : μ

The subject of staff training is gathering momentum with the passage of time and is acquiring new dimensions. Latest techniques have been devised to better discharge this onerous responsibility. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training, Govt. of India, have again been emphasized the need to improve and augment training infrastructure and introduce latest techniques in training. It is, therefore, planned to build up and improve suitable infrastructure in order to meet the challenge of

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increased responsibilities in the field of staff training. There are about one lakh persons employed in various offices and departments of Delhi Administration. The inservice training requirements of these employees are to be taken care of by this Directorate.

The staff of the Public Sector Units of Delhi Administration and the civic bodies is also required to be covered for various training activities of the Department. The training infrastructure in the department, therefore, needs to be modernised at a cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs.

10. DISTANCE LEARNING PACKAGE - CORRESPONDENCE COURSES :

The Working Group on 'Training for Development Administration during the 7th Five Year Plan' constituted by the Planning Commission has in its report, recommended a few new thrust areas for the 7th Plan. One of these thrust areas relates to 'Informal Training- Correspondence Courses'. The underlying idea is to take training to the doorsteps of the trainees through self-learning manuals and training kits. A large number of personnel at the middle and operational levels like the BDO's and the revenue staff who cannot afford to be away from their place of work but who nevertheless require upgradation of skills through training and continuing education will be covered in the scheme. With this end in view, the Training Division of Ministry of personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Govt. of India, is going ahead to make arrangements for preparing study material for such courses.

Taking a cue from this, the Directorate intends taking up this challenging job in right earnest. For this purpose, it is proposed to have course material prepared by experts. Constant feedback, monitoring and evaluation will be imperative for the meaningful operation of this scheme. The experts will have to be paid remuneration for preparation and evaluation of the study material.

The target group as also the subjects and topics relevant for such functionaries will have to be indentified. The training package will be designed with a view to give sufficient exposure to the trainees to modern management concepts and broadening their skills by expanding their horizon of thinking.

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From all accounts, this is a multi-dimensional challenge and the Directorate intends to meet it squarely. Keeping the requirements of this new area of activity in view, an expenditure of about Rs. 5 lakhs will have to be set apart for this purpose.

Capital works :- At present the Dte. has no building of its own and is running at Vikas Bhawan. The training unit of this Dte. is located at M.S.O. Building at I. P. Estate. To meet the requirement of building for office and training purposes at one place, the need for construction of a separate building for Dte. was felt. A piece of land measuring 4.2 sq at Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara was allotted by D.D.A. for the construction of building. The work was started ^{during} 1980-81 by the P.W.D. The building has three parts :-

1. The main building with lecture rooms, office, canteen, auditorium, library etc.
2. The Hostel Complex for probationers with requisite provision for dining, lounge etc.
3. The residential component for accommodating the officers and faculty members of the Institution.

The Building of the Directorate is likely to be made available in the beginning of the year 1989-90. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for furnishing the building is required.

An outlay of Rs. 60 lacs (Rs. 50 lacs under revenue and Rs. 10 lacs under capital) is proposed for the scheme for the Annual Plan1989-90.

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DOC. No. 4576.....
Date 18/1/89.....**

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